

APPENDIX

COMMONWEALTH OF :
PENNSYLVANIA; ADAMS :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; ALLEGHENY :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; ARMSTRONG :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BEAVER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BEDFORD :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BERKS :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BLAIR :
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COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CARBON :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CENTRE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CHESTER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CLARION :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CLEARFIELD :

COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CLINTON :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; COLUMBIA :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CRAWFORD :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
CUMBERLAND COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
DAUPHIN COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
DELAWARE COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
ELK COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; ERIE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; FAYETTE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; FOREST :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; FRANKLIN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; FULTON :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; GREENE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
HUNTINGDON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
INDIANA COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; :
JEFFERSON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :

JUNIATA COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; :
LACKAWANNA COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
LANCASTER COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
LAWRENCE COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
LEBANON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
LEHIGH COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; LUZERNE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; LYCOMING :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; MCKEAN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; MERCER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; MIFFLIN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; MONROE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
MONTGOMERY COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
MONTOUR COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
NORTHUMBERLAND :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; PERRY :
COUNTY BOARD OF :

ELECTIONS; :
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
PIKE COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; POTTER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; SCHUYLKILL :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; SNYDER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; SOMERSET :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; SULLIVAN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
TIOGA COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; UNION :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; VENANGO :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; WARREN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
WASHINGTON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
WAYNE COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; :
WESTMORELAND :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; WYOMING :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; AND YORK :

COUNTY BOARD OF :
 ELECTIONS :
 PETITION OF: KATHY :
 BOOCKVAR, IN HER :
 CAPACITY AS SECRETARY :
 OF THE :
 COMMONWEALTH OF :
 PENNSYLVANIA :
 :

OPINION

JUSTICE BAER DECIDED: September 17, 2020

In October 2019, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enacted Act 77 of 2019, which, *inter alia*, created for the first time in Pennsylvania the opportunity for all qualified electors to vote by mail, without requiring the electors to demonstrate their absence from the voting district on Election Day, 25 P.S. §§ 3150.11–3150.17. The Pennsylvania Democratic Party and several Democratic elected officials and congressional candidates, some in their official capacity and/or as private citizens (collectively, “Petitioner”), filed the instant action, initially in the Commonwealth Court, in the form of a petition for review seeking declaratory and injunctive relief relating primarily to five issues of statutory interpretation involving Act 77 and the Election Code, 25 P.S. §§ 2600–3591.¹ This Court

¹ The caption reflects the Secretary of the Commonwealth Kathy Boockvar as filing the petition before the Court based upon her application for extraordinary review, which this Court granted. Regardless, as noted, we now refer to the plaintiffs in

exercised Extraordinary Jurisdiction to address these issues and to clarify the law of this Commonwealth in time for the 2020 General Election.²

I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On July 10, 2020, Petitioner filed its petition for review in the Commonwealth Court against Secretary of the Commonwealth Kathy Boockvar (“Secretary”) and all 67 county election boards (“Boards”).³ In its petition, Petitioner requested that the Commonwealth Court issue declaratory and injunctive relief “so as to protect the franchise of absentee and mail-in voters.” Petition for Review (“Petition”), 7/10/2020, at 5.⁴

the underlying lawsuit as “Petitioner” and, as noted *infra*, Secretary Boockvar as “Secretary.”

² Pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 726, this Court

may, on its own motion or upon petition of any party, in any matter pending before any court or magisterial district judge of the Commonwealth involving an issue of immediate public importance, assume plenary jurisdiction of such matter at any stage thereof and enter a final order or otherwise cause right and justice to be done.

³ At the time Petitioner filed its petition, an action filed by Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., the Republican National Committee (“RNC”), and several Republican congressional candidates and electors (collectively, “Republican Party”) against the Secretary and the Boards was pending in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In that case, the Republican Party alleged federal and state constitutional violations stemming from the recent implementation of no excuse mail-in voting under Act 77. The specific issues raised by the Republican Party in the federal action are, to some extent, the mirror image of the issues raised by Petitioner in the case *sub judice*.

⁴ Concurrently, Petitioner filed both an Application for Special Relief in the Nature of an Expedited Motion for Alternative

Specifically, Petitioner raised several discrete issues for the Commonwealth Court’s consideration, which are discussed in more detail *infra*. Briefly, in Count 1, Petitioner requested declaratory relief to confirm that Act 77 permits Boards “to provide secure, easily accessible locations as the Board deems appropriate, including, where appropriate, mobile or temporary collection sites, and/or drop-boxes for the collection of mail-in ballots.” *Id.* at 47, ¶ 165. Additionally, Petitioner sought an injunction requiring the Boards to “evaluate the particular facts and circumstances in their jurisdictions and develop a reasonable plan ... to ensure the expedient return of mail-in ballots.” *Id.* at ¶ 166.

In Count 2, Petitioner sought an injunction to “lift the deadline in the Election Code across the state to allow any ballot postmarked by 8:00 p.m. on Election Night to be counted if it is received by the Boards” by 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 10, which is the deadline for ballots to be received under the Federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (“UOCAVA”).⁵ *Id.* at 50, ¶ 178. In the alternative, Petitioner posited that the Commonwealth Court

Service and an Application for an Expedited Discovery Schedule and Evidentiary Hearing, to which several responses were filed. On July 15, 2020, the Commonwealth Court denied Petitioner’s request for alternative service. On July 30, 2020, the Commonwealth Court, *inter alia*, granted in part and denied in part Petitioner’s application for an expedited discovery schedule and evidentiary hearing. In this order, the Commonwealth Court set forth specific deadlines for responsive pleadings.

⁵ The UOCAVA delineates, *inter alia*, the process and procedure in which overseas voters and voters in the uniformed services receive absentee ballots for federal elections. *See generally* 52 U.S.C. §§ 20301-20311.

could, with a few caveats, “enjoin the Counties to extend a more tailored ballot extension deadline to the date that is 21 days after the particular voter’s ballot is mailed by the county[.]” *Id.* at ¶ 179.

In Count 3, Petitioner highlighted that the “procedure for mail-in ballots often leads to minor errors, which result in many ballots being rejected and disenfranchising voters who believe they have exercised their right to vote.” *Id.* at 51, ¶ 186. In anticipation of these expected errors, Petitioner again sought an injunction requiring Boards that have knowledge of an incomplete or incorrectly filled out ballot and the elector’s contact information to contact the elector and provide them “the opportunity to cure the facial defect until the UOCAVA deadline.” *Id.* at 52, ¶ 187.

In Count 4, Petitioner requested a declaration that there is no statutory authority to set aside an absentee or mail-in ballot solely for failure to place it into the official election ballot envelope (hereinafter referred to as the “secrecy envelope”), as well as an injunction prohibiting any “naked ballots,” which are otherwise without error, from being invalidated.⁶ *Id.* at 54, ¶ 198–199. A “naked ballot” refers to an official mail-in ballot that is not placed in the secrecy envelope before mailing.

⁶ As explained more fully below, upon receipt of an official mail-in ballot, the mail-in elector is to mark the ballot in secret, and then fold the ballot, enclose, and securely seal the same in the secrecy envelope provided. 25 P.S. § 3150.16(a). The secrecy envelope “shall then be placed in the second one, on which is printed the form of declaration of the elector, and the address of the elector’s county board of election and the local election district of the elector.” *Id.*

Finally, in Count 5, Petitioner sought a declaration that the “Election Code’s poll watcher residency requirement does not violate the United States Constitution’s First and Fourteenth Amendments, its Equal Protection Clause, or the Equal Protection and Free and Equal Elections Clauses of the Pennsylvania Constitution.” *Id.* at 55, ¶ 207.

On August 13, 2020, the Secretary filed an Answer and New Matter to the petition. In addition, twenty of the named Boards filed answers with new matter, fourteen of the Boards filed answers, and nine of the Boards filed preliminary objections.⁷ Requests to intervene were filed by Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., the Republican Party of Pennsylvania, and the RNC, as well as Joseph B. Scarnati III, President Pro Tempore, and Jake Corman, Majority Leader of the Pennsylvania Senate, in opposition to the petition. The Common Cause Pennsylvania, The League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania, The Black Political Empowerment Project (“B-PEP”), Make the Road Pennsylvania, a project of Make the Road States (“Make the Road PA”), Patricia M. DeMarco, Danielle Graham Robinson, and Kathleen Wise filed a joint application to intervene as co-petitioners.

On August 16, 2020, the Secretary filed an application asking this Court to exercise extraordinary jurisdiction over Petitioner’s petition for review.⁸ Highlighting, *inter alia*, the two major

⁷ On August 27, 2020, Petitioner filed its: (1) Answer to the Secretary’s New Matter; (2) Answer to the new matter filed by various Boards; and (3) an omnibus memorandum of law opposing the preliminary objections filed by several Boards.

⁸ In her application, the Secretary informed this Court that she had filed a motion in the aforementioned federal action urging

political parties’ “diametric positions” on the interpretation of several Act 77 provisions and the fast-approaching 2020 General Election, the Secretary asserted that “[t]he exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction by this Court is the only means available to resolve these disputes without disrupting the election.” Secretary’s Application for Extraordinary Relief, 8/16/2020, at 14–16. On August 19, 2020, Petitioner filed an Answer to the Secretary’s application, noting that it had no objection to this Court exercising its extraordinary jurisdiction.⁹

Faced with a national election scheduled to occur on November 3, 2020 and substantial legal issues that required the highest court of Pennsylvania’s analysis

the District Court to abstain from rendering a decision pursuant to *R.R. Comm’n of Tex. v. Pullman*, 312 U.S. 496 (1941) (explaining that, where appropriate, a federal court may abstain from deciding a case to permit a state court the opportunity to resolve a state law question). Secretary’s Application for Extraordinary Relief, 8/16/2020, at 17. This motion was later granted. *See Trump for President, Inc.*, 2020 WL 4920952, at *21 (W.D. Pa. 2020).

⁹ In addition, on August 18, 2020, Bucks, Chester, Montgomery, and Philadelphia County Boards of Election filed an Answer in Support of the Secretary’s application. Likewise, on August 19, 2020, Armstrong, Bedford, Blair, Centre, Columbia, Dauphin, Fayette, Huntingdon, Indiana, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Lebanon, Montour, Northumberland, Venango, and York County Boards of Election also filed an answer joining the Secretary’s application. Several of the remaining 67 counties filed no answer letters. On August 20, 2020, answers were filed by the Republican proposed intervenors, as well as proposed co-petitioners, The Common Cause Pennsylvania, The League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania, B-PEP, Make the Road PA, Patricia M. DeMarco, Danielle Graham Robinson, and Kathleen Wise.

and response to ensure a free and fair election, on September 1, 2020, this Court granted the Secretary's Application and set forth a schedule for supplemental briefing and filings.¹⁰ Later, on September 3, 2020, this Court filed an order granting the motions to intervene filed by the Republican Party of Pennsylvania (hereinafter, "Respondent") and Joseph B. Scarnati III, Pennsylvania Senate President Pro Tempore, and Jake Corman, Senate Majority Leader, representing the Republican Senate Caucus (hereinafter, "Caucus"). Applications to intervene filed by Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., and the RNC; Common Cause of Pennsylvania, the League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania, B-PEP, Make the Road PA, Patricia M. DeMarco, Danielle Graham Robinson, and Kathleen Wise were denied without

¹⁰ The Secretary highlighted in her application for extraordinary relief to this Court that there was insufficient time to engage in full pre-trial proceedings and discovery before applications for summary relief could be filed. *See* Secretary's Application for Extraordinary Relief, 8/16/2020, at 13–14. In fact, the Secretary explained that because of all the uncertainties surrounding the case, it was unclear "whether discovery, dispositive motions, and a hearing were even necessary." *Id.* at 14 n.3. She maintained that Petitioner's application to expedite discovery and a hearing in Commonwealth Court was premature. Thus, the Secretary sought extraordinary review of the discrete legal claims alleged in the lawsuit as if at the summary relief stage of the case. Cognizant of our authority when exercising extraordinary jurisdiction, this Court granted the Secretary's request. *See* Order dated 9/1/2020. Accordingly, because of the intense time pressure confronting this Court, we do not address the various procedural filings in the case and, rather, address only the five discrete legal claims before us. *See* 42 Pa.C.S. § 726 (this Court may "assume plenary jurisdiction of [any matter pending before any court] at any stage thereof and enter a final order or otherwise cause right and justice to be done").

prejudice to the parties' ability to file briefs as *amicus curiae* pursuant to Pa.R.A.P. 531.¹¹ The parties have submitted supplemental filings in support of their respective positions, and this matter is now ripe for disposition of the discrete five legal issues before us.

