

Appendix A

SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA

STACI BURK, a single woman,) Arizona Supreme Court
) No. CV-20-0349-AP/EL
Plaintiff/Appellant,)
) Pinal County
v.) Superior Court
) No. S1100CV202001869
DOUG DUCEY, in his official)
capacity as Governor of the)
State of Arizona, et al.,) **FILED: 01/26/2021**
)
Defendants/Appellees.)
_____)

O R D E R

Under Arizona Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure Rule 22(c), a motion for reconsideration must be filed within 15 days after the appellate court enters its decision. The Court's Decision Order was issued January 5, 2021 therefore the motion for reconsideration was due no later than January 20, 2021. On January 25, 2021 Appellant Staci Burk pro se, filed a Motion for Reconsideration and ADA Accommodation Request, which the Court will treat as a motion to accept the motion for reconsideration as timely. After consideration by the Court en banc,

IT IS ORDERED granting the motion to accept as timely the Motion for Reconsideration filed on January 25, 2021.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED denying the Motion for Reconsideration.

DATED this 26th day of January, 2021.

_____/s/_____
ANDREW W. GOULD
Duty Justice

TO:

Staci Burk
Brett William Johnson
Colin P Ahler
Derek Flint
Ian R Joyce
Roopali H Desai
D Andrew Gaona
Kristen M Yost
Allister R Adel
Thomas P Liddy
Emily M Craiger
Joseph I Vigil
Joseph Branco
Joseph Eugene La Rue
Kevin D White
Stephen F McCarville
Rebecca Padilla
Todd Zweig
nm

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 State of Arizona, et al.,) FILED: 01/06/2021
)
 Defendants/Appellees.)
)

AMENDED DECISION ORDER

A panel consisting of Chief Justice Brutinel, Vice Chief Justice Timmer, Justice Gould, and Justice Lopez has considered this election appeal. The Court has considered the record, the trial court's December 15, 2020 minute entry, and the briefing of Appellant Staci Burk and Appellees Maricopa County and the Secretary of State.

The Secretary duly certified the statewide canvass and, on November 30, 2020, she and the Governor signed the certificate of ascertainment for presidential electors, certifying that in Arizona the Biden Electors received the highest number of votes cast and were duly elected Presidential Electors.

Under A.R.S. § 16-673, an elector contesting a state election "shall, within five days after completion of the canvass of the election and declaration of the result thereof by the secretary of state or by the governor, file in the court ... a statement in

writing" that sets forth "[t]he name and residence of the party contesting the election, and that he is an elector of the state and county in which he resides," along with "[t]he name of the person whose right to the office is contested," "[t]he office the election to which is contested," and "[t]he particular grounds of the contest." The statute also requires, in subsection B, "The statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the contestor that he believes the matters and things therein contained are true."

The contest here failed, first, because Appellant is not a qualified elector under A.R.S. § 16-121(A). Arizona law provides that a person who is qualified to register to vote and who has registered to vote is "deemed a qualified elector *for any purpose* for which such qualification is required by law," which would include bringing a challenge under A.R.S. §§ 16-672 and -673. (Emphasis added). See *Kitt v. Holbert*, 30 Ariz. 397, 400 (1926) ("It is ... obvious that the statement of contest must set forth specifically that the contestant is such elector."). And although Appellant argues that the cancellation of her voter registration was questionable, she admits that she was well aware before the election that she would not be able to vote in the general election. There is nothing before the Court to indicate that Appellant timely contacted the appropriate authorities to correct any problems with her voter registration. An election challenge under A.R.S. § 16-672 is not the proper vehicle to reinstate voter registration. We therefore affirm

the trial court ruling granting the Appellees' motion to dismiss because Appellant was not a qualified elector who was statutorily authorized to bring an action under A.R.S. § 16-673.

