

No. 21-

In The

SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES

Robert A. Heghmann,

Petitioner,

v.

Donald J. Trump and Wilbur Ross,

Respondents.

**ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS TO THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA**

APPENDIX

Robert A. Heghmann

Pro Se

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

NORFOLK DIVISION

.....X
Robert A. Hegmann, : **Docket No.:**
Plaintiff, : 2:20-cv-159
vs. : **Complaint for Declara-**
Donald J. Trump, President of the : **tory Judgment and Per-**
United States, and Wilbur Ross, Secretary, U.S. : **manent Injunction**
Department of Commerce, : **Three Judge Panel**
Defendants : **Required**
.....X : **February 20, 2020**

COMPLAINT

1. The Democratic Party beginning in 1965 weaponized Immigration Policy.

Democrats are for open borders, chain migration and social benefits for illegal immigrants. The result of this use of Immigration as a political tool was clearly visible in Virginia this year. As the New York Times, which along with the Washington Post is the newspaper of record for the Democratic Party, reported new immigrants handed Virginia to Democrats.

Around the advent of the modern immigration system, in 1965, foreign-born people made up only about five percent of the American

population. Now they are nearly 14 percent, almost as high as the last peak in the early 20th century. The concentrations used to be in larger gateway cities, but immigrants have spread out considerably since then.

Some went South. In 1980, 56 percent of adults eligible to vote in Virginia were born in the state. Today, that's down to 45 percent. Sabrina Tavernise and Robert Gebeloff, *How Voters Turned Virginia From Deep Red to Solid Blue*, N.Y. Times, 11/09/2019.

2. Whether the mass immigration of the past 10 years has been good or bad for the United States can be hotly debated but what is beyond debate is that it has been good for the Democratic Party.

Mass legal immigration is driving Democrats towards full electoral dominance, with left-wing politicians winning nearly 90 percent of congressional districts with larger than average foreign-born populations, analysis finds.

The Atlantic senior editor Ronald Brownstein analyzed Census Bureau statistics for the 2018 midterm elections, finding that the country's admission of more than a million legal immigrants every year is set to hand over electoral dominance to House and Senate Democrats.

Among Brownstein's findings is that nearly 90 percent of House congressional districts with a foreign-born population above the national average were won by Democrats. This concludes that every congressional district with a foreign-born population exceeding 14 percent had a 90 percent chance of being controlled by Democrats and only a ten percent chance of electing a Republican. Joe Klamar, *Democrats Winning 90% Congressional Districts with Large Foreign-Born Populations*, Breitbart, 02/07/2019

3. American Immigration Policy is being driven by the Democrat Party's thirst for power, not necessarily what is best for the United States. Why

that is this Court's constitutional concern is that the Democrats are pursuing this policy at the price of the "One Person, One Vote" Constitutional Mandate.

4. The Plaintiff in this case will challenge the apportionment of Congressional Districts in Virginia and other states based solely on population without regard to citizen population characteristics. Therefore, a Three Judge Panel is required under 28 U.S.C. 2284 (a).
5. Under Article II, Sec. 3, cl. 5, the President must take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This clause in the Constitution which imposes a duty on the President to enforce the laws of the United States is called the Take Care Clause, also known as the Faithful Execution Clause or Faithfully Executed Clause. The One Person, One Vote Requirement, upon establishment by the Supreme Court, became the Law in the United States under 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1331. President Trump must consistent with his Oath of Office enforce the One Person, One Vote Mandate and declare the current congressional district apportionment by population alone without regard to citizen characteristics unconstitutional and order re-apportionment prior to the 2020 Congressional Elections.
6. Robert A. Heghmann resides in the State of Virginia and is registered to vote in Virginia's 9th Congressional District. He voted in the elections for

State Senate and State House of Representatives in 2019. He plans to vote in the Congressional Election in the 9th Congressional District in 2020.

7. The Plaintiff alleges that because of apportionment of congressional districts in Virginia and throughout the United States based solely upon total population, without regard to the citizen characteristics of the population, his vote and the votes of other suburban and rural voters in the 2020 election will be debased and diluted in congressional elections.

Under the Supreme Court ruling in *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186 (1962), the Plaintiff has standing under Art. III, Sec. 2.

8. This action is brought by the Plaintiff pursuant to the United States Constitution including, but not limited to Article II, Sec. 3, cl. 5, Amendments 14 and 15 of the Constitution, and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. Secs. 2201 and 2202. This Court has Subject Matter Jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. Secs. 1331 and 1333 (3). Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1391 (a) (c) & (e).