II. RELEVANT OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES OF LAW

Generally speaking, each of the five issues presented by Petitioner presents a pure question of law, over which our standard of review is *de novo* and our scope of review is plenary. *In re Vencil*, 152 A.3d 235, 241 (Pa. 2017). Specifically, in large part, Petitioner requests relief in the form of declarations of law regarding Act 77 pursuant to the Declaratory Judgments Act, 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 7531–7541. Accordingly, we address the issues presented mindful of the following.

The Declaratory Judgments Act, which is to be liberally construed and administered, was promulgated to “settle and to afford relief from uncertainty and insecurity with respect to rights,

¹¹ After this Court granted the Secretary's application and set a schedule for supplemental filings, Bryan Cutler and Kerry Bennighoff, Speaker and Majority Leader of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, respectively, filed an Application to Intervene, while State Senator Jay Costa, on behalf of the Senate Democratic Caucus filed an Application to Intervene, which was later amended to include State Representative Frank Dermody, on behalf of the House Democratic Caucus. Because of the necessary expediency of reaching a decision in this case, and given that adequate advocacy has been provided, these applications, submitted close to this Court's deadline for supplemental filings, are denied. In any case, the requests are moot given the issuance of our decision.

status, and other legal relations[.]” 42 Pa.C.S. § 7541(a). Pertinent to the instant matter, this Act provides, in relevant part, that “[a]ny person . . . whose rights, status, or other legal relations are affected by a statute . . . may have determined any question of construction or validity arising under the . . . statute . . . and obtain a declaration of rights, status, or other legal relations thereunder.” 42 Pa.C.S. § 7533.¹²

When presented with matters of statutory construction, this Court is guided by Pennsylvania’s Statutory Construction Act, 1 Pa.C.S. § 1501–1991. Under this Act, “the object of all statutory construction is to ascertain and effectuate the General Assembly’s intention.” *Sternlicht v. Sternlicht*, 876 A.2d 904, 909 (Pa. 2005) (citing 1 Pa.C.S. § 1921(a) (“The object of all interpretation and construction of statutes is to ascertain and effectuate the intention of the General Assembly”)). When the words of a statute are clear and unambiguous, “the letter of it is not to be disregarded under the pretext of pursuing its spirit.” 1 Pa.C.S. § 1921(b); *see also Sternlicht, supra*. However, when the words of a statute are not explicit,

¹² Notably, while Petitioner has styled its requested relief as “injunctive” in reality it seeks declaratory relief. We will treat its prayers for relief accordingly. In this regard, as noted, essentially, we are treating the matter as if it is at the summary relief stage. *See Hosp. & Healthsystem Ass’n of Pa. v. Com.*, 77 A.3d 587, 602 (Pa. 2013) (“An application for summary relief may be granted if a party’s right to judgment is clear and no material issues of fact are in dispute.”) (citation omitted). *See also* Pa.R.A.P. 1532(b) (providing that “[a]t any time after the filing of a petition for review in an appellate or original jurisdiction matter, the court may on application enter judgment if the right of the applicant thereto is clear.”).

the General Assembly's intent is to be ascertained by consulting a comprehensive list of specific factors set forth in 1 Pa.C.S. § 1921(c). *See also Pennsylvania Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc. v. Commonwealth Dep't of Gen. Servs.*, 932 A.2d 1271, 1278 (Pa. 2007) (recognizing that when the “words of the statute are not explicit, the General Assembly’s intent is to be ascertained by considering matters other than statutory language, like the occasion and necessity for the statute; the circumstances of its enactment; the object it seeks to attain; the mischief to be remedied; former laws; consequences of a particular interpretation; contemporaneous legislative history; and legislative and administrative interpretations”).

Moreover, we recognize that in this Commonwealth, “[e]lections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.” PA. CONST. art. I, § 5 (hereinafter referred to as the “Free and Equal Elections Clause”). The broad text of this specific provision “mandates clearly and unambiguously, and in the broadest possible terms, that *all* elections conducted in this Commonwealth must be ‘free and equal.’” *League of Women Voters v. Commonwealth*, 178 A.3d 737, 804 (Pa. 2018) (emphasis in original). Stated another way, this clause was “specifically intended to equalize the power of voters in our Commonwealth’s election process[.]” *Id.* at 812.

Finally, this Court has previously observed that the purpose and objective of the Election Code, which contains Act 77, is “[t]o obtain freedom of choice, a fair election and an honest election return[.]” *Perles v. Hoffman*, 213 A.2d 781, 783 (Pa. 1965). To that end, the Election Code should be liberally construed so as

not to deprive, *inter alia*, electors of their right to elect a candidate of their choice. *Id.* at 784. With these general principles in mind, this Court will address in turn each of the five discrete issues presented by Petitioner.

III. ISSUES

A. COUNT I OF THE PETITION FOR REVIEW

Section 3150.16(a) of the Election Code, 25 P.S. § 3150.16(a), is part of Act 77 and pertinent to several issues in this matter. That statutory provision, which is entitled “Voting by mail-in electors,” states as follows:

(a) General rule.—At any time after receiving an official mail-in ballot, but on or before eight o’clock P.M. the day of the primary or election, the mail-in elector shall, in secret, proceed to mark the ballot only in black lead pencil, indelible pencil or blue, black or blue-black ink, in fountain pen or ball point pen, and then fold the ballot, enclose and securely seal the same in the envelope on which is printed, stamped or endorsed “Official Election Ballot.” This envelope shall then be placed in the second one, on which is printed the form of declaration of the elector, and the address of the elector’s county board of election and the local election district of the elector. The elector shall then fill out, date and sign the declaration printed on such envelope. Such envelope shall then be securely sealed and the elector shall send same by mail, postage prepaid, except where franked, or deliver it in person to said county board of election.

25 P.S. § 3150.16(a). The last sentence of this provision is the primary focus of the first question of law that we will address. The plain language of this sentence allows an elector to mail her securely sealed envelope containing the elector’s “Official Election Ballot” to her “county board of election” or, more relevant to this issue, “deliver it in person to said county board of election.” *Id.*

In Count I of its petition for review, Petitioner seeks a declaration that a reasonable interpretation of Section 3150.16(a) of the Election Code permits county boards of election to provide electors with as many secure and easily accessible locations to deliver personally their mail-in ballots as each board deems appropriate.¹³ Petitioner suggests that these locations can consist of mobile or temporary collection sites and

¹³ Under Count I, Petitioner also sought relief “in the form of an affirmative injunction requiring that county Boards are required to evaluate the particular facts and circumstances in their jurisdictions and develop a reasonable plan reflecting the needs of the citizens of the county to ensure the expedient return of mail-in ballots.” Petition at 47, ¶ 166. Petitioner accurately concedes that it must establish a clear right to this relief. *Id.* at ¶ 167; see *Roberts v. Bd. of Directors of Sch. Dist. of City of Scranton*, 341 A.2d 475, 478 (Pa. 1975) (explaining that, “for a mandatory injunction to issue, it is essential that a clear right to relief in the plaintiff be established”). To the extent that Petitioner continues to seek injunctive relief in this form, we summarily decline the request, as there simply is no legal authority that would allow this Court to mandate that the county boards of election “evaluate the particular facts and circumstances in their jurisdictions and develop a reasonable plan reflecting the needs of the citizens of the county to ensure the expedient return of mail-in ballots.” In other words, Petitioner cannot establish a clear right to relief with regard to their request for a mandatory injunction.

that county boards of election may utilize secure drop-boxes for the collection of hand-delivered mail-in ballots.

Indeed, Petitioner contends that, by enacting Section 3150.16(a) of the Election Code, the General Assembly clearly and unambiguously intended to provide the various county boards of election with the option of accepting hand-delivered mail-in ballots at any location controlled by the boards, not just at the boards' central offices. In support of this position, Petitioner points out, *inter alia*, that pursuant to Section 3151 of the Election Code, the General Assembly empowered each county board of election to receive "ballot boxes and returns" in their offices or "in any such other place as has been designated by the board."¹⁴ 25 P.S. § 3151.

The Secretary builds on Petitioner's argument. In so doing, the Secretary highlights that, in construing Section 3150.16(a) of the Election Code, the Court should consider that the General Assembly defined "county board" or "board" as meaning "the county board of elections of any county herein provided for." 25 P.S. § 2602. According to the Secretary, this definition clarifies that, for purposes of Section 3150.16(a), "county board of election" refers to a

¹⁴ Section 3151 of the Election Code states, in full, as follows:

Each county board of elections shall cause its office to remain open, in charge of one or more members of the board, during the entire duration of each primary and election, and after the close of the polls, until all the ballot boxes and returns have been received in the office of the county elections board, or received in such other place as has been designated by the board.

25 P.S. § 3151.

municipal body, not a physical office or address. In other words, the Secretary believes that, when this definition is used for purposes of Section 3150.16(a), that Section unambiguously permits voters to deliver mail-in ballots in person to places designated by county boards of election, other than their respective office addresses.

In further support of this position, the Secretary asserts that the Election Code contemplates that county boards of election will operate out of multiple locations. *See* 25 P.S. § 2645(b) (stating, *inter alia*, that the “county commissioners or other appropriating authorities of the county shall provide the county board with suitable and adequate offices at the county seat, property furnished for keeping its records, holding its public sessions and otherwise performing its public duties, and shall also provide, such branch offices for the board in cities other than the county seat, as may be necessary”). Echoing Petitioner’s argument, the Secretary further suggests that the Election Code anticipates that “ballot boxes and returns” may be received “in the office of the county elections board, or received in such other places as has been designated by the board.” 25 P.S. § 3151.

The Secretary insists that the Election Code is devoid of any language limiting county boards of election from accepting delivery of mail-in votes solely at their primary office addresses. In fact, the Secretary takes the position that to hold otherwise would contravene the plain language of the Election Code. However, assuming *arguendo* that this Court deems the Election Code ambiguous on this point, the Secretary advocates that a reasonable interpretation of the Code nonetheless authorizes county boards of

election to utilize multiple drop-off sites to accept hand-delivered mail-in ballots.

In this regard, the Secretary focuses on the statutory considerations to which this Court may refer when construing an ambiguous statute, 1 Pa.C.S. § 1921(c), as described *supra*. More specifically, the Secretary posits that the General Assembly enacted Act 77 with the object of increasing the electorate's participation in the electoral process by making it easier and more convenient to vote, providing all electors with the option to mail in their ballots. The Secretary opines that, consistent with this objective, the General Assembly intended to allow county boards of election to accept hand-delivered mail-in ballots at locations besides the boards' central office addresses. The Secretary takes the position that, if this Court deems reasonable the various parties' competing interpretations of the Election Code, then the Court should construe the Code in favor of the right to vote.

Contrary to the contentions of the Secretary and Petitioner, Respondent submits that the Election Code prohibits county boards of election from designating locations other than their established county offices for hand delivery of mail-in ballots. Rather, according to Respondent, Section 3150.16(a) of the Election Code unambiguously mandates that an elector must either mail her mail-in ballot to the office address of the county board of election or deliver that ballot in person to the same office address. Stated differently, Respondent takes the position that the Election Code requires electors either to place their mail-in ballots, addressed to their county boards of election, into the United States Postal Service's ["USPS"] system or personally to deliver their mail-in ballot to that office.

In further support of this position, Respondent highlights the Election Code's use of the word "office" in the "deadline" provision for mail-in votes, Section 3150.16(c), which states that "a completed mail-in ballot must be received in the office of the county board of elections no later than eight o'clock P.M. on the day of the primary or election." 25 P.S. § 3150.16(c). Respondent also points out that the Election Code requires that a secure envelope containing a mail-in ballot have printed upon it "the address of the elector's county board of election," so that "the elector shall send same by mail, postage prepaid, except where franked, or deliver it in person to said county board of election." 25 P.S. § 3150.16(a). Thus, Respondent believes that, in sum, these statutory directives clearly indicate that the General Assembly intended that electors either mail or personally deliver mail-in ballots to the established office addresses of the county boards of election.