Second, Appellant failed to file a timely contest that complied with the election challenge statutes. Because the time challenges in election statutes are to be strictly construed, courts have repeatedly held that the five-day limit for statutory election challenges means five calendar days. See *Smith v. Bd. of Dirs., Hosp. Dist. No. 1*, 148 Ariz. 598, 599 (App. 1985) (election contest) and *Bedard v. Gonzales*, 120 Ariz. 19, 20 (1978) (nomination petition challenge); accord *Bohart v. Hanna*, 213 Ariz. 480, 482 ¶ 6 (2006) (noting "the requirement that time elements in election statutes be strictly construed" in a nomination petition appeal). Notwithstanding the fact that the election contest statutes do not include intermediate Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, "[t]he court will continue to adhere to the rule that if the fifth day for filing an election appeal falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, a notice of appeal will be deemed timely if filed on the next business day." *Bohart*, 213 Ariz. at 482 ¶ 7 n.2. Here, the canvass was completed and declared on November 30, 2020; the five-day deadline expired on Saturday, December 5, 2020, and a statutorily compliant contest therefore needed to be filed no later than Monday, December 7, 2020. Although Appellant filed her contest on December 7, it was not verified by the Appellant's affidavit.

Appellant argues that subsequent amendments cured any defect. However, almost a century ago this Court held that "we are constrained both by reason and authority to hold that a statement of contest in an election contest may not be amended, after the time prescribed by law for filing such contest has expired, by adding thereto averments of a jurisdictional nature." *Kitt*, 30 Ariz. at 406. Appellant asks the Court to excuse the statutory deadlines because of personal circumstances, and she claims that enforcing the statutory deadlines would "suppress this challenge on technicalities and procedure." However, election contests are "purely statutory and dependent upon statutory provisions for their conduct." *Fish v. Redeker*, 2 Ariz. App. 602, 605 (1966). These technicalities are the laws that govern election contests. See *Donaghey v. Att'y Gen.*, 120 Ariz. 93, 95 (1978) (stating, "The failure of a contestant to an election to strictly comply with the statutory requirements is fatal to his right to have the election contested," and observing, "The rationale for requiring strict compliance with the time provisions for initiating a contest is the strong public policy favoring stability and finality of election results"). Likewise, "we are not permitted to read into" the election challenge statute "what is not there," which would include the ability to file an untimely amendment to meet the statutory verification requirement. *Grounds v. Lawe*, 67 Ariz. 176, 187 (1948). See also *Kitt*, 30 Ariz. at 400 (rejecting the contestor's attempt to amend the statement of contest to include an

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SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA

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Decision Order

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The Secretary duly certified the statewide canvass and, on November 30, 2020, she and the Governor signed the certificate of ascertainment for presidential electors, certifying that in Arizona the Biden Electors received the highest number of votes cast and were duly elected Presidential Electors.

Under A.R.S. § 16-673, an "elector contesting a state election shall, within five days after completion of the canvass of the election and declaration of the result thereof by the secretary of state or by the governor, file in the court ... a statement in

writing" that sets forth "[t]he name and residence of the party contesting the election, and that he is an elector of the state and county in which he resides," along with "[t]he name of the person whose right to the office is contested," "[t]he office the election to which is contested," and "[t]he particular grounds of the contest." The statute also requires, in subsection B, "The statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the contestor that he believes the matters and things therein contained are true."

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Appendix B

1 Staci Burk
Address Protected
2 staci@asu.edu
3 (480) 343-4518

4 Proper Plaintiff

5 **IN THE SUPREME COURT OF STATE OF ARIZONA**

6
7
8
9 **STACI BURK**, a single woman,
10
11 Plaintiff.

12 vs.

13 **DOUG DUCEY**, in his official capacity
as Governor of the State of Arizona, and
14 **KATIE HOBBS**, in her official
capacity as the Secretary of State,
15 **CLINT HICKMAN, JACK**
SELLERS, STEVE CHUCRI, BILL
16 **GATES, STEVE GALLARDO**,
collectively in their official capacities,
17 **ADRIAN FONTES**, in his official
capacity, **DOES I-X**.