9. Donald J. Trump is the President of the United States. He maintains an office at The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20500. He is named in his capacity as President. The President is the Chief Law enforcement Officer of the United States. In that capacity he,

as every President since George Washington, has the authority to declare the apportionment adopted by Congress to be unconstitutional.

10. The Plaintiff after establishing the unconstitutionality of the current congressional Districts under the One Man, One Vote Mandate will ask this Court to direct the President to use his Veto Power and rule the current districts unconstitutional and require re-districting before the 2020 congressional elections in order to bring all congressional districts nationally within the One Person, One Vote Mandate.

11. Wilbur Cross is the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce. He maintains an office at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230. He is named in his official capacity as Secretary. The Census Bureau is a branch of the Department of Commerce and reports directly to Secretary Cross.

The Horsey Rule

12. Wade H. Horsey II is a citizen of the United States and resides in Avon, CT. In 1996 and 1998, Wade Horsey was a candidate in the Connecticut House of Representatives from the Town of Avon, a suburb of Hartford. In both elections Wade Horsey, an African American running as a Republican candidate, received in excess of 8,000 votes and lost.

13. After the 1998 loss, Wade Horsey reviewed the election results and realized that the Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives running as a Democrat in an urban voting district Hartford won with 1200 votes.

14. Further analysis revealed similar results. Republican candidates running in suburban and rural districts received thousands of votes and lost. Democrats running in urban voting district received hundreds of votes and won. Plaintiff Robert A. Heghmann, an attorney who served as Wade Horsey's Federal Election Commission Compliance Officer for the campaign, was asked if there might be a violation of the "One Man, One Vote" Mandate. I advised Wade Horsey that I believed it was fair grounds for litigation.

15. On November 18, 1999 a complaint was filed in the United States District Court in Connecticut, *Wade H. Horsey v. Secretary of State*, #3:99-cv-2250 and assigned to District Court Judge Underhill. As required a Three Judge Panel was convened and Second Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Ralph K. Winter and District Court Judge Hall joined the Panel.

16. The issue placed before the Court was as follows:

Does apportionment of both state and congressional election districts based solely upon total population without regard for the percentage of citizens result in the effective impairment of suburban and rural votes cast in both statewide and congressional elections as those

votes are debased and diluted thereby rendering the system of apportionment based solely upon total population without regard to citizen characteristics unconstitutional under the one person, one vote mandate?

17. The Secretary of State moved to Dismiss for failure to state a cause of action. On June 1, 2001 the Three Judge panel Denied the State's Motion to Dismiss and later noted, "Because Hosey offers information regarding the percentages of citizens and non-citizens in different states and certain congressional districts, there may be some evidentiary support for his claim that including non-citizens for apportionment purposes substantially dilutes his vote." (citation to Record deleted) Horsey Slip Opinion at 11. A copy of that opinion is attached as Exhibit 1.

18. In the wake of the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau published detailed reports district by congressional district stating with 90% accuracy the number of non-citizens in each district thereby permitting the Plaintiff to factually demonstrate the constitutional violation. At the time of the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau announced that after the 2010 Census it would report state legislative district by state legislative district the number of non-citizens in each district but that information was not currently available. Therefore, the Plaintiff abandoned the claim with regard to state apportionment.

19. The Court then considered the Plaintiff's Offer of Proof and found, "The data reveal that the percentage of non-citizens in Connecticut's congressional districts varies from between 2.2 percent and 9.7 percent. However, this is within a generally accepted range of deviation from equality. See *Chen v. City of Houston*, 206 F.3d 502, 522 (5th Cir. 2000) (less than 10% deviation is constitutionally tolerated for state elections); *Garza v. County of Los Angeles*, 918 F.2d 763, 785 – 86 (9th Cir. 1990) (Kozinski, J., concurring in part, dissenting in part).

20. Thus the rule in the Second Circuit is that (1) if a plaintiff offers information regarding the percentages of citizens and non-citizens in different congressional districts, there is evidentiary support for his claim that including non-citizens for apportionment purposes substantially dilutes his vote and (2) that a 10% deviation is the red line in determining the generally accepted range of deviation from equality. In this case, the Plaintiff is asking the Court to adopt this rule and apply it to congressional voting districts in Virginia and in other states.

The Democratic Party's Reaction to Horsey

21. The Democratic Party in Washington was well aware of the *Horsey* litigation. Gregory D'Oria, the Assistant Attorney General defending the case, advised me that when the Panel denied the State's Motion to

Dismiss, his telephone (remember this was 2002) exploded. Every Democratic leader in Washington wanted updates on the litigation. As a result of the legal success of the *Horsey* litigation even though there was no remedy, when Barack Obama became President, he Ordered the Census Bureau to discontinue documenting the number of foreign-born non-citizens in congressional election districts and to abandon plans to document the number of foreign born, non-citizens in state legislative election districts. The Census Bureau continues to adhere to that Order.