Next, Respondent reminds us that the Secretary and Petitioner are asking this Court to interpret the Election Code to allow voters to deliver their mail-in ballots to locations that will include unmanned drop-boxes. Respondent contends that Petitioner and the Secretary fail to articulate where the Election Code mentions "drop-boxes" or "satellite locations." Respondent then asserts that, if this Court were to interpret the Election Code as Petitioner and the Secretary propose, the Court would invalidate an alleged requirement of Act 77, *i.e.*, the need to deliver mail-in ballots to the established offices of county boards of election.

In addition, Respondent suggests that the preferred interpretation of the Election Code advocated by the

Secretary and Petitioner permits the individual counties to implement differing ballot-return regimes. Respondent avers that this outcome would violate principles of equal protection. In support, Respondent quotes *Pierce v. Allegheny County Bd. of Elections*, 324 F.Supp.2d 684, 697 (W.D. Pa. 2003), for the proposition that “[a] state must impose uniform statewide standards in each county in order to protect the legality of a citizen’s vote. Anything less implicates constitutional problems under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.” For these reasons, Respondent contends that the interpretation of the Election Code posited by Petitioner and the Secretary must fail.

The primary argument of the Caucus largely tracks that of Respondent, particularly the contention that the relief proposed by Petitioner and the Secretary would create an equal protection problem. According to the Caucus, pursuant to the solution offered by Petitioner and the Secretary, some counties will provide more locations for voters to deliver their mail-in ballots, while other counties will allow voters to convey their mail-in ballots solely to the office addresses of the county boards of election. The Caucus views this possibility as a violation of equal protection.

Notably, in an apparent break from Respondent’s position, subject to its equal protection argument, the Caucus seems to concede that Pennsylvania law allows county boards of election to provide for in person delivery of mail-in ballots at more than one county election board office located within the county’s borders. However, the Caucus insists that additional offices must comply with various requirements, including those outlined in Section 2645(b) of the

Election Code. *See* 25 P.S. § 2645(b) (explaining that “[t]he county commissioners or other appropriating authorities of the county shall provide the county board with suitable and adequate offices at the county seat, property furnished for keeping its records, holding its public sessions and otherwise performing its public duties, and shall also provide, such branch offices for the board in cities other than the county seat, as may be necessary”). In closing, the Caucus submits that unstaffed drop-boxes would not constitute a branch office of a county board of election and are otherwise not authorized by the Election Code as a method for collecting hand-delivered mail-in ballots.

Turning to our analysis, we observe that the question before us consists of the following two-part query regarding the Election Code: Does the Election Code allow a Pennsylvania voter to deliver her mail-in ballot in person to a location other than the established office address of her county’s board of election, and if so, what means can county boards of election utilize to accept hand-delivered mail-in ballots? For the reasons that follow, we find that the parties’ competing interpretations of the Election Code on this issue are reasonable, rendering the Code ambiguous as it relates to this query. *See A.S. v. Pennsylvania State Police*, 143 A.3d 896, 905–06 (Pa. 2016) (explaining that a “statute is ambiguous when there are at least two reasonable interpretations of the text”).

In reaching this conclusion, we observe that Section 3150.16(a) of the Election Code explicitly allows an elector to deliver in person her securely sealed envelope containing her mail-in ballot “to said county

board of election.” 25 P.S. § 3150.16(a). The Election Code simply defines “county board” or “board” to mean “the county board of elections of any county herein provided for.” 25 P.S. § 2602(c). Thus, the language used by the Legislature regarding where a mail-in ballot may be delivered in person is not solely limited to the official central office of the county board of election, and other sections of the Election Code permit a board of election to operate outside of its principal office. *See, e.g.*, 25 P.S. § 2645(b) (stating, *inter alia*, that the “county commissioners or other appropriating authorities of the county shall provide the county board with suitable and adequate offices at the county seat, property furnished for keeping its records, holding its public sessions and otherwise performing its public duties, and shall also provide, such branch offices for the board in cities other than the county seat, as may be necessary”). Therefore, on the one hand, these provisions tend to favor the view of Petitioner and the Secretary that the General Assembly did not intend to limit voters to delivering personally their mail-in ballots solely to the established office addresses of their county boards of election. Rather, as these parties rationally contend, when this definition is utilized for purposes of construing Section 3150.16(a), that exercise suggests that a voter can hand deliver her mail-in ballot to any location designated by the county board of election as a place where the board will accept these ballots.

Alternatively, we recognize that Section 3150.16(a) of the Election Code directs that an elector may deliver her mail-in ballot in person only to “the county board of election.” 25 P.S. § 3150.16(a). As Respondent in particular understandably emphasizes, neither this

statutory language nor any other provision of the Election Code explicitly empowers a county board of election to establish satellite mail-in ballot collection facilities or to utilize secure drop-boxes for purposes of accepting hand-delivered mail-in ballots. These observations, when viewed in the totality of the various arguments, lead us to conclude that the parties' competing interpretations are reasonable.

Accordingly, we turn to interpretive principles that govern ambiguous statutes generally and election matters specifically. In so doing, we are mindful of the "longstanding and overriding policy in this Commonwealth to protect the elective franchise." *Shambach v. Bickhart*, 845 A.2d 793, 798 (Pa. 2004) (citations omitted). Moreover, it is well-settled that, "although election laws must be strictly construed to prevent fraud, they ordinarily will be construed liberally in favor of the right to vote." *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). Indeed, "[o]ur goal must be to enfranchise and not to disenfranchise [the electorate]." *In re Luzerne Cty. Return Bd.*, 290 A.2d 108, 109 (Pa. 1972). Lastly, in resolving statutory ambiguity, we may consider, *inter alia*, the occasion and necessity for, the mischief to be remedied by, and the object to be obtained by the statute. 1 Pa.C.S. § 1921(c)(1), (3), and (4), respectively.

With all of that said, we need not belabor our ultimate conclusion that the Election Code should be interpreted to allow county boards of election to accept hand-delivered mail-in ballots at locations other than their office addresses including drop-boxes. This conclusion is largely the result of the clear legislative intent underlying Act 77, which animates much of this case, to provide electors with options to vote outside of

traditional polling places. Section 3150.16(a) of the Election Code undeniably exemplifies this intent by granting the Pennsylvania electorate the right to vote by way of a mail-in ballot beyond the circumstances that ordinarily allow this alternative, such as voter absenteeism.

Accordingly, although both Respondent and the Caucus offer a reasonable interpretation of Section 3150.16(a) as it operates within the Election Code, their interpretation restricts voters' rights, as opposed to the reasonable interpretation tendered by Petitioner and the Secretary. The law, therefore, militates in favor of this Court construing the Election Code in a manner consistent with the view of Petitioner and the Secretary, as this construction of the Code favors the fundamental right to vote and enfranchises, rather than disenfranchises, the electorate.

In light of this conclusion, we will briefly address the equal protection argument of Respondent and the Caucus. The premise of that argument, as detailed *supra*, is that, if this Court interprets the Election Code in a manner that is consistent with the position of Petitioner and the Secretary, which we have, then the county boards of election will employ myriad systems to accept hand-delivered mail-in ballots, which allegedly will be unconstitutionally disparate from one another in so much as some systems will offer more legal protections to voters than others will provide. However, the exact manner in which each county board of election will accept these votes is entirely unknown at this point; thus, we have no metric by which to measure whether any one system offers more legal protection than another, making an

equal protection analysis impossible at this time. Accordingly, the equal protection argument of Respondent and the Caucus does not alter our conclusion in this matter.

Thus, for these reasons, this Court declares that the Election Code permits county boards of election to accept hand-delivered mail-in ballots at locations other than their office addresses including drop-boxes.¹⁵

B. COUNT II OF THE PETITION FOR REVIEW

In its second count, Petitioner presents this Court with an as-applied challenge to the Election Code's deadline for receiving ballots ("received-by deadline"), which requires mail-in and absentee ballots to be returned to Boards no later than 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, 25 P.S. §§ 3146.6(c), 3150.16(c). It contends that strict enforcement of this deadline, in light of the current COVID-19 pandemic and alleged delays in mail delivery by the USPS, will result in extensive voter disenfranchisement in violation of the

¹⁵ We note that the Secretary has issued guidelines in this regard specifying that the Boards "may provide voters with access to a secure ballot return receptacle." *See* Secretary's Post-Submission Communication dated 8/24/2020, setting forth the Secretary's Absentee and Mail-in Ballot Return Guidance at 1.1. Additionally, and consistent with the requirement that all votes must be cast by Election Day, these guidelines specify that: "Authorized personnel should be present at ballot return sites immediately prior to 8:00 p.m. or at the time the polls should otherwise be closed"; "At 8:00 p.m. on election night, or later if the polling place hours have been extended, all ballot sites, and drop-boxes must be closed and locked"; and "Staff must ensure that no ballots are returned to ballot return sites after the close of the polls." *Id.* at 3.3.

Pennsylvania Constitution's Free and Equal Elections Clause.

As noted above, the Free and Equal Elections Clause provides that “[e]lections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right to suffrage.” PA. CONST. art. I, § 5. Petitioner interprets this provision as forbidding the Boards from interfering with the right to vote by failing to act in a timely manner so as to allow electors to participate in the election through mail-in voting. Petition at 49, ¶ 176.

In support of its as-applied challenge in regard to the upcoming General Election, Petitioner recounts this Commonwealth's recent experience during the June Primary. It emphasizes that, during the Primary, the Boards were inundated with over 1.8 million requests for mail-in ballots, rather than the expected 80,000 – 100,000, due in large part to the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused many voters to be wary of congregating in polling places. Petitioner's Brief at 2, 51. Petitioner asserts that “[t]his crush of applications created massive disparities in the distribution and return of mail-in ballots.” Petition at 24, ¶ 70.

It explains that, while some Boards were able to process the requests within the statutory requirements established by Act 77,¹⁶ other boards,

¹⁶ Act 77, *inter alia*, requires Boards to verify an applicant's submitted information to determine whether the applicant is “qualified to receive an official mail-in ballot.” 25 P.S. § 3150.12b(a). After approving an application, the Election Code, as amended by Act 77, instructs that “the board shall deliver or

especially those in areas hard-hit by the pandemic, were unable to provide electors with ballots in time for the electors to return their ballot in accord with the statutory deadline. Petition at 23, ¶ 66. Indeed, it avers that in Delaware County, thousands of ballots were “not mailed out until the night” of the Primary, making timely return impossible. Petition at 26, ¶ 77. Bucks County apparently experienced similar delays.

To remedy this situation, the Election Boards of Bucks and Delaware Counties sought relief in their county courts.¹⁷ Recognizing that the Election Code “implicitly granted [the courts the] authority to provide relief when there is a natural disaster or emergency” that threatens to deprive electors of the opportunity to participate in the electoral process, the Courts of Common Pleas of Bucks and Delaware Counties extended the deadline for the return of mail-in ballots for seven days, so long as the ballot was postmarked by the date of the Primary. *In re: Extension of Time for Absentee and Mail-In Ballots to*

mail official mail-in ballots to the additional electors within 48 hours.” 25 P.S. § 3150.15.

¹⁷ The Election Code grants courts of common pleas the authority to address situations which arise on the day of a primary or general election, 25 P.S. § 3046. Section 3046 entitled “Duties of common pleas court on days of primaries and elections,” provides:

During such period said court shall act as a committing magistrate for any violation of the election laws; shall settle summarily controversies that may arise with respect to the conduct of the election; shall issue process, if necessary, to enforce and secure compliance with the election laws; and shall decide such other matters pertaining to the election as may be necessary to carry out the intent of this act.

25 P.S. § 3046.

be Received By Mail and Counted in the 2020 Primary Election, No. 2020-02322-37 (C.P. Bucks) (McMaster, J.); see also *In re: Extension of Time for Absentee and Mail-In Ballots to be Received By Mail and Counted in the 2020 Primary Election*, No.-CV 2020-003416 (C.P. Delaware).