18 Defendants.

Supreme Court Case
No. CV-20-0349

Pinal County Sup. Ct. Case
No. CV2020-01869

MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION

(Election Appeal – Expedited)

19
20
21
22 Appellant respectfully requests the Court reconsider its ruling dated January 6,
23 2021 on the following grounds;
24
25

1 **I. APPELLANTS ATTEMPT TO REINSTATE VOTER**
2 **REGISTRATION**

3
4 As stated in her request for accommodation for this reconsideration, Appellant
5 has a significant disabling medical condition. This condition periodically
6 substantially incapacitates Appellant requiring lengthy hospital stays. During these
7 periods, Appellant is unable complete daily tasks. Appellant asserts that from the
8 time she received notice from the Secretary of States office that her voter
9 registration was inappropriately cancelled to approximately October 9th, she was
10 medically incapacitated, requiring five doctor appointments per week and in-home
11 care.
12

13
14 Due to her participation in the Secretary of State's Address Confidentiality
15 Program, Appellant cannot renew or complete voter registration through online or
16 less burdensome means. Her renewal must be processed through the program.
17

18 On approximately October 11th, Appellant read a newspaper article that the
19 voter registration in Arizona had been extended to October 23rd. At that time, she
20 spoke to other witnesses and stated that she was happy the Court had extended the
21 voter registration deadline so she could get her paperwork in and vote.
22

23 On approximately October 12th, Appellant completed the voter registration
24 paperwork and placed it in an envelope for her caregiver to mail to the Address
25 Confidentiality Program. On October 13th, she read a newspaper article that the

1 Court had reversed its decision and voter registrations would no longer be
2 accepted. Since the Address Confidentiality Program requires an additional five-
3 day lead time for processing registrations due to the special circumstances,
4 Appellant did not mail the registration form she had prepared.
5

6 7 **II. TIMELY VERIFIED COMPLAINT** 8

9
10 Appellant asserts that on December 7, 2020, at approximately 4:47p she
11 presented her Complaint along with a separate verification affidavit and summons
12 quoting the five-day Defendant response time (language from the election law
13 statutes), to the Clerk of the Pinal County Superior Court.
14

15 The Clerk at the filing counter rejected Appellants summons and said it was
16 not in the proper format and needed to be on the Courts form. The Clerk handed
17 back to the Appellant, her several copies of the summons and separate affidavits of
18 verification.
19

20 After returning home, Appellant re-read the statute and believed that the Clerk
21 rejected her separate verification form at the filing counter because the verification
22 needed to be contained within her complaint and not separate. Thus, the following
23 day (before serving Defendants), she filed an amended complaint including the
24
25

1 verification within the complaint. Appellant then served both complaints on
2 Defendants.

3
4 A couple days later, Appellant received a call from a male Supervisor for the
5 Court filing counter. He stated that the Clerk should not have rejected the
6 paperwork Appellant presented on the December 7th and asked if Appellant would
7 return with those original documents (summons and verification) so they could
8 include it in the filing record for that date. Appellant explained to the Supervisor
9 that she believed she had discarded those originals because she had filed an
10 amended complaint the following day.

11
12 The Supervisor stated the Clerk should not have suggested Appellant use the
13 Courts summons form instead. Appellant told the Supervisor that she thought it
14 was strange at the time that the Courts form listed a longer time than the five-day
15 period contained in the election statute but deferred to the Clerk as she was
16 adamant. The supervisor stated that should Appellant locate the originals of the
17 summons and verification she presented, to please bring them in and they will
18 include them in the filings for December 7, 2020. Because the original had been
19 discarded after filing her amended complaint, Appellant was unable to bring the
20 separate verification and summons to the Court for the Clerk to put in the record
21 for that date. It should be noted that Appellant believes the Clerk at Pinal County
22 Superior Court only partially scanned her complaint for the December 7th, 2020
23
24
25

1 date as the Clerk was waiting for Appellant to return her original separate
2 complaint verification and summons before completing the docket scan, but that
3 could not be done since Appellant no longer had those documents mistakenly
4 believing that the amended complaint had corrected the issue. Appellant later
5 learned from an attorney that her separate verification affidavit was in fact valid
6 and she filed something similar to what was presented on the 7th with her original
7 appeal to this Court.
8
9

10
11 If requested, Appellant can obtain affidavits from witnesses verifying the above
12 stated interactions regarding her attempt to reinstate her voter registration, the
13 security guard who witnessed the interaction and return of the summons and
14 verification at the Pinal County Court filing counter on December 7th, 2020, and
15 from her medical providers regarding her medical condition, dates and medical
16 incapacity.
17
18

19
20 **WHEREFORE**, Appellant respectfully requests the Court reconsider its ruling
21 based on the information contained above.
22
23

24 I, Staci Burk, under penalty of perjury declare the above to be true and correct to
25 the best of my knowledge.

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 25th day of January 2021.