22. The Census Bureau as part of the Community Surveys continues to document the percentages of foreign-born citizens *and non-citizens* in each state and in counties and cities in each state. In Virginia, 12.1% of the population is foreign-born. Of these foreign -born persons, 51.1% are naturalized citizens while 48.9% of the foreign-born are non-citizens.

The Current Constitutional Violations in Virginia

23. According to the 2017-18 Census Department's Community Survey, the population in the 9th congressional district where the Plaintiff resides and votes, is 704,831. Of this the foreign-born population in the district is 15,260 or 2.2% of the total population. By contrast the 8th congressional district has a population of 795,467 of which 224,571 are foreign-born or 28.2% of the total population.

24. While the Census Bureau per President Obama's Order has not documented the percentage of foreign born who are naturalized citizens versus non-citizens in each congressional district as it did in 2004, we do know what counties comprise the 8th and 9th congressional districts. We can use county citizen/non-citizen statistics to calculate congressional district foreign-born citizen versus foreign-born non-citizen statistics.

25. The 8th Congressional District comprises all of Arlington County, approximately half of Fairfax County and the City of Fairfax. Of Arlington County's 234,965 total population, 11.9% (27,904) are foreign born non-citizens. Of Fairfax County's 1,148,433 total population, 14.4% (165,387) are foreign born non-citizens. Of the City of Fairfax's 23,589 total population, 15.3% (3615) are non-citizens.

26. Combining Arlington County, half of Fairfax County and City of Fairfax, 14.4% of the population of the 8th Congressional District are foreign born non-citizens. Even assuming all of the foreign-born population in the 9th Congressional District, 2.2%, is non-citizen (which is not likely) the difference of 12.2% is outside the acceptable range to avoid violation of the One Person, One Person Requirement.

The Constitutional Violations in New York

27. In New York City Immigrants make up 38% of the population. New York City contains 11 Congressional Voting Districts. Once again, the Census Bureau has not broken out the statistics on citizen versus non-citizen population in each congressional district but it has broken out the non-citizen statistics in each county. Three of the eleven congressional districts are contained in one county.

28. The sixth congressional district is contained entirely within the County of Queens. Out of a population of 2,278,722, the foreign-born population of Queens is 1,111,780. If these foreign-born, 482,104, or 21.2% of the total population, are non-citizens.

29. The ninth congressional district is entirely contained in Brooklyn. Of the 2,504,700 residents, 971,504 are foreign-born. Of these, 399,573, or 16% of the total population, are non-citizens.

30. The 15th congressional district is contained entirely in the Bronx. Of the 1,432,132 residents, 513,499 are foreign-born. Of the foreign-born, 264,531, or 18.5% of the total population, are non-citizens.

31. Compare these urban congressional districts with three suburban and rural New York congressional districts. The 21st congressional district has 701,112 residents of whom 26,295, or .03% of the total population, are

foreign born. The 22nd congressional district has 697,372 residents of whom 42,674, or .06% are foreign-born. The 23rd Congressional District has 693,764 residents of whom 27,591, or .04% of the total population, are foreign-born.

32. Even if all the foreign born population in the 21st, 22nd and 23rd Congressional districts foreign born are non-citizens (which is not likely), the districts do not fall within the permissible 10% difference required by *Horsey*.

What Will Happen If This Court Does Not Act

33. Given the 2018 results, the Democrats who control the U.S. House of Representatives will continue to flood urban areas with foreign born non-citizens to create even more urban congressional districts which they will dominate in elections. And the votes of suburban and rural congressional districts citizens will continue to be diluted and debased due to the lack of One-Person, One Vote protection. In addition, these suburban and rural voters when they exercise their freedom of association to elect candidates who reflect their views will not be able to successfully elect those candidates because their votes are debased and diluted.

34. If our Representative Democracy is to retain the confidence of The People and survive, this Court and the President must take a stand and defend the principle of One Person, One Vote.

Count I

President Donald J. Trump

Failure to Enforce the Laws of the United States, specifically the One Person, One Vote Mandate

35. The Plaintiff incorporates and re-states the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 34 as if fully set forth herein.

36. Under Article II, Sec. 3, cl. 5, the President must take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This clause in the Constitution which imposes a duty on the President to enforce the laws of the United States is called the Take Care Clause, also known as the Faithful Execution Clause or Faithfully Executed Clause.