Petitioner also observes that voters in six counties received an extension to the return deadline pursuant to an executive order issued by Governor Wolf, invoking the Emergency Management Services Code, 35 Pa.C.S. § 7301(c).¹⁸ In Executive Order No. 2020-02, Governor Wolf addressed impediments to timely ballot return arising from the pandemic as well as civil unrest that had arisen immediately before the Primary in the specified counties following the killing of George Floyd by police officers. The impediments included road closures, public transportation disruptions, and curfews. To combat the potential disenfranchisement of voters, especially in light of the “unprecedented number” of mail-in ballots due to the pandemic, the Governor extended the received-by deadline for seven days, so long as the ballots were postmarked by the date of the Primary. Governor Wolf, Executive Order No. 2020-02 (June 1, 2020).

While voters in specified counties benefitted from extensions of time to return their ballots, Petitioner emphasizes that the Commonwealth Court rejected a request for a statewide extension of the ballot received-by deadline in *Delisle v. Boockvar*, 319 M.D. 2020 (Pa. Cmwlth. June 2, 2020) (Memorandum Opinion), favoring instead a county-by-county remedy.

¹⁸ The affected counties were Allegheny, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Montgomery, and Philadelphia.

Indeed, while not mentioned by Petitioner, this Court additionally denied relief to a petitioner seeking a statewide extension of the ballot received-by deadline weeks before the June Primary, where the petitioner similarly argued for the extension based upon the overwhelming number of mail-in ballot applications and delays in the USPS system. *Disability Rights Pa. v. Boockvar*, No. 83 MM 2020, 2020 WL 2820467 (Pa. May 15, 2020).

In light of the lessons learned from the June Primary, Petitioner asserts that a statewide remedy is now necessary for the General Election. It suggests that the lack of a statewide remedy risks an equal protection challenge as only some voters would benefit from the extended deadline based on their county court's determination. Petition at 32–33, ¶ 105. Moreover, it emphasizes that a statewide order from this Court early in the election process would reduce voter confusion, as compared to the last-minute county-by-county relief granted during the Primary to address emergency situations. Petitioner's Brief at 26–27 n.9.

Petitioner avers that the difficulties encountered by Boards processing the ballot applications prior to the June Primary will only be exacerbated in the November General Election. It emphasizes the continued grip of the pandemic, and a potential second wave of infections, which will result in more electors seeking to exercise their right to vote by mail. Petition at 49, ¶ 173–175. Additionally, it recognizes the undisputed fact that heavily contested Presidential elections involve substantially greater voter participation than largely uncontested primaries, further observing that “[i]t is normal in elections with

significant public attention for there to be a flood of registrations received right before deadlines.” Petition at 26, ¶ 79. It highlights that the Secretary estimates that 3 million electors will seek mail-in or absentee ballots for the General Election in contrast to the 1.5 million votes cast by mail at the Primary, and the pre-pandemic assumption of 80,000 – 100,000 absentee and mail-in ballots. Petitioner’s Brief at 51.

Petitioner asserts that the overwhelming demand on the Boards will be exacerbated by delays in the USPS mail delivery system. Petitioner observes that historically the law presumed that a document placed in a mail collection box would be delivered within three days of placement, rather than the current two to five day delivery expectation of the USPS. *Id.* at 50. Petitioner avers that substantial delivery delays have resulted from a combination of recent operational changes at the USPS and decreased staffing caused by the pandemic. *Id.* at 20–21. It emphasizes that the USPS recently warned that there is a “significant risk” that Pennsylvania voters who submit timely ballot requests will not have sufficient time to complete and return their ballot to meet the Election Code’s received-by deadline. *Id.* at 2–3 (quoting USPS General Counsel and Executive Vice President Thomas Marshall’s July 29, 2020 letter to the Secretary (hereinafter “USPS General Counsel’s Letter”), discussed in detail *infra*).

Petitioner avers that this Court has the authority to act to protect electors’ right to cast their ballot, as protected by Pennsylvania’s Free and Equal Elections Clause. It emphasizes that “[c]ourt[s] possess broad authority to craft meaningful remedies’ when ‘regulations of law . . . impair the right of suffrage.’”

Id. at 48–49 (quoting *League of Women Voters of Pa.*, 178 A.3d at 809, 822) (alterations in original). It observes that courts have exercised that authority to provide equitable relief to voters faced with natural disasters that impede their right to vote. As an example, Petitioner highlights the Commonwealth Court’s actions in *In re General Election-1985*, 531 A.2d 836, 838–39 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1987), in which the court affirmed a two-week suspension in an election where severe flooding prevented electors from safely voting due to “circumstances beyond their control.” Petitioner asserts that Pennsylvania electors in the November General Election similarly face a threat to their ability to vote due to no fault of their own, but instead due to a perfect storm combining the dramatic increase in requested ballots due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the inability of the USPS to meet the delivery standards required by the Election Code.

Accordingly, Petitioner asks this Court to grant an injunction ordering the Respondent to “lift the deadline in the Election Code across the state in a uniform standard to allow any ballot postmarked by 8 p.m. on Election Night to be counted if it is received by the deadline for ballots to be received” under the UOCAVA, specifically by 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 10.¹⁹ Petition at 50, ¶ 178. Recognizing

¹⁹ As adopted in Pennsylvania, the UOCAVA provides that military and overseas ballots will be counted if received by the county board by “5:00 p.m. on the seventh day following the election,” which this year will be November 10, 2020. 25 Pa.C.S. § 3511.

As an alternative remedy, Petitioner proposes that each ballot could have an individualized deadline twenty-one days after the

that the Secretary recommends a three-day extension, as detailed below, Petitioner counters that “[a] 7-day extension to the ballot receipt deadline is consistent with the USPS’s recommendation to the Secretary that voters should mail their ballots to Boards no later than October 27, 2020,” which is seven days prior to Election Day. Petitioner’s Brief at 53 (referencing USPS General Counsel’s Letter at 2). While it acknowledges that a seven-day extension could impact other post-election deadlines as discussed *infra*, it asserts that this Court has the authority to alter those deadlines to be consistent with the relief granted in this case. *Id.* at 55.

As noted, the Secretary sought extraordinary jurisdiction to allow this Court to resolve the various challenges to the mail-in ballot process in an orderly and timely fashion before the impending General Election, where she estimates more than three million Pennsylvanians will exercise their right to vote by mail. Secretary’s Brief at 1. The Secretary observes that she previously advocated against a similar request for an extension of the received-by deadline for mail-in and absentee ballots in the *Crossey* case. She, however, reassessed her position following receipt of the USPS General Counsel’s Letter, which she attaches to her Application. Secretary’s Application at 10, Exhibit A.

Significantly, the USPS General Counsel’s Letter opined that “certain deadlines for requesting and casting mail-in ballots are incongruous with the Postal Service’s delivery standards,” providing for 2–5 day

specific ballot is mailed by the county, so long as it is received before the UOCAVA deadline. Petition at 50, ¶ 108, 179.

delivery for domestic First Class Mail and 3–10 day delivery for domestic Marketing Mail. USPS General Counsel’s Letter at 1. As the parties recognize, the Election Code designates October 27, 2020, as the last day for electors to request a mail-in ballot. 25 P.S. § 3150.12a(a) (“Applications for mail-in ballots shall be processed if received not later than five o’clock P.M. of the first Tuesday prior to the day of any primary or election.”). Even if a county board were to process and mail a ballot the next day by First Class Mail on Wednesday, October 28th, according to the delivery standards of the USPS, the voter might not receive the ballot until five days later on Monday, November 2nd, resulting in the impossibility of returning the ballot by mail before Election Day, Tuesday November 3rd. The USPS General Counsel’s Letter, instead, advised that voters should mail their ballots no later than October 27, 2020 in order to meet the received-by deadline. USPS General Counsel’s Letter at 2. “This mismatch [between the USPS’s delivery standards and the Election Code deadlines] creates a risk that ballots requested near the deadline under state law will not be returned by mail in time to be counted under [Pennsylvania’s Election Code].” *Id.* at 1.

In light of the information contained in the USPS General Counsel’s Letter, the Secretary concludes that a temporary extension of the Election Code’s received-by deadline is necessary for the upcoming General Election to ensure a free and equal election as protected by Article I, Section 5 of the Pennsylvania Constitution. Secretary’s Application at 27. The Secretary specifically asks that this Court order an extension of the deadline to allow the counting of any ballot postmarked by Election Day and received on or

before the third day after Election Day, which is November 6, 2020.²⁰ *Id.* at 27–28. The Secretary deems a three-day extension of the deadline, rather than the seven-day extension sought by Petitioner, to be sufficient to address the potential delay in mailing while also not disrupting other elements of election administration. *Id.* at 29.

The Secretary emphasizes that the remedy sought here is not the invalidation of the Election Code’s received-by deadline, but rather the grant of equitable relief to extend temporarily the deadline to address “mail-delivery delays during an on-going public health disaster.” Secretary’s Brief at 18. As no party is seeking the invalidation of the received-by deadline, the Secretary rejects the suggestion of Respondent and the Caucus that the remedy would trigger the nonseverability provision of Act 77, reasoning that the Court would be granting “a temporary short extension to address the exigencies of a natural disaster” rather than “the invalidation of a statutory deadline.” *Id.* at 21 (referencing Section 11 of Act 77 set forth *infra*). She emphasizes that the statutory deadline would remain unchanged for future elections.

²⁰ She specifically recommends that the Court “order that ballots mailed by voters by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day be counted if they are otherwise valid and received by the county boards of election by November 6, 2020. Ballots received within this period that lack a postmark or other proof of mailing, or for which the postmark or other proof of mailing is illegible, should enjoy a presumption that they were mailed by Election Day.” Secretary’s Application at 29. We observe that this proposal therefore requires that all votes be cast by Election Day but does not disenfranchise a voter based upon the absence or illegibility of a USPS postmark that is beyond the control of the voter once she places her ballot in the USPS delivery system.

The Secretary observes that courts have previously granted temporary equitable relief to address natural disasters, given that neither the Election Code nor the Constitution “provides any procedure to follow when a natural disaster creates an emergency situation that interferes with an election.” *Id.* at 19 (citing *In re: General Election-1985*, 531 A.2d at 839).²¹ She argues that the current pandemic is equivalent to other natural disasters and that it necessitates the requested extension of the Election Code’s received-by deadline for mail-in ballots.

In contrast, Respondent contends that Petitioner asks this Court to rewrite the plain language of Act 77 and to substitute its preferred ballot deadline for the statutory deadline that resulted from the legislative compromise during the bi-partisan enactment of Act 77. It emphasizes that this Court “recently reaffirmed [that] the judiciary ‘may not usurp the province of the legislature by rewriting [statutes].’” Respondent’s Supplemental Brief at 16 (quoting *In re Fortieth Statewide Investigating Grand Jury*, 197 A.3d 712, 721 (Pa. 2018)).

Judicial restraint, according to Respondent, is especially necessary in regard to election law, where this Court has long recognized that “[t]he power to regulate elections is a legislative one, and has been exercised by the General Assembly since the foundation of the government.” *Id.* at 17 (quoting

²¹ The Secretary observes that other jurisdictions have likewise granted temporary extensions when faced with natural disasters, such as hurricanes. Secretary’s Application at 28 (citing *Fla. Democratic Party v. Scott*, 215 F. Supp. 3d 1250, 1259 (N.D. Fla. 2016); *Georgia Coalition for the Peoples’ Agenda, Inc. v. Deal*, 214 F. Supp. 3d 1344, 1345 (S.D. Ga. 2016)).

Winston v. Moore, 91 A. 520, 522 (Pa. 1914)). Indeed, it observes that the United States Constitution dictates that “[t]he Times, Places, and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof,” subject to directives of Congress, U.S. CONST. art. I, § 4, cl. 1, and that “[e]ach State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct,” electors for President and Vice President. U.S. CONST. art. II, § 1, cl. 2.²² Respondent highlights special concerns relevant to Presidential elections, emphasizing that “[w]ith respect to a Presidential election,’ state courts must ‘be mindful of the legislature’s role under Article II in choosing the manner of appointing electors.’” Respondent’s Supplemental Brief at 20 (quoting *Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. 98, 114 (2000) (Rehnquist, C.J., concurring)).