Staci Burk

ORIGINAL filed this 25th day of January 2021 with:

Clerk of the Arizona Supreme Court
1501 W. Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

COPIES e-served to;

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7 Attorneys for Defendant
8 Arizona Secretary of State Katie Hobbs
9

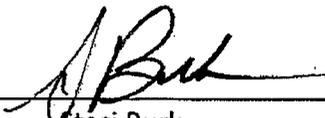
By:  _____

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Filed next day after motion for reconsideration before ruling.

I, Staci Burk, hereby declare the following is true and correct;

1. After filing my motion for reconsideration, I was able to make contact with the Pinal County Superior Court and obtain the name of the supervisor who reached out to me the week of filing my election challenge to discuss the clerks rejection of documents at the filing counter.
2. The "male supervisor" mentioned in the motion is Art Lopez. His contact number is (520) 866-5303.
3. Mr. Lopez stated to me on 1-26-21 that he remembered reaching out to me for the purpose of making sure the original documents I intended to file that day were put into the file because they should not have been rejected by the clerk.
4. Mr. Lopez stated during this conversation that he remembered me saying during the call that week that I did not believe I had those original documents any longer (by the time he reached out) because I included them in an amendment.
5. I explained to Mr. Lopez during this call that the documents being rejected by the clerk that day created an error that the Court used to dismiss my case. He stated he would have his supervisor (Stephanie Lopez) contact me to discuss and see what could be done to help.



Staci Burk

1 Staci Burk
2 Address Protected
3 staci@asu.edu
4 (480) 343-4518

5 Proper Plaintiff

6 **IN THE SUPREME COURT OF STATE OF ARIZONA**

7
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9 **STACI BURK**, a single woman,

10 Plaintiff.

11 vs.

12 **DOUG DUCEY**, in his official capacity,
13 as Governor of the State of Arizona, and
14 **KATIE HOBBS**, in her official
15 capacity as the Secretary of State,
16 **CLINT HICKMAN, JACK
17 SELLERS, STEVE CHUCRI, BILL
18 GATES, STEVE GALLARDO**,
19 collectively in their official capacities,
20 **ADRIAN FONTES**, in his official
21 capacity, **DOES I-X**.

22 Defendants.

**Supreme Court Case
No. CV-20-0349**

Pinal County Sup. Ct. Case
No. CV2020-01869

**ADA ACCOMODATION
REQUEST**

(Election Appeal – Expedited)

23 Appellant respectfully requests the Court grant an extension of time to file a
24 motion for reconsideration as an accommodation under the Americans with
25 Disabilities Act (“ADA”).

1
2 Appellant has an ADA qualifying disability which substantially impairs her daily
3 functioning and requires the use of supplemental oxygen for breathing (see
4 attached affidavit). As a result of her disability, she was unable to file her motion
5 for reconsideration within the usual timeframe and thus requests the Court grant
6 her an extension on time to file and accept her motion for reconsideration filed
7 with this request.
8
9

10
11 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff/Appellant respectfully requests the Court grant her this
12 requested ADA accommodation.
13
14

15 I, Staci Burk, under penalty of perjury declare the above to be true and correct to
16 the best of my knowledge.
17
18

19 **RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED** this 25th day of January 2021.
20
21

22 

23
24 **Staci Burk**
25

1 **ORIGINAL** filed this 25th day of January 2021 with:

2 Clerk of the Arizona Supreme Court
3 1501 W. Washington
4 Phoenix, Arizona 85007

4 **COPIES** e-served to;

5 Brett Johnson (bwjohnson@swlaw.com)

6 Colin P. Ahler (cahler@swlaw.com)

7 Derek C. Flint (dflint@swlaw.com)

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15 Thomas P. Liddy (liddy@mcao.maricopa.gov)

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18 Joseph J. Branco (brancoj@mcao.maricopa.gov)

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31 kyost@cblawyers.com

32 Attorneys for Defendant

33 Arizona Secretary of State Katie Hobbs

34 By: _____



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I, Staci Burk, upon my oath declare the following to be true and correct;

1. I have a medical condition known as primary pulmonary arterial hypertension which necessitates my use of supplemental oxygen on a regular basis, as well as several other complicating comorbid heart, lung and other medical conditions.
2. These medical conditions including pulmonary arterial hypertension, substantially interfere with my daily functioning and cause impairment in my ability to breathe, walk distances, and complete daily tasks on a consistent basis (criteria for a qualifying ADA disability).
3. As a result of my disability, I am often hospitalized for extended periods and/or have periods of medical incapacity resulting in an inability to complete daily tasks.
4. For several days during the time period in which a Motion for Reconsideration would be timely filed (after the ruling on 1/6/21), I was medically incapacitated due to my disabling condition and unable to prepare a timely motion for reconsideration.