37. The One Person, One Vote Mandate, upon establishment by the Supreme Court, became the Law in the United States under 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1331. President Trump must be consistent with his Oath of Office enforce the One Person, One Vote Mandate. He has failed to do so.

38. As a result of the President's failure to defend the vote of the Plaintiff and prevent it from becoming debased and diluted this Court must Order him

to declare the current congressional district apportionment by population alone without regard to citizen characteristics unconstitutional and, further, Order him to demand re-apportionment prior to the 2020 Congressional Elections.

Count II

Secretary Wilbur Mills

Aid and Abetting violation of Article II, Sec. 3, cl. 5

39. The Plaintiff incorporates and re-states the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 38 as if fully set forth herein.

40. By succumbing to political pressure brought by President Obama and the Congressional Democrats to suppress foreign born non-citizen data by congressional districts and state legislative districts, Secretary Ross, the Commerce Department and the Census Bureau have aided and abetted the President's violation of the "faithfully executed" clause.

41. As a result, this Court must ORDER the Census Bureau to provide the President and the states with data on foreign born non-citizens in congressional districts and state legislative districts on an annual basis.

Wherefore, the Plaintiff demands:

1. A Declaratory Judgment that the current apportionment of Congressional Districts based upon population without regard for citizen characteristics is unconstitutional;
2. An Order of the Court directing the Secretary of Commerce to instruct the Census Bureau to provide citizenship data on congressional districts to the Plaintiff and each state in the United States for the purpose of re-districting congressional districts to comply with the One Person, One Vote Requirement;
3. An Injunction Ordering the President to enforce the law of the United States, specifically the One Person, One Vote Mandate, and require congressional districts to comply with the *Horsey Rule* and establish congressional districts in each state that are all within 10% of the congressional district with the lowest percentage of foreign-born non-citizens, and
4. An Injunction Ordering the Census Bureau to report on an annual basis the citizen/non-citizen ratio of every congressional district and legislative district in the United States.

The Plaintiff,

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Appendix 2

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

~~Exhibit 1~~

FOR THE

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

Docket No. 3:99 CV 2250 (SRU)

WADE H. HORSEY, II, Individually and on behalf of all other
Suburban and Rural Citizen Voters Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff.

V. -

SUSAN BYSIEWICZ, Secretary of the State of Connecticut, JEFF TRANDAHL, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, JOHN G. ROWLAND, Governor of the State of Connecticut, DENISE L. NAPPIER, Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, NANCY WYMAN, Comptroller of the State of Connecticut, and the 2001 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Defendants.

Before: WINTER, Circuit Judge, HALL, and UNDERHILL,
District Judges.

ROBERT A. HEGHMANN, Law Office of
Piazza and Pickel, Stamford,
Connecticut, for Plaintiff.

SUSAN QUINN COBB, Assistant Attorney General of Connecticut, Hartford, Connecticut and KERRY W. KIRCHER, Deputy General Counsel for the United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. (Richard Blumenthal, Attorney General of Connecticut, Gregory T. D'Auria, Associate Attorney General of Connecticut, and Jane R.

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4 Rosenberg, Assistant Attorney
General of Connecticut, of
counsel), for Defendants.

1
MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

2 WINTER, Circuit Judge:

3 Wade H. Horsey moves for reconsideration of our grant of
4 summary judgment to the defendants. See Horsey v. Bysiewicz,
5 No. 3:99CV2250 SRU, at 3 (D. Conn. Sept. 18, 2002) (memorandum
6 and order) ("Horsey I"). He also asks us to order the
7 defendants to show cause why they should not be ordered to
8 request that the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census
9 provide the parties and the court with Census 2000
10 Supplementary Survey Profiles of fourteen Connecticut State
11 House of Representatives voting districts established in 1991.

12 In our prior decision, id., familiarity with which is
13 assumed, we granted summary judgment against Horsey on his
14 claim that apportioning voting districts solely on total
15 population denies him equal protection of the laws because, as
16 a suburban voter, his vote is diluted relative to that of an
17 urban voter for purposes of elections to the United States
18 House of Representatives and to the Connecticut House of
19 Representatives. Underlying this claim is Horsey's factual
20 assertion that urban districts have disproportionate (to
21 suburban districts) numbers of persons who are not eligible
22 voters because they are aliens, minors, or we might add,
23 felons. We concluded that Horsey had submitted only

"speculative evidence based on various, often non-comparable demographic data," that was insufficient as a matter of law to support these factual claims, Horsey I, at 3, or to allow a redrawing of the districts, id. at 14. We did, however, hold out the possibility that Horsey might cure the evidentiary deficiencies on a motion for reconsideration. See id. at 16-17 n.3.