Respondent additionally warns that if this Court were to deem application of the deadline unconstitutional and substitute a judicially-determined deadline, it would trigger the nonseverability provision of Act 77, which would invalidate the entirety of the Act, including all provisions creating universal mail-in voting. Specifically, Section 11 provides: “Sections 1, 2, 3, 3.2, 4, 5, 5.1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 of this act are nonseverable. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remaining provisions or applications of this act are void.” Act 77,

²² Respondent further observes that the Pennsylvania Constitution specifically directs the Legislature to “provide a manner in which, and the time and place at which” a qualified elector can submit an absentee ballot. PA. CONST. art. VII, § 14(a).

§ 11. It emphasizes that this Court has previously deemed nonseverability provisions to be constitutionally proper and additionally recognized that nonseverability provisions are crucial to the legislative process as they “may be essential to securing the support necessary to enact the legislation in the first place.” Respondent’s Supplemental Brief at 18 (citing *Stilp v. Commonwealth*, 905 A.2d 918, 978 (Pa. 2006)). Respondent asserts that it is clear that the severability provision in Act 77 “was intended to preserve the compromise struck” in the bipartisan enactment. *Id.* at 19.

On the merits, Respondent asserts that the plain language of the Election Code setting the deadline for submission of ballots by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day does not violate the Free and Equal Elections Clause but instead provides “a neutral, evenhanded rule that applies to all Pennsylvania voters equally.” Respondent’s Answer to the Secretary’s Application at 21. It emphasizes that numerous courts, including this Court during the June Primary, have upheld the application of mail-in deadlines during the COVID-19 pandemic. Respondent’s Supplemental Brief at 24 (citing, *inter alia*, *Disability Rights Pa. v. Boockvar*, No. 83 MM 2020, 2020 WL 2820467 (Pa. May 15, 2020)).

Respondent additionally rejects the Secretary’s assertion that the deadline should be extended based upon the threat of mail delays. It avers that these concerns are “speculative at best.” *Id.* at 25. Moreover, it contends that “given Pennsylvania’s unparalleled and generous absentee and mail-in voting period, any voter’s inability to cast a timely ballot is not caused by the Election Day received-by

deadline but instead by their own failure to take timely steps to effect completion and return of their ballot.” *Id.* at 26–27 (internal citation and quotation marks omitted).

Respondent further supports its argument by attaching to its Supplemental Brief a declaration of USPS Vice President Angela Curtis, which in turn attaches the statement provided by Postmaster General Louis DeJoy to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on August 21, 2020 and his statement of August 24, 2020, to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform. In his statement, Postmaster General Louis DeJoy addressed public accusations that the implementation of various cost-saving reforms had allegedly resulted in delays in mail delivery that threatened the timely delivery of election mail.

While disputing the validity of the accusations, the Postmaster General provided the following commitments relating to the delivery of election mail:

[R]etail hours at Post Offices won’t be changed, and mail processing equipment and blue collection boxes won’t be removed during this period. No mail processing facilities will be closed and we have terminated the pilot program that began in July that expedited carrier departures to their delivery routes, without plans to extend or expand it. To clear up any confusion, overtime has, and will continue to be, approved as needed. Finally, effective October 1, 2020, we will engage standby resources in all areas of our operations, including transportation, to satisfy any unforeseen demand for the election.

Statement of Postmaster General Louis DeJoy provided to Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Hearing of Aug. 21, 2020, at 14; Statement of Postmaster General Louis DeJoy provided to House Committee on Oversight and Reform of Aug. 24, 2020, at 14. Respondent emphasizes that Postmaster General DeJoy also asserted that the “USPS has not changed [its] delivery standards, [its] processing, [its] rules, or [its] prices for Election Mail[,]” and that it “can, and will, handle the volume of Election Mail [it] receive[s].” Respondent’s Supplemental Brief at 10.

Finally, Respondent argues that moving the received-by deadline until after Election Day would undermine the federal designation of a uniform Election Day, as set forth in three federal statutes, specifically 3 U.S.C. § 1 (“The electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed, in each State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every fourth year succeeding every election of a President and Vice President”); 2 U.S.C. § 7 (“The Tuesday next after the 1st Monday in November, in every even numbered year, is established as the day for the election, in each of the States and Territories of the United States, of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the 3d day of January next thereafter.”); and 2 U.S.C. § 1 (“At the regular election held in any State next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress is regularly by law to be chosen, a United States Senator from said State shall be elected by the people thereof

for a term commencing on the 3d day of January next thereafter.”).²³

The Caucus also files a brief with this Court arguing against the extension of the deadline for mail-in votes. It asserts that “[t]here is no constitutional right to vote by mail” and that states have broad authority to enact regulations to ensure the integrity of its elections, including mail-in ballots, as was done in Act 77, including by setting a deadline for the receipt of ballots. Caucus’s Brief at 19.

The Caucus warns that granting an extension of the mail-in ballot received-by deadline in this case “would have a cascading effect on other election code deadlines, thereby causing chaos for election officials and confusion for voters.” *Id.* at 26. It observes that the Election Code requires that Boards begin canvassing absentee and mail-in ballots within three days of Election Day and shall continue through the eighth day following the Election. *Id.* at 28 (citing 25 P.S. § 3146.8(g)(2)). Additionally, the Boards shall submit the unofficial returns to the Secretary on the Tuesday following the Election, and the Secretary must determine whether a recount is required within nine days of Election Day, citing 25 P.S. § 3154(f), (g)(2), and the Boards must certify the final results to the Secretary no later than twenty days after Election Day, citing 25 P.S. § 2642(k). It additionally asserts

²³ In so arguing, Respondent seemingly ignores the fact that allowing the tabulation of ballots received after Election Day does not undermine the existence of a federal Election Day, where the proposal requires that ballots be cast by Election Day, similar to the procedure under federal and state law allowing for the tabulation of military and overseas ballots received after Election Day.

that federal law requires all state recounts and challenges to be “resolved at least 6 days prior to the meeting of electors,” which it asserts this year is December 14. Caucus’s Brief at 28 n.17 (citing 3 U.S.C. §§ 1, 5). The Caucus therefore urges this Court to refrain from altering the received-by deadline for mail-in ballots, asserting that the “requested injunction would override the election deadlines which were fully debated and properly enacted by the peoples’ representatives in the Pennsylvania General Assembly.” *Id.* at 29.

Unlike other provisions of Act 77 currently before this Court, we are not asked to interpret the statutory language establishing the received-by deadline for mail-in ballots. Indeed, there is no ambiguity regarding the deadline set by the General Assembly:

Deadline.—Except as provided under 25 Pa.C.S. § 3511^[24] (relating to receipt of voted ballot), a

²⁴ Section 3511 addresses the timeline for the return of ballots of uniform military and overseas voters and provides for the counting of such votes if delivered to the county board by 5 p.m. on the seventh day after Election Day:

§ 3511. Receipt of voted ballot

(a) Delivery governs.—A valid military-overseas ballot cast under section 3509 (relating to timely casting of ballot) shall be counted if it is delivered by 5 p.m. on the seventh day following the election to the address that the appropriate county election board has specified.

(b) Rule regarding postmarks.—If, at the time of completing a military-overseas ballot and balloting materials, the voter has declared under penalty of perjury that the ballot was timely submitted, the ballot may not be rejected on the basis that it has a late postmark, an unreadable postmark or no postmark.

completed mail-in ballot must be received in the office of the county board of elections no later than eight o'clock P.M. on the day of the primary or election.

25 P.S. § 3150.16(c). Moreover, we are not asked to declare the language facially unconstitutional as there is nothing constitutionally infirm about a deadline of 8:00 p.m. on Election Day for the receipt of ballots. The parties, instead, question whether the application of the statutory language to the facts of the current unprecedented situation results in an as-applied infringement of electors' right to vote.

In considering this issue, we reiterate that the Free and Equal Elections Clause of the Pennsylvania Constitution requires that “all aspects of the electoral process, to the greatest degree possible, be kept open and unrestricted to the voters of our Commonwealth, and, also, conducted in a manner which guarantees, to the greatest degree possible, a voter’s right to equal participation in the electoral process for the selection of his or her representatives in government.” *League of Women Voters*, 178 A.3d at 804. Nevertheless, we also recognize that “the state may enact substantial regulation containing reasonable, non-discriminatory restrictions to ensure honest and fair elections that proceed in an orderly and efficient manner.” *Banfield v. Cortes*, 110 A.3d 155, 176–77 (Pa. 2015) (internal citation and quotation marks omitted).

As we have recently seen, an orderly and efficient election process can be crucial to the protection of a voter’s participation in that process. Indeed, the

25 Pa.C.S. § 3511.

struggles of our most populous counties to avoid disenfranchising voters while processing the overwhelming number of pandemic-fueled mail-in ballot applications during the 2020 Primary demonstrates that orderly and efficient election processes are essential to safeguarding the right to vote. An elector cannot exercise the franchise while her ballot application is awaiting processing in a county election board nor when her ballot is sitting in a USPS facility after the deadline for ballots to be received.

We are fully cognizant that a balance must be struck between providing voters ample time to request mail-in ballots, while also building enough flexibility into the election timeline to guarantee that ballot has time to travel through the USPS delivery system to ensure that the completed ballot can be counted in the election. Moreover, we recognize that the determination of that balance is fully enshrined within the authority granted to the Legislature under the United States and Pennsylvania Constitutions. *See* U.S. CONST. art. I, § 4, cl. 1; *id.* art. II, § 1, cl. 2.

Nevertheless, we find the Commonwealth Court's rationale in *In re: General Election-1985* germane to the current challenge to the application of the ballot received-by deadline. In that case, the court recognized that, while neither the Constitution nor the Election Code specified "any procedure to follow when a natural disaster creates an emergency situation that interferes with an election," courts could look to the direction of 25 P.S. § 3046. *In re General Election-1985*, 531 A.2d at 839. As noted, Section 3046 provides courts of common pleas the power, on the day of an election, to decide "matters pertaining to the election

as may be necessary to carry out the intent” of the Election Code, which the Commonwealth Court properly deemed to include providing “an equal opportunity for all eligible electors to participate in the election process,” which in that case necessitated delaying the election during a flood. *Id.*

We have no hesitation in concluding that the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic equates to a natural disaster. *See Friends of Devito v. Wolf*, 227 A.3d 872, 888 (Pa. 2020) (agreeing “that the COVID-19 pandemic qualifies as a ‘natural disaster’ under the Emergency Code”). Moreover, the effects of the pandemic threatened the disenfranchisement of thousands of Pennsylvanians during the 2020 Primary, when several of the Commonwealth’s county election boards struggled to process the flow of mail-in ballot applications for voters who sought to avoid exposure to the virus. *See, e.g., Delaware County Board of Elections’ Answer to Petition at 15, ¶ 77* (acknowledging that it “mailed out thousands of ballots in the twenty-four hour period preceding the election”). It is beyond cavil that the numbers of mail-in ballot requests for the Primary will be dwarfed by those applications filed during the upcoming highly-contested Presidential Election in the midst of the pandemic where many voters are still wary of congregating in crowded locations such as polling places. We acknowledge that the Secretary has estimated that nearly three million Pennsylvanians will apply for mail-in applications, in contrast to the 1.5 million cast during the Primary. Secretary’s Brief at 1.

In light of these unprecedented numbers and the near-certain delays that will occur in Boards

processing the mail-in applications, we conclude that the timeline built into the Election Code cannot be met by the USPS's current delivery standards, regardless of whether those delivery standards are due to recent changes in the USPS's logistical procedures or whether the standards are consistent with what the General Assembly expected when it enacted Act 77. In this regard, we place stock in the USPS's General Counsel's expression that his client could be unable to meet Pennsylvania's statutory election calendar. General Counsel's Letter at 2. The Legislature enacted an extremely condensed timeline, providing only seven days between the last date to request a mail-in ballot and the last day to return a completed ballot. While it may be feasible under normal conditions, it will unquestionably fail under the strain of COVID-19 and the 2020 Presidential Election, resulting in the disenfranchisement of voters.