Staci Burk

Appendix C

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

PINAL COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA

Date: 12/15/2020

THE HON KEVIN D WHITE,

By Judicial Administrative Assistant: Rosie Marquez

STACI BURK

Plaintiff(s),

vs.

**DOUG DUCEY, in his official capacity as
Governor of the State of Arizona; KATIE
HOBBS, in her official capacity as the
Secretary of State; and DOES I-X,**

Defendant(s).

S1100CV202001869

RULING ON MOTION TO DISMISS

The Court has reviewed and considered the Motions to Dismiss filed by the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Maricopa County Attorney’s Office and the Response filed by Plaintiff. In addition, the Court has also considered the oral arguments of counsel, the Notice of Filing, filed on December 14, 2020 by the Secretary of State and Plaintiff’s Response to it.

Good cause exists to grant the Motions to Dismiss on multiple separate and independent grounds raised by the moving parties, including the following:

- I. **PLAINTIFF IS NOT AUTHORIZED TO BRING THIS ELECTION CONTEST
BECAUSE SHE WAS NOT REGISTERED TO VOTE IN THE 2020 GENERAL
ELECTION WHEN SHE FILED HER COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff by her own admission was not registered to vote for the 2020 general election. She therefore does not qualify to contest the election under A.R.S. § 16-672(A)(1) because she was not an “elector” of the state and county in which she resides. She lacks standing to challenge an election in which she did not vote and could not vote.

II. PLAINTIFF FAILED TO FILE A COMPLAINT THAT COMPLIED WITH A.R.S. 16-673 WITHIN THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS SET BY A.R.S. 16-672

The Secretary of State completed the canvass of the election and declaration of result on November 30, 2020. See https://azsos.gov/sites/default/files/2020_General_State_Canvass.pdf. The five day statute of limitation set by A.R.S. § 16-672 began to run on that date. The fifth day, therefore, fell on Saturday, December 5, 2020. Plaintiff filed her original Complaint on Monday, December 7, 2020, 7 days after completion of the canvass. Plaintiff, however, did not verify the original Complaint as required by A.R.S. § 16-673(B). She filed an Amended Complaint the next day on December 8, 2020 that was verified.

As noted by all of the Defendants, failure to file a Complaint by the statutory deadline is a jurisdictional defect that is fatal to the action. See, *Smith v. Bd of Directors, Hosp. Dist. No.1 Pinal Cty, 148 Ariz. 598, 599 (App. 1985)*(Court of Appeals affirmed trial court's dismissal of election contest filed 2 days after statutory 5 day deadline set by A.R.S. 16-673.); see also *Donaghey v. Attorney General, 120 Ariz. 93, 95 (1978)*(Court notes that Arizona Courts have held that the requirements as to time within the election contest must be brought are regarded as mandatory , and unless strictly complied with, the Court is without jurisdiction to proceed.). Plaintiff failed to file the original Complaint within the five day statutory time frame.

Plaintiff contends that "the Court should apply according to A.R.S. § 1-243(A), which provides for excluding Sundays from time computation." *Plaintiff's Response to Motion to Dismiss, p. 6, l. 1-8*. Even following A.R.S. 1-243(A) and excluding Sunday from counting, the original Complaint was not filed within five days.

Furthermore, as noted above, the original Complaint failed to comply with A.R.S. §16-673. The subsequent Amended Complaint filed the next day was certainly not filed within the five day statute of limitations. The Amended Complaint would not relate back to the date of the original defective Complaint for purposes of application of the statute of limitations set by A.R.S. §16-673. Allowing jurisdictionally defective complaints to be cured by subsequent untimely amended complaints would eviscerate the legislative mandate that such actions be filed within 5 days and permit parties to circumvent the strong public policy supporting prompt resolution of election cases.