On October 17, 2002, Horsey moved for reconsideration and submitted further evidentiary data in a supporting affidavit. The defendants argue that Horsey's motion is untimely under Rule 9(e)(1) of the Local Rules of the District of Connecticut and that it has been submitted without the accompanying memorandum of law as required under Rule 9(e). Defendants also request that this court deny Horsey's application for an order to show cause because he has provided no legal basis for requiring defendants to gather evidentiary support on his behalf. We grant Horsey's motion for reconsideration, reaffirm our grant of summary judgment and deny Horsey's request for an Order to Show Cause.

DISCUSSION

A. Untimely Filing under Local Rule 8(e)(1)

Local Rule 9(e)(1) requires that motions for reconsideration be "filed and served within ten (10) days of

1 the filing of the decision or order from which such relief is
2 sought, and [that such motions] shall be accompanied by a
3 memorandum setting forth concisely the matters or controlling
4 decisions which counsel believes the Court overlooked in the
5 initial decision or order." D. Conn. L. Civ. R. 9(e)(1)
6 (reserved and recodified at D. Conn. L. Civ. R. 7(c)(1)
7 (2003)). Defendants are correct that Horsey's motion is
8 untimely by almost three weeks and lacks a supporting
9 memorandum of law.

10 Motions for reconsideration under Local Rule 9(e) are
11 essentially motions for amendment of judgment under Fed. R.
12 Civ. P. 59(e). See City of Hartford v. Chase, 942 F.2d 130,
13 133 (2d Cir. 1991). When such motions are untimely, they are
14 construed as motions for relief from judgment under Fed. R.
15 Civ. P. 60(b). See Wright, Miller & Kane, Federal Practice
16 and Procedure § 2817 & n.16, at 184 (1995). Although a
17 district court retains the "inherent power to decide when a
18 departure from its Local Rules should be excused or
19 overlooked," see Somlyo v. J. Lu-Rob Enters., 932 F.2d 1043,
20 1048 (2d Cir. 1991), specific provisions of the Federal Rules
21 of Civil Procedure may shed light on whether a district court
22 has abused its discretion in departing from its local rules.
23 See Ass'n for Retarded Citizens of Conn., Inc. v. Thorne, 68

1 F.3d 547, 553-54 (2d Cir. 1995) (finding no abuse of
2 discretion where district court's consideration of untimely
3 motion was "[b]ased on rationales for granting Rule 60(b)
4 relief").

5 While reluctant to disregard rules and deadlines, and
6 mindful of Horsey's failure in other regards to observe
7 procedural niceties, see Horsey I, at 5-6, we will entertain
8 his motion. First, Horsey's motion is somewhat unusual in
9 that we invited him to submit this data, see id., at 16-17
10 n.3, rendering his motion equally analogous to a supplement of
11 the summary judgment record as to a motion for
12 reconsideration. Second, some of Horsey's claims raise
13 serious constitutional issues, in particular whether a
14 disproportionate number of non-voting-eligible persons in one
15 district violates the rights of voters in other districts. We
16 are reluctant in such circumstances not to give him every
17 opportunity to pursue his claim.

18 Courts have the latitude to deal with extenuating
19 circumstances under Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(6), which provides
20 that courts may relieve a party from a final judgment for "any
21 other reason justifying relief from the operation of the
22 judgment." For these reasons, we grant Horsey's motion for
23 reconsideration and consider the impact of his new data on our

1 prior summary judgment order.

2 B. The Nature of Horsey's Claims

3 In his pleadings and other submissions, Horsey challenges
4 the apportionment of: (i) Connecticut State House of
5 Representatives districts; (ii) United States congressional
6 districts within Connecticut; and (iii) Congressional
7 districts nationally, in particular, Connecticut, New York and
8 California. Horsey also challenges the manner in which the
9 federal government allocates the number of seats to the United
10 States House of Representatives.