Under our Extraordinary Jurisdiction, this Court can and should act to extend the received-by deadline for mail-in ballots to prevent the disenfranchisement of voters. We have previously recognized that, in enforcing the Free and Equal Elections Clause, this "Court possesses broad authority to craft meaningful remedies when required." *League of Women Voters*, 178 A.3d at 822 (citing PA. CONST., art. V, §§ 1, 2, 10; 42 Pa.C.S. § 726 (granting power to "enter a final order or otherwise cause right and justice to be done")). We additionally conclude that voters' rights are better protected by addressing the impending crisis at this point in the election cycle on a statewide basis rather than allowing the chaos to brew, creating voter confusion regarding whether extensions will be

granted, for how long, and in what counties.²⁵ Instead, we act now to allow the Secretary, the county election boards, and most importantly, the voters in Pennsylvania to have clarity as to the timeline for the 2020 General Election mail-in ballot process.

After consideration, we adopt the Secretary's informed recommendation of a three-day extension of the absentee and mail-in ballot received-by deadline to allow for the tabulation of ballots mailed by voters via the USPS and postmarked by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day to reduce voter disenfranchisement resulting from the conflict between the Election Code and the current USPS delivery standards, given the expected number of Pennsylvanians opting to use mail-in ballots during the pandemic.²⁶ We observe that this

²⁵ We recognize that we rejected a very similar argument presented in *Disability Rights Pennsylvania* on May 15, 2020, weeks prior to the Primary. *Disability Rights Pa. v. Boockvar*, No. 83 MM 2020, 2020 WL 2820467 (Pa. May 15, 2020). At that time, the potential of voter disenfranchisement was speculative as many unknowns existed relating to the magnitude of the pandemic, the extent to which voters would seek mail-in applications, and the ability of Boards to handle the increase. Those uncertainties no longer exist in light of our experience in the 2020 Primary where thousands of voters would have been disenfranchised but for the emergency actions of the courts of common pleas and the Governor.

²⁶ We likewise incorporate the Secretary's recommendation addressing ballots received within this period that lack a postmark or other proof of mailing, or for which the postmark or other proof of mailing is illegible. Accordingly, in such cases, we conclude that a ballot received on or before 5:00 p.m. on November 6, 2020, will be presumed to have been mailed by Election Day unless a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that it was mailed after Election Day.

extension provides more time for the delivery of ballots while also not requiring alteration of the subsequent canvassing and reporting dates necessary for the Secretary's final reporting of the election results. In so doing, we emphasize that the Pennsylvania's election laws currently accommodate the receipt of certain ballots after Election Day, as it allows the tabulation of military and overseas ballots received up to seven days after Election Day. 25 Pa.C.S. § 3511. We conclude that this extension of the received-by deadline protects voters' rights while being least at variance with Pennsylvania's permanent election calendar, which we respect and do not alter lightly, even temporarily.

C. COUNT III OF THE PETITION FOR REVIEW

In Count III of its petition, Petitioner seeks to require that the Boards contact qualified electors whose mail-in or absentee ballots contain minor facial defects resulting from their failure to comply with the statutory requirements for voting by mail, and provide them with an opportunity to cure those defects. More specifically, Petitioner submits that when the Boards have knowledge of an incomplete or incorrectly completed ballot as well as the elector's contact information, the Boards should be required to notify the elector using the most expeditious means possible and provide the elector a chance to cure the facial

We emphasize that voters utilizing the USPS must cast their ballots prior to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, like all voters, including those utilizing drop boxes, as set forth *supra*. We refuse, however, to disenfranchise voters for the lack or illegibility of a postmark resulting from the USPS processing system, which is undeniably outside the control of the individual voter.

defect up until the UOCAVA deadline of November 10, 2020, discussed *supra*.

Petitioner bases this claim on its assertion that the multi-stepped process for voting by mail-in or absentee ballot inevitably leads to what it describes as minor errors, such as not completing the voter declaration or using an incorrect ink color to complete the ballot. *See* 25 P.S. § 3146.6(a) (explaining the process for voting by absentee ballot, which requires, *inter alia*, an elector to mark the ballot using only certain writing implements and ink; and to fill out, date, and sign the declaration printed on the outer envelope); *id.* § 3150.16(a) (explaining the process for voting by mail-in ballot, which imposes the same requirements). According to Petitioner, these minor oversights result in many ballots being rejected and disenfranchising voters who believe they have exercised their right to vote.

Petitioner submits that voters should not be disenfranchised by technical errors or incomplete ballots, and that the “notice and opportunity to cure” procedure ensures that all electors who desire to cast a ballot have the opportunity to do so, and for their ballot to be counted. Petitioner further claims there is no governmental interest in either: (1) requiring the formalities for the completion of the outside of the mailing envelope to be finalized prior to mailing as opposed to prior to counting, or (2) rejecting the counting of a ballot so long as ballots continue to arrive under federal law, which is the UOCAVA deadline of seven days after Election Day.

As legal support for its position, Petitioner relies upon the Free and Equal Elections Clause. PA.

CONST. art. I, § 5 (“Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.”); *see also Winston*, 91 A. at 523 (explaining that elections are “free and equal” for constitutional purposes when, *inter alia*, “the regulation of the right to exercise the franchise does not deny the franchise itself, or make it so difficult as to amount to a denial; and when no constitutional right of the qualified elector is subverted or denied him”). It further emphasizes that election laws should be construed liberally in favor of voters, and that “[t]echnicalities should not be used to make the right of the voter insecure.” *Appeal of James*, 105 A.2d 64, 65–66 (Pa. 1954). Petitioner also asserts that ballots with minor irregularities should not be rejected, except for compelling reasons and in rare circumstances. *Id.* at 66. Based on these legal principles, as well as this Court’s “broad authority to craft meaningful remedies” when necessary, *League of Women Voters*, 178 A.3d at 822, Petitioner claims that the Pennsylvania Constitution and spirit of the Election Code require the Boards to provide a “notice and opportunity to cure” procedure, and that this Court has the authority to afford the relief it seeks.

Unlike the other claims asserted herein, the Secretary opposes Petitioner’s request for relief in this regard. She counters that there is no statutory or constitutional basis for requiring the Boards to contact voters when faced with a defective ballot and afford them an opportunity to cure defects. The Secretary further notes that, while Petitioner relies upon the Free and Equal Elections Clause, that Clause cannot create statutory language that the General Assembly

chose not to provide. *See Winston*, 91 A. at 522 (noting that “[t]he power to regulate elections is legislative”).

The Secretary submits that so long as a voter follows the requisite voting procedures, he or she “will have an equally effective power to select the representative of his or her choice.” *League of Women Voters*, 178 A.3d at 809. Emphasizing that Petitioner presents no explanation as to how the Boards would notify voters or how the voters would correct the errors, the Secretary further claims that, while it may be good policy to implement a procedure that entails notice of defective ballots and an opportunity to cure them, logistical policy decisions like the ones implicated herein are more properly addressed by the Legislature, not the courts.

Respondent echoes the Secretary’s opposition to Petitioner’s request for relief.²⁷ Specifically, it reiterates that Petitioner has failed to assert a legal basis to support imposing a “notice and opportunity to cure” procedure, noting that the Free and Equal Elections Clause does not enable courts to rewrite the Election Code to align with a litigant’s notion of good election policy. Respondent emphasizes that “ballot and election laws have always been regarded as peculiarly within the province of the legislative branch of government,” *Winston*, 91 A. at 522, and that to the extent restrictions are burdensome, relief should be sought in the Legislature. *Id.* at 525.

Respondent also discusses the practical implications of granting Petitioner’s request, expressing concern that implementing a “notice and

²⁷ The Caucus does not advance argument on the merits of this issue.

opportunity to cure” procedure would be a monumental undertaking requiring the expenditure of significant resources, particularly on the eve of an election. Respondent thus reiterates that the Legislature, not this Court, is the entity best suited to address the procedure proposed by Petitioner.

Respondent adds that the tardiness of Petitioner’s request is alone a sufficient basis to deny it and that, in any event, Petitioner cannot show a “plain, palpable and clear abuse of the [legislative] power which actually infringes on the rights of the electors” with respect to this claim. *Patterson v. Barlow*, 60 Pa. 54, 75 (1869). Respondent notes that, to the contrary, a requirement that voters follow the appropriate procedures when filling out their ballots easily passes constitutional muster.

Upon review, we conclude that the Boards are not required to implement a “notice and opportunity to cure” procedure for mail-in and absentee ballots that voters have filled out incompletely or incorrectly. Put simply, as argued by the parties in opposition to the requested relief, Petitioner has cited no constitutional or statutory basis that would countenance imposing the procedure Petitioner seeks to require (*i.e.*, having the Boards contact those individuals whose ballots the Boards have reviewed and identified as including “minor” or “facial” defects—and for whom the Boards have contact information—and then afford those individuals the opportunity to cure defects until the UOCAVA deadline).

While the Pennsylvania Constitution mandates that elections be “free and equal,” it leaves the task of effectuating that mandate to the Legislature.

Winston, 91 A. at 522. As noted herein, although the Election Code provides the procedures for casting and counting a vote by mail, it does not provide for the “notice and opportunity to cure” procedure sought by Petitioner. To the extent that a voter is at risk for having his or her ballot rejected due to minor errors made in contravention of those requirements, we agree that the decision to provide a “notice and opportunity to cure” procedure to alleviate that risk is one best suited for the Legislature. We express this agreement particularly in light of the open policy questions attendant to that decision, including what the precise contours of the procedure would be, how the concomitant burdens would be addressed, and how the procedure would impact the confidentiality and counting of ballots, all of which are best left to the legislative branch of Pennsylvania’s government. Thus, for the reasons stated, the Petitioner is not entitled to the relief it seeks in Count III of its petition.

D. COUNT IV OF THE PETITION FOR REVIEW

In Count IV, Petitioner seeks a declaration that under Act 77, the Boards must “clothe and count naked ballots,” *i.e.*, place ballots that were returned without the secrecy envelope into a proper envelope and count them, rather than invalidate them. It further seeks a preliminary injunction prohibiting the Boards from excluding such ballots from the canvass.

To understand the nature of a “naked ballot,” as well as Petitioner’s claim that such ballots are valid and should be counted, we examine the relevant provisions of Act 77. The Act directs Boards to send to the qualified mail-in elector an official mail-in ballot, the list of candidates when authorized, the uniform

instructions as prescribed by the Secretary, and two envelopes to be returned to the Boards, as described in detail *infra*. 25 P.S. § 3150.14(c).

Section 3150.14(a) (“Envelopes for official mail-in ballots”) explains the nature of the envelopes sent to the mail-in voter. This provision directs the Boards to “provide two additional envelopes for each official mail-in ballot of a size and shape as prescribed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in order to permit the placing of one within the other and both within the mailing envelope” addressed to the elector. *Id.* § 3150.14(a). On the smaller of the two envelopes to be returned to the Boards shall be printed only the words “Official Election Ballot.” *Id.* On the larger envelope shall be printed: (1) “the form of the declaration of the elector;” (2) the “name and address of the county board of election of the proper county;” and (3) “information indicating the local election district of the mail-in voter.” *Id.*

As noted, Section 3150.16(a) directs the mail-in elector to mark the ballot in secret with the enumerated ink or lead pencil and then fold the ballot, enclose it, and secure it in the smaller envelope on which is printed “Official Election Ballot.” 25 P.S. § 3150.16(a). The statute further directs the mail-in elector to place the smaller envelope into the second envelope on which is printed the form of declaration of the elector, the elector’s local election district, and the address of the elector’s county board of election. *Id.* The statute next directs the mail-in elector to fill out, date, and sign the declaration printed on the second envelope, and secure the ballot and send it by mail or deliver it in person to his or her county board of election. *Id.* A ballot is “naked” for purposes of this

action if the mail-in elector fails to utilize the smaller envelope on which is printed “Official Election Ballot,” and, instead, places the official election ballot directly into the second envelope, upon which is printed the form of declaration of the elector and the address of the elector’s county board of election.