III. LACHES WARRANTS DISMISSAL

As contended by the Secretary of State and the Maricopa County Attorney's Office, dismissal is also appropriate on the separate and independent ground of laches. In this case, Plaintiff waited until 35 days after the election and seven days after certification of the election to file her first Complaint (albeit a defective one as noted above). As well detailed in the Motions to Dismiss filed by the Secretary of State and Maricopa County Attorney's Office, Plaintiff's delay was unreasonable and highly prejudicial. Good cause therefore exists to dismiss the Complaint based on the ground of laches.

IV. PLAINTIFF'S FAILURE TO TIMELY JOIN INDISPENSABLE PARTIES ALSO CALLS FOR DISMISSAL

Good cause is also present for dismissal based on Plaintiff's failure to timely join indispensable parties in this case. On December 14, Plaintiff filed what she has labeled "Corrected Second Amended Complaint for Declaratory, Emergency Injunctive Relief" together with a Motion for Leave to Amend. The proposed amendment to the Complaint seeks to add who she now effectively concedes are indispensable parties: the Biden Electoral College Voters, the Pinal County Supervisors and the Pinal County Recorder. Plaintiff has yet to formally join Joe Biden the candidate whose election she seeks to set aside. Fourteen days have passed since the canvass of the vote was completed and 7 days have passed since she filed her original Complaint. Her failure to timely join these indispensable parties in the context of an election case, particularly one filed as late as this one, warrants dismissal on this separate and independent ground. The Court notes that the requested amendment to the Complaint, if granted, would be flagrantly untimely under A.R.S. 16-672 and would only bolster the case for dismissal based on laches because of the significant additional delay and prejudice it would cause.

Based on the grounds noted above and other good cause stated by the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Maricopa County Attorney's Office,

IT IS ORDERED dismissing Plaintiff's Complaint.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED denying the pending Motion to Amend the Complaint.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED vacating the evidentiary hearing set for December 16, 2020 and rescinding the Court's order regarding disclosure of exhibits.

Plaintiff filed a "Motion to Cure Status as an Elector" at 3:53 p.m. on December 14, 2020. In the Motion she reiterates what she explained in closing argument: that she mistakenly plead that she was a "qualified elector" when she meant to plead that she was an "elector." This is an issue that would technically call for yet another amended complaint. Her request to "cure" by taking notice of what she meant has been done; the Court has given due consideration to her explanation and notes that whether she plead she was a "qualified elector" or an "elector" would not change the Court's ruling on the Motions to Dismiss.

The Court finds no just reason for delay and enters this final judgment as to all claims and parties and finds that no further matters remain pending, pursuant Rule 54(C), except for any request for costs or Motion for attorney's fees, pursuant to Ariz.R.Civ.P. 54(f) and (g). The Court makes this finding for purposes of permitting an immediate appeal to the Arizona Supreme Court.

Dated this 15th day of December, 2020

Kevin D. White
Judge of the Superior Court

Mailed/distributed copy: 12/15/2020

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JUDGE/WHITE

Ruling

From: Staci Griffin-Burk (stacigriffinburk@yahoo.com)

To: jhancock@courts.az.gov

Date: Tuesday, December 15, 2020, 01:46 PM MST

Hi Judy,

I have not received a copy of Judge Whites ruling from the court. Apparently the other parties and the media received it.

Do you have an ETA as to when it will be forwarded by the Court?

Thank you.

Staci

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

PINAL COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA

Date: 12/15/2020

THE HON KEVIN D WHITE

By Judicial Administrative Assistant: Rosie Marquez

STACI BURK

Plaintiff(s),

vs.

**DOUG DUCEY, in his official capacity as
Governor of the State of Arizona; KATIE
HOBBS, in her official capacity as the
Secretary of State; and DOES I-X,**

Defendant(s).

S1100CV202001869

NOTICE

**AMENDING DISTRIBUTION LIST OF
THE MINUTE ENTRY RULING ON MOTION,
TO DISMISS**

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED amending the distribution list on the minute entry Ruling on Motion to Dismiss previously filed this date, December 15, 2020 at 8:18 a.m. to include the following:

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Mailed/distributed copy: 12/15/2020

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**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**