11 In our prior opinion, we viewed Horsey's claim of
12 unconstitutional dilution as mainly based on the
13 disproportionate combination of residents who were either non-
14 citizens or were citizens ineligible to vote (hereafter
15 "ineligible citizens"). See id. at 2. However, we do note
16 that, at times, Horsey has characterized his apportionment
17 challenges as based solely on disparities in the numbers of
18 citizens and non-citizens among legislative districts,¹ and
19 that, at other times, he has described his claims as based
20 solely on disparities in the numbers of ineligible citizens.²
21 See Second Amended Compl. at ¶¶ 12, 13, 16, 17, 22, 25, 27,
22 28, 30, 33, 51. See also Horsey I, at 2 (characterizing
23 Horsey's claim as focused on apportionment practices that have

1 "given no regard to whether the number of citizens eligible to
2 register to vote ('eligible voters') in the resultant
3 districts is also equal"). Our analysis of Horsey's new
4 evidence varies depending on whether his claims are
5 characterized as based on disparities resulting from the
6 number of aliens, ineligible citizens, or a combination
7 thereof.

8 C. Horsey's New Evidentiary Submission

9 Horsey's affidavit offers three sets of data based on
10 Census 2000 Supplemental Survey Profiles. Two sets compare
11 Connecticut's Sixth Congressional District³ to a total of
12 eight or nine congressional districts in California and New
13 York. Horsey's first set of data shows that the total number
14 of votes cast in the Sixth Congressional District exceeded by
15 more than 100,000 the total number of votes cast in the New
16 York and California districts. See Hegmann Aff. at ¶ 8.
17 Horsey's second set of data shows that whereas Connecticut's
18 Sixth Congressional District has 2.9 percent non-citizens,
19 nine congressional districts spread across California and New
20 York have non-citizen populations of between 17.8 percent and
21 40.7 percent. See id. at ¶ 12. A third set of data shows
22 that Connecticut has a total non-citizen population of 4.9
23 percent whereas California's non-citizen population is 15.7

1 percent and New York's is 10.9 percent. See id. at ¶ 14.⁴

2 We find this submission insufficient to justify
3 overturning our prior decision for the reasons that follow.

4 1. Claims Regarding Ineligible Citizens or a Combination
5 of Ineligible Citizens and Aliens

6 Horsey's new submission provides no support for his
7 claims regarding disparities resulting from the number of
8 ineligible citizens or a combination of ineligible citizens
9 and aliens among Connecticut state legislative and federal
10 congressional districts. The submission includes data showing
11 only the distribution of citizens and aliens within districts,
12 whereas his factual claims as to the inclusion of ineligible
13 citizens or a combination of ineligible citizens and aliens
14 require a different and more refined showing.

15 Although there is an overlap between citizenship and
16 voter eligibility, the need for naked speculation to support
17 his claim regarding the distribution of ineligible citizens in
18 the various voting districts at issue is not eliminated by the
19 new data. To uphold his factual claim we would need to know
20 the distribution of those under 18 who are citizens in each
21 district and the distribution of those who are over 18 but
22 ineligible to vote as felons in each district. It might also
23 be necessary for Horsey to provide evidence showing how many

1 residents of particular areas live in "institutions, college
2 dormitories, and other group quarters," their eligibility to
3 vote, and where they are registered to vote. See id., at A-6
4 note. None of this information is included in the census data
5 presented. See id. Finally, for remedial purposes, far more
6 localized information would be necessary to redraw the
7 boundaries of the districts involved.

8 While we construe the record in the light most favorable
9 to the non-movant on a summary judgment motion, and draw all
10 permissible inferences in his favor, see Anderson v. Liberty
11 Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 255 (1986), a non-movant cannot
12 "escape summary judgment merely by vaguely asserting the
13 existence of some unspecified disputed material facts,"
14 Borthwick v. First Georgetown Sec., Inc., 892 F.2d 178, 181
15 (2d Cir. 1989), "or defeat the motion through mere speculation
16 or conjecture," W. World Ins. Co. v. Stack Oil, Inc., 922 F.2d
17 118, 121 (2d Cir. 1990) (internal quotation marks and
18 citations omitted).

19 As explained above, Horsey's new submission does not
20 eliminate the need for wholly speculative inferences, and we
21 therefore adhere to our prior grant of summary judgment to the
22 defendants on these claims.

23 2. Claims Regarding Citizens and Aliens

Because Horsey offers information regarding the percentages of citizens and non-citizens in different states and certain congressional districts, see Heghmann Aff. at ¶¶ 12, 14, there may be some evidentiary support for his claim that including non-citizens for apportionment purposes substantially dilutes his vote.

(i)

Apportionment of State House of Representatives Districts

The citizen/non-citizen evidence submitted by Horsey relates only to the composition of districts for the United States House of Representatives. This evidence, therefore, has no bearing on his claims regarding the composition of Connecticut's House of Representatives' districts, and we adhere to our prior ruling on this claim.