Act 77 additionally sets forth the procedure by which mail-in ballots are canvassed. *See id.* § 3146.8(a) (providing that mail-in ballots “shall be canvassed in accordance with subsection (g)”). Relevant thereto, the Act directs that mail-in ballots cast by electors who died prior to Election Day shall be rejected and not counted. *Id.* § 3146.8(d). Additionally, the Act provides that mail-in ballots shall be counted as long as: (1) election officials verify the ballots by comparing the voter’s declaration with the official voting list; and (2) the ballots are not challenged on the ground that the voter is unqualified to vote. *Id.* §§ 3146.8(g)(4); 3150.12b(a)(2). Notably, Section 3146.8(g)(4)(ii) provides that if any of the envelopes on which are printed “Official Election Ballot” “contain any text, mark or symbol which reveals the identity of the elector, the elector’s political affiliation or the elector’s candidate preference, the envelopes and the ballots contained therein shall be set aside and declared void.” *Id.* § 3146.8(g)(4)(ii).

The crux of Petitioner’s position is that although Act 77 directs a mail-in voter to utilize the secrecy envelope in submitting the mail-in ballot, there is no provision in the Election Code authorizing the Boards to discard a ballot on grounds that the voter failed to insert the ballot into the secrecy envelope before returning it to the Boards. Rather, Petitioner asserts, the statute directs the Boards to reject mail-in ballots

only if the mail-in elector died prior to Election Day, *id.* § 3146.8(d), the ballot is unverified or challenged on grounds that the mail-in voter was unqualified to vote, *id.* § 3146.8(g)(4), or the ballot is returned in an “Official Election Ballot” envelope that contains “any text, mark or symbol which reveals the identity of the elector, the elector’s political affiliation or the elector’s candidate preference.” *Id.* § 3146.8(g)(4)(ii). Petitioner concludes that the failure to place the ballot in a secrecy envelope does not fall within these enumerated statutory grounds which would result in an invalid mail-in ballot.

Moreover, Petitioner emphasizes that the General Assembly was aware of how to invalidate ballots for lack of a secrecy envelope, as it expressly did so in another provision of the Election Code regarding provisional ballots. *See id.* § 3050(a.4)(5)(ii)(C) (providing that a “provisional ballot shall not be counted if: . . . a provisional ballot envelope does not contain a secrecy envelope”).²⁸ Had the General Assembly intended to invalidate mail-in ballots on this basis, Petitioner submits, the Legislature would have included a similar provision in Act 77, but chose not to do so.

Absent statutory authority directing the Boards to invalidate a ballot based exclusively on the lack of a secrecy envelope, Petitioner contends that the refusal to canvass and count ballots cast without a secrecy

²⁸ A provisional ballot is a ballot cast by an individual who claims to be properly registered and eligible to vote at the election district, but whose name does not appear on the district register and whose registration cannot be determined. 25 P.S. § 3050(a.4)(1).

envelope violates the Election Code, as well as the rights of electors to have their vote counted under the Free and Equal Elections Clause. It posits that rather than disenfranchising the voter in contravention of these edicts, the Boards could take corrective measures to protect privacy, such as placing the naked ballot inside a replacement secrecy envelope before canvassing.

Accordingly, Petitioner requests a declaration that naked ballots must be counted, as well as injunctive relief requiring Boards to undertake reasonable measures to protect the privacy of naked ballots cast by mail-in electors.

The Secretary's position aligns with Petitioner on this issue as she agrees that the counting of naked ballots is permitted by the Election Code and furthers the right to vote under the Free and Equal Elections Clause and the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.²⁹

²⁹ The Secretary's position herein is consistent with the directive that the Department of State distributed to the counties on May 28, 2020, indicating that there is no statutory requirement nor any authority for setting aside an absentee or mail-in ballot exclusively because the voter forgot to insert it into the official election ballot envelope. *See* Exhibit B to Petition, Directive of Deputy Secretary for Elections and Commissions Jonathan M. Marks to the county election directors, May 28, 2020. The directive further indicated that "[t]o preserve the secrecy of such ballots, the board of elections in its discretion may develop a process by which the members of the pre-canvass or canvass boards insert these ballots into empty official ballot envelopes or privacy sleeves until such time as they are ready to be tabulated." *Id.* *See also* Exhibit J to Petition, Guidance for Missing Official Election Ballot Envelopes.

The Secretary contends that the secrecy envelope procedure set forth in Section 3150.16(a) is merely directory, and that this Court's longstanding precedents establish that ballots should not be disqualified based upon the failure to follow directory provisions. *See Bickhart*, 845 A.3d at 803 (holding that although the Election Code provides that an elector may cast a write-in vote for any person not printed on the ballot, a write-in vote for a candidate whose name, in fact, appears on the ballot is not invalid where there is no evidence of fraud and the voter's intent is clear); *Wieskerger Appeal*, 290 A.2d 108, 109 (Pa. 1972) (holding that the elector's failure to mark the ballot with the statutorily enumerated ink color does not render the ballot invalid unless there is a clear showing that the ink was used for the purpose of making the ballot identifiable or otherwise indicating fraud).

The Secretary further opines that no fraud arises from counting naked ballots, considering that the naked ballot remains sealed in an envelope and the sealed ballot is certified by the elector. Accordingly, the Secretary concludes that no voter should be disenfranchised for failing to place his or her mail-in ballot in the secrecy envelope before returning it to the Boards.

In response, Respondent argues that the statutory language of Section 3150.16(a), providing that the mail-in elector "shall . . . enclose and securely seal the [ballot] in the envelope on which is printed, stamped or endorsed 'Official Election Ballot,'" is clear and constitutes a mandatory requisite to casting a mail-in ballot, and having that ballot counted. It relies on *In re Canvass of Absentee Ballots of Nov. 4, 2003 Gen.*

Election, 843 A.2d 1223 (Pa. 2004) (“*Appeal of Pierce*”), where this Court held that the use of the term “shall” in Section 3146.6(a) of the Election Code, providing that the elector “shall” send an absentee ballot or deliver the ballot in person, carries a mandatory meaning, thereby precluding third parties from hand-delivering absentee ballots to county election boards, and invalidating those ballots that were hand-delivered by a third party. Respondent submits that Section 3150.16(a) requires the same invalidation of ballots where the mandatory statutory requisite of enclosing the ballot in a secrecy envelope is ignored.

Respondent observes that the Election Code further directs election officials to “set aside and declare[] void” a ballot whose secrecy envelope contains “any text, mark, or symbol which reveals the identity of the elector, the elector’s political affiliation or the elector’s candidate preference.” 25 P.S. § 3146.8(g)(4)(ii). Citing *Appeal of Weiskerger, supra*, it argues that the purpose of this provision is to prevent the disclosure of the elector’s identity. Respondent posits that a ballot unclothed by a secrecy envelope and placed directly in the outer envelope also discloses the elector’s identity because the outer envelope contains the elector’s signed declaration. Thus, it concludes, Section 3146.8(g)(4)(ii) requires invalidation of any ballot contained in an envelope that reveals the identity of the voter, regardless of whether that envelope is a secrecy envelope or an outer envelope. To hold to the contrary, Respondent argues, would violate Article VII, Section 4 of the Pennsylvania Constitution, which

provides, in relevant part, that “secrecy in voting shall be preserved.” PA. CONST. art. VII, § 4.³⁰

Respondent discounts the Secretary’s suggestion that because there is no fraud involved in the submission of a naked ballot, the ballot should be counted. The secrecy envelope provision of the statute, in Respondent’s view, advances the distinct constitutional interest of protecting the sanctity of the ballot by preventing the ballot from disclosing the elector’s identity. The significance of this interest, it submits, distinguishes this matter from cases involving noncompliance with minor procedural demands set forth in the Election Code, such as the color of ink used to mark a ballot or the listing of a write-in candidate whose name already appears on the ballot. Accordingly, Respondent requests that we deny Petitioner’s request for declaratory and injunctive relief.

The Caucus reiterates all of the arguments expressed by Respondent. It contends that in addition to violating voter secrecy, the counting of naked ballots raises the concern of voter fraud. It contends that when a ballot arrives at the county election board without the protective shield of a sealed privacy envelope, the election official cannot guarantee that the ballot travelled from the voter’s hand to the county election board without compromise. It argues that there is no way for the election official to verify that the vote was accurately recorded, because the mere act

³⁰ Article VII, Section 4 (“Method of elections; secrecy in voting”) states, in full, that “[a]ll elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.” PA. CONST. art. VII, § 4.

of ascertaining the voter's identity from the elector's declaration may violate the secrecy protections of Article VII, Section 4. The Caucus concludes that the only way to be certain that no fraud has taken place is to reject all naked ballots.

Turning now to our analysis, we observe that, in determining the propriety of naked ballots, we must ascertain the General Assembly's intention by examining the statutory text of the secrecy envelope provision to determine whether it is mandatory or directory, as that will govern the consequences for non-compliance. *See JPay, Inc. v. Dep't of Corr. & Governor's Office of Admin.*, 89 A.3d 756, 763 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2014) (internal citation omitted) (observing that "[w]hile both mandatory and directory provisions of the Legislature are meant to be followed, the difference between a mandatory and directory provision is the consequence for non-compliance: a failure to strictly adhere to the requirements of a directory statute will not nullify the validity of the action involved").

Upon careful examination of the statutory text, we conclude that the Legislature intended for the secrecy envelope provision to be mandatory. We respectfully reject the contentions of Petitioner and the Secretary that because the General Assembly did not delineate a remedy narrowly linked to the mail-in elector's failure to utilize a secrecy envelope, the language of the Election Code is directory, and an elector's violation of the command inconsequential.

As noted, Section 3150.16(a) provides:

[The mail-in elector] shall, in secret, . . . enclose and securely seal the [ballot] in the envelope on

which is printed, stamped or endorsed “Official Election Ballot.” This envelope shall then be placed in the second one, on which is printed the form of declaration of the elector, and the address of the elector’s county board of election and the local election district of the elector.

Id.

This statutory text must be read in *pari materia*³¹ with Subsection 3146.8(g)(4)(ii), which also speaks directly to secrecy envelopes, providing:

If any of the envelopes on which are printed, stamped or endorsed the words ‘Official Election Ballot’ contain any text, mark or symbol which reveals the identity of the elector, the elector’s political affiliation or the elector’s candidate preference, the envelopes and the ballots contained therein shall be set aside and declared void.

25 P.S. § 3146.8(g)(4)(ii).

These provisions make clear the General Assembly’s intention that, during the collection and canvassing processes, when the outer envelope in which the ballot arrived is unsealed and the sealed ballot removed, it should not be readily apparent who

³¹ Section 1932 of our Statutory Construction Act, “Statutes in *pari materia*,” provides:

(a) Statutes or parts of statutes are *in pari materia* when they relate to the same persons or things or to the same class of persons or things.

(b) Statutes *in pari materia* shall be construed together, if possible, as one statute.

1 Pa. C.S. § 1932.

the elector is, with what party he or she affiliates, or for whom the elector has voted. The secrecy envelope properly unmarked and sealed ensures that result, unless it is marked with identifying information, in which case that goal is compromised. Whatever the wisdom of the requirement, the command that the mail-in elector utilize the secrecy envelope and leave it unblemished by identifying information is neither ambiguous nor unreasonable.

As noted cogently by Respondent, this case is distinguishable from those cases relied upon by the Secretary, which deemed mandatory language merely directory and without consequence. For example, in *Bickhart*, 845 A.2d at 795, the Court declined to invalidate a write-in vote cast for a candidate who was named on the ballot proper. In reaching that conclusion, the Court observed that “ballots containing mere minor irregularities should only be stricken for compelling reasons,” noting that marking a ballot is an imprecise process, the focus of which is upon the “unmistakable registration of the voter’s will in substantial conformity to the statutory requirements.” *Bickhart*, 845 A.2d at 798–99 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

Similarly, in *Appeal of Weiskerger, supra*, this Court declined to invalidate a ballot based upon the “minor irregularity” that it was completed in the wrong color of ink. The statute at issue provided: “Any ballot that is marked in blue, black or blue-black ink . . . shall be valid and counted.” 290 A.2d at 109 (citing 25 P.S. § 3063). Thus, the only mandatory direction it provided was for the canvassers who receive the ballots, not the electors who prepared them. In providing that ballots completed in the right color

must be counted, the Legislature neither stated nor implied that ballots completed in a different color must not be counted. Neither statutory provision at issue in *Bickhart nor Weiskerger* contained anything analogous to the directive at issue in this case, which involves secrecy in voting protected expressly by Article VII, Section 4 of this Court's state charter.