(j i)

Apportionment of Congressional Districts within Connecticut

In our prior decision, we noted that Horsey had expressly waived mandatory relief relating to the apportionment of congressional districts within Connecticut, see Horsey I, at 6, but that he continued to seek a declaratory judgment that these apportionments are unconstitutional, see id.⁵

In his affidavit accompanying his new submission, Horsey provides instructions on how to compile comparative

1 citizen/non-citizen data for Connecticut's six congressional
2 districts as they existed in the year 2000. See Hegmann Aff.
3 at ¶ 5. While Horsey states that, if we follow these
4 instructions we will have "all the statistical evidence [we]
5 need[] to rule [on] the issues raised by [Horsey] regarding
6 the dilution of his vote in congressional elections," id., he
7 neither compiles the statistical information nor elaborates on
8 its relevance to, or effect on, his equal protection claim.

9 While we are reluctant to interpret data that is not
10 properly submitted or explained, we consider it, such as it
11 is, but find it unconvincing. The data reveal that the
12 percentage of non-citizens in Connecticut's congressional
13 districts varies from between 2.2 percent and 9.7 percent.
14 However, this is within a generally accepted range of
15 deviation from equality. See Chen v. City of Houston, 206
16 F.3d 502, 522 (5th Cir. 2000) (less than 10% deviation is
17 constitutionally tolerated for state elections); Garza v.
18 County of Los Angeles, 918 F.2d 763, 785-86 (9th Cir. 1990)
19 (Kozinski, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part)
20 (same).

21 Moreover, it is not at all clear, and Horsey's papers are
22 unhelpful in this regard, that the data offered is
23 sufficiently refined to allow the redrawing of congressional

1 districts to achieve the equality in citizen population that
2 he wants. A similar lack of refined data was in part the
3 basis for our earlier decision. See Horsey I, at 14.

4 (iii)

5 Apportionment of Congressional Districts Nationally
6

7 As noted in our prior decision, Horsey filed a waiver of
8 relief of all claims relating to the apportionment of
9 congressional seats among the states, although he continues to
10 seek a declaratory judgment that these apportionments are
11 unconstitutional. See id., at 6. Horsey's new evidence --
12 which indicates that some states may receive a
13 disproportionate share of congressional seats due to higher
14 numbers of non-citizens -- provides factual support for his
15 claim. Nevertheless, his claim is foreclosed by the text of
16 the Constitution.

17 The Fourteenth Amendment states that "Representatives
18 shall be apportioned among the several States according to
19 their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons
20 in each state, excluding Indians not taxed." U.S. Const.
21 amend. XIV, § 2 (emphasis added). For Horsey's claim to have
22 merit, i.e., for us to conclude that the federal government
23 has unconstitutionally included non-citizens in its
24 apportionment determination, the meaning of "persons" would

1 have to be restricted to "citizens." The text of the
2 Fourteenth Amendment clearly indicates that this
3 interpretation is incorrect. Section 1 of the Fourteenth
4 Amendment uses both terms in a manner suggesting that
5 "persons" comprises a broader category of people that includes
6 both citizens and non-citizens. See U.S. Const. amend. XIV, §
7 1 ("No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge
8 the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;
9 nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or
10 property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person
11 within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.")
12 (emphasis added).

13 Nor does the pre-Civil War text of the Constitution lend
14 support to Horsey's argument that the apportionment of
15 representatives is restricted to citizens. As originally
16 enacted, the Constitution deliberately "diluted" the voting
17 power of citizens living in free states by counting three-
18 fifths of all slaves in the apportionment determination. See
19 U.S. Const. art. I, § 2, cl. 3 ("Representatives . . . shall
20 be apportioned among the several States . . . according to
21 their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding
22 to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to
23 Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed,

1 three fifths of all other Persons."). While Horsey's new
2 evidence may support his argument that there is a disparity
3 between citizenship and the allocation of congressional
4 representatives among the fifty states, this disparity is
5 sanctioned by the Constitution.

6 Horsey's remaining claim is therefore limited to
7 disparities among congressional districts in California and
8 among congressional districts in New York with regard to the
9 numbers of resident citizens and non-citizens. However,
10 Horsey lacks standing to bring such a claim. As a non-
11 resident of either state, Horsey has suffered no cognizable
12 injury from the alleged malapportionment of California's or
C 13 New York's congressional districts. Nor may Horsey bring an
14 equal protection claim on behalf of California and New York
15 residents who have had their votes diluted by their respective
16 states' redistricting. See United States v. Hays, 515 U.S.
17 737, 739 (1995) (holding that plaintiff lacks standing to
18 assert an equal protection voting rights claim in a state
19 where he or she is not a resident of the challenged district);
20 see also Dillard v. Baldwin County Comm'rs, 225 F.3d 1271,
21 1279 (11th Cir. 2000) (interpreting Hays to mean that "if the
22 plaintiff lives in the racially gerrymandered district, she
23 has standing; if she does not, she must produce specific

1 evidence of harm other than the fact that the composition of
2 her district might have been different were it not for the
3 gerrymandering of the other district."); cf. Allen v. Wright,
4 468 U.S. 737, 755 (1984) (plaintiff only has standing to bring
5 equal protection challenge where he is "personally denied
6 equal treatment"); Valley Forge Christian Coll. v. Americans
7 United for Separation of Church and State, 454 U.S. 464, 489-
8 90 n.26 (1982) (disapproving the proposition that every
9 citizen has "standing to challenge every affirmative-action
10 program on the basis of a personal right to a government that
11 does not deny equal protection of the laws").

12 c) Request for an Order to Show Cause

13 Horsey requests that we order the defendants to show
14 cause why they should not be ordered to request that the
15 Bureau of Census provide the parties and the court with Census
16 2000 Supplemental Survey Profiles of fourteen Connecticut
17 State House of Representatives voting districts established in
18 1991. We deny this request. Not only could Horsey have
19 purchased a Special Tabulation showing the percentages of non-
20 citizens in various Connecticut State House of Representatives
21 districts from the Bureau of Census,⁶ but it remains unclear
22 whether such a tabulation would contain sufficient data to
23 permit findings on the number of eligible voters in the state

1 districts.

2 CONCLUSION

3 For the reasons indicated, we grant Horsey's motion for
4 reconsideration, reaffirm our earlier grant of summary
5 judgment for the defendants, and deny Horsey's request for an
6 Order to Show Cause. We again emphasize that we intimate no
7 view on whether Horsey's claims, if factually supported, would
8 be valid.

9

10

11 /s/ Ralph K. Winter
12 Ralph K. Winter, U.S.C.J.

FOOTNOTES

1. See, e.g., Second Amended Compl. at 22 (demanding preliminary and permanent injunction preventing Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives from including representatives from any state "in which election districts are not apportioned to reflect as nearly as possible equal percentages of the citizen population"); Plaintiff's Reply to Defendants' Objections to the Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration and Application for an Order to Show Cause at 2-3:

Because the Census Bureau has now published detailed reports congressional district by congressional district stating with 90% accuracy the number of non-citizens in each district, the plaintiff if permitted to do so can now factually demonstrate the constitutional violation.

The constitutional issue simply stated is does the disparity in the vote total between voting districts reflect the disparity in the distribution of the citizen population. . . . Now the plaintiff can use the Census Bureau Community Surveys to link the disparity in the distribution of the citizen population with the disparity in the vote totals.

(emphasis added)

2. An equal protection claim that apportionment must be based solely on the number of citizens resident in a district differs crucially from a claim that apportionment must be

based solely on the number of eligible voters. Whereas upholding the former would exclude aliens, upholding the latter would exclude citizens as well, principally minors and felons. There is of course a tension between equality of representation and equality of voting power. However, a claim of dilution seems intuitively weaker when based solely on disparities in ineligible citizens resident in a district. For example, dilution of voting power in one district based on a disproportionate number of minor citizens in another does not discriminate between groups with differential claims to representation in the political process. Minors are denied the right to vote on grounds of judgment and independence rather than a weak claim to representation. Aliens, however, are denied the right to vote based on potential loyalty to another nation, their presumed smaller stake in the outcomes of American elections, etc.

3. Ironically, Connecticut's Sixth Congressional District no longer exists following reapportionment after the 2000 census although the apportionment of state House of Representatives districts is unaffected by these changes. Horsey's claims as to federal House districts are nonetheless not moot because they might escape review and recur. See Southern Pacific

Terminal Co. v. ICC, 219 U.S. 498, 515 (1911) (providing an exception to the mootness doctrine for situations "capable of repetition, yet evading review.").

4. Horsey has also instructed this court on how to compile a fourth data set providing information on the numbers of citizens and non-citizens in Connecticut's congressional districts. See Heghmann Aff. at ¶ 5.

5. In view of our disposition, we need not reach the propriety of both waiving relief and seeking a declaratory judgment in these circumstances.

6. In order to obtain these numbers, Horsey would have had to determine which census tracts corresponded to the state house districts. Once he had this information, the census could have performed a statistical breakdown similar to one Horsey provided for congressional districts in the affidavit accompanying his motion for reconsideration.