As posited by Respondent, most analogous to the instant case is our decision in *Appeal of Pierce*. There, we held that the Election Code's "in-person" ballot delivery requirement, *see* 25 P.S. § 3146.6, was mandatory, and that votes delivered by third persons must not be counted. The provision in question unambiguously provided that "the elector shall send [the absentee ballot] by mail, postage [prepaid], except where franked, or deliver it in person to [said county] board of election." *Appeal of Pierce*, 843 A.2d at 1231 (quoting 25 P.S. § 3146.6(a)). The parties seeking to ensure that votes delivered by third parties would be counted cited *Weiskerger* and its flexibility with respect to "minor irregularities."

This Court, however, was unpersuaded and declined the invitation to interpret "shall" as anything less than mandatory. Moreover, the Court rejected precisely the same reasoning for interpreting "shall" as directory that Petitioner and the Secretary offer in this case. As in the instant case, the provision of the Election Code at issue in *Appeal of Pierce* did not expressly provide for voiding a ballot delivered by someone other than the voter. Nevertheless, we held that to construe the in-person requirement "as merely directory would render its limitation meaningless and, ultimately, absurd." *Id.* at 1232. The Court further distinguished *Weiskerger* and its safe harbor for "minor

irregularities,” noting that the in-person requirement served the salutary purpose of “limit[ing] the number of third persons who unnecessarily come in contact with the ballot[,] . . . provid[ing] some safeguard that the ballot was filled out by the actual voter, . . . and that once the ballot has been marked by the actual voter in secret, no other person has the opportunity to tamper with it.” *Id.* The provision thus served the spirit of the Code, “which requires that a voter cast his ballot alone, and that it remain secret and inviolate.” *Id.*

Petitioner and the Secretary attempt to distinguish *Appeal of Pierce* by emphasizing that there was no statutory provision in that case that was inconsistent with the judicially inferred remedy, such as the provisional ballot secrecy envelope provision in this case. They assert that here, by contrast, the Legislature has directed the disqualification of provisional ballots not enclosed in the secrecy envelope, and of mail-in ballots with certain markings on the secrecy envelope, rendering its silence with regard to omitted secrecy envelopes for mail-in ballots all the more conspicuous.

The clear thrust of *Appeal of Pierce*, however, is that, even absent an express sanction, where legislative intent is clear and supported by a weighty interest like fraud prevention, it would be unreasonable to render such a concrete provision ineffective for want of deterrent or enforcement mechanism. What we learn from that decision is that violations of the mandatory statutory provisions that pertain to integral aspects of the election process should not be invalidated *sub silentio* for want of a detailed enumeration of consequences.

We must in all instances assume that the General Assembly does not intend a statute to be interpreted in a way that leads to an absurd or unreasonable result. *See* 1 Pa.C.S. § 1922(1) (“In ascertaining the intention of the General Assembly in the enactment of a statute the following presumptions . . . may be used: (1) That the General Assembly does not intend a result that is absurd, impossible of execution or unreasonable.”). The result proffered by Petitioner and the Secretary is no more reasonable than that which the Court in *Appeal of Pierce* found untenable. The Court in *Appeal of Pierce* viewed a textual mandate pertaining to fraud prevention and ballot secrecy as signaling the Legislature’s intent that its violation would require voiding the ballot, notwithstanding no statutory provision to that effect. To avoid an absurd result, it inferred that intent from nothing more than the provision itself.

We reach the same result here. It is clear that the Legislature believed that an orderly canvass of mail-in ballots required the completion of two discrete steps before critical identifying information on the ballot could be revealed. The omission of a secrecy envelope defeats this intention. Moreover, in providing for the disqualification of mail-in ballots that arrive in secrecy envelopes that bear markings identifying the elector, the elector’s party affiliation, or the elector’s vote, all categories of information that appear on the ballot itself, the Legislature signaled beyond cavil that ballot confidentiality up to a certain point in the process is so essential as to require disqualification. Thus, we find that our holding in *Appeal of Pierce* leads to the inescapable conclusion that a mail-in ballot that is not

enclosed in the statutorily-mandated secrecy envelope must be disqualified.

Accordingly, we hold that the secrecy provision language in Section 3150.16(a) is mandatory and the mail-in elector's failure to comply with such requisite by enclosing the ballot in the secrecy envelope renders the ballot invalid.

E. COUNT V OF THE PETITION FOR REVIEW

In Count V of its petition, Petitioner seeks a declaration specifying that the poll watcher residency requirement, found in Section 2687(b) of the Election Code, 25 P.S. §2687(b), does not violate state or federal constitutional rights.³² Petition at 55, ¶ 207. The Secretary concurs with Petitioner in this regard.

The Election Code permits candidates and political parties to appoint “poll watchers” to monitor the integrity of the voting process.³³ “Each watcher so

³² Specifically, Petitioner maintains that the poll watcher residency requirement does not violate the United States Constitution's First Amendment, the Fourteenth Amendment, the Equal Protection Clause, or the Equal Protection and Free and Equal Elections Clauses of the Pennsylvania Constitution.

³³ Section 2687(a) provides:

Each candidate for nomination or election at any election shall be entitled to appoint two watchers for each election district in which such candidate is voted for. Each political party and each political body which had nominated candidates in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to appoint three watchers at any general, municipal or special election for each election district in which the candidates of such party or political body are to be voted for. Such watchers shall serve without expense to the county.

25 P.S. § 2687(a).

appointed must be a qualified registered elector of the county in which the election district for which the watcher was appointed is located.” 25 P.S. § 2687(b). This provision, in full, specifies:

Each watcher so appointed must be a qualified registered elector of the county in which the election district for which the watcher was appointed is located. Each watcher so appointed shall be authorized to serve in the election district for which the watcher was appointed and, when the watcher is not serving in the election district for which the watcher was appointed, in any other election district in the county in which the watcher is a qualified registered elector: Provided, That only one watcher for each candidate at primaries, or for each party or political body at general, municipal or special elections, shall be present in the polling place at any one time from the time that the election officers meet prior to the opening of the polls under section 1208 until the time that the counting of votes is complete and the district register and voting check list is locked and sealed, and all watchers in the room shall remain outside the enclosed space. It shall not be a requirement that a watcher be a resident of the election district for which the watcher is appointed. After the close of the polls and while the ballots are being counted or voting machine canvassed, all the watchers shall be permitted to be in the polling place outside the enclosed space. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county board of elections, stating his name and the name of the candidate, party or political

body he represents. Watchers shall be required to show their certificates when requested to do so. Watchers allowed in the polling place under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted to keep a list of voters and shall be entitled to challenge any person making application to vote and to require proof of his qualifications, as provided by this act. During those intervals when voters are not present in the polling place either voting or waiting to vote, the judge of elections shall permit watchers, upon request, to inspect the voting check list and either of the two numbered lists of voters maintained by the county board: Provided, That the watcher shall not mark upon or alter these official election records. The judge of elections shall supervise or delegate the inspection of any requested documents.

25 P.S. § 2687(b) (footnote omitted).

Petitioner observes that the General Assembly enacted the current poll watcher residency requirement in 2004 and that no changes were made to this requirement in Act 77. Petitioner asserts that this provision does not suffer from any constitutional infirmities and notes that the provision has been upheld as constitutional by the federal District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in *Republican Party of Pennsylvania v. Cortés*, 218 F. Supp. 3d 396 (E.D. Pa. 2016), discussed further below.

The Secretary likewise maintains that the poll watcher residency requirement is constitutional. The Secretary notes that the United States Supreme Court in *Anderson v. Calabrezza*, 460 U.S. 780 (1983),

recognized the importance of States in regulating elections. There, the Court stated,

We have recognized that, ‘as a practical matter, there must be a substantial regulation of elections if they are to be fair and honest and if some sort of order, rather than chaos, is to accompany the democratic processes.’

Id. at 788 (citing *Storer v. Brown*, 415 U.S. 724, 730, (1974)). In this regard, the Secretary observes that the Election Code provides a comprehensive scheme of regulations for voting and elections in the Commonwealth. The Secretary maintains that these regulatory interests are generally considered sufficient to justify reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions on elections. *Id.*; see also *Timmons v. Twin Cities Area New Party*, 520 U.S. 351, 358 (1997) (specifying that “[s]tates may, and inevitably must, enact reasonable regulations of parties, elections, and ballots to reduce election- and campaign-related disorder”).

Regarding the provisions in the Election Code requiring that poll watchers be qualified registered electors from the county in which they serve, like Petitioner, the Secretary observes that although this Court has not previously addressed the question of whether this requirement is constitutional, the federal District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has done so and rejected a constitutional challenge to the poll watcher residency requirement in *Cortés*, *supra*.

Specifically, there, the District Court considered a constitutional challenge to Section 2687(b) of the Election Code by the respondent here. Respondent

claimed that the poll watcher residency requirement found at Section 2687(b), requiring poll watchers to reside in the county in which they serve, is violative of its Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process and equal protection and their rights to free speech and association under the First Amendment.

The District Court rejected these claims, noting first, that the regulation does not violate due process or equal protection. The court observed that serving as a poll watcher does not implicate a fundamental constitutional right, like the right to vote, but rather, is a right conferred by statute. *Id.* at 408. Additionally, the court found that because the state's regulation of the qualifications of who may serve as a poll watcher does not burden one's voting rights or any other constitutional right, the state imposing the regulation need only cite a rational basis for the regulation to be upheld. *Id.* (citing *Donatelli v. Mitchell*, 2 F.3d 508, 514 & n.10 (3d Cir. 1993) (declining to apply intermediate scrutiny standards because the plaintiffs' fundamental rights were not burdened by state law)); and *Voting for Am., Inc. v. Andrade*, 488 Fed.Appx. 890, 899 (5th Cir. 2012) (applying rational basis review as opposed to an intermediate balancing test because state election law did not implicate or burden specific constitutional rights). In this regard, the court concluded as follows:

There is a rational basis for Section 2678(b)'s requirement that poll watchers be qualified electors in the county in which they work. The Secretary notes that in 1937, the General Assembly enacted a county-based scheme to manage elections within the state, and consistent with that scheme the legislature endeavored to

allow county election officials to oversee a manageable portion of the state in all aspects of the process, including in credentialing poll watchers. In short, Pennsylvania opted to design a county-by-county system of elections; in doing so it ensured as much coherency in this patchwork system as possible. To that end it ensured that participants in the election--voters and watchers alike--were qualified electors in the relevant county. The legislature's decision to allow county election officials to credential only poll watchers from their own county is rationally related to the state's interest in maintaining its county-run election system; each county election official is tasked with managing credentials for a discrete part of the state's population. As the Secretary's counsel noted at the hearing, the legislature chose to 'draw the lines' at the county level, something entirely rational in fashioning a scheme for a state as large as Pennsylvania.

Cortés, 218 F.Supp. 3d at 409.

The District Court, likewise, rejected Respondent's claims that Section 2687 violates the First Amendment. The court first noted that courts have found that "poll watching is not incidental to" the right of free association and has "no distinct First Amendment protection." *Id.* at 414 (citing *Cotz v. Mastroeni*, 476 F.Supp.2d 332, 364 (S.D. N.Y. 2007); and *Dailey v. Hands*, No. 14-00423, 2015 WL 1293188, at *5 (S.D. Ala. Mar. 23, 2015) ("[P]oll watching is not a fundamental right protected by the First Amendment.")). Moreover, the court found that poll watchers do not engage in core political speech while completing their duties. *Id.* at 415. Rather, the court

observed that “when a poll watcher reports incidents of violations, he is performing a public function delegated by the state.” *Id.* (citing *Flagg Bros., Inc. v. Brooks*, 436 U.S. 149, 158 (1978) (stating that “[w]hile the Constitution protects private rights of association and advocacy with regard to the election of public officials, [the Supreme Court] cases make it clear that the conduct of the elections themselves is an [e]xclusively public function.”)). Thus, the District Court found that the Commonwealth’s county poll watcher residency requirement did not implicate poll watchers’ private rights of association or advocacy and, therefore, did not violate the First Amendment.

Respondent again maintains that the poll watcher residency requirement set forth in the Election Code is unconstitutional.³⁴ First, Respondent maintains that *Cortés* is distinguishable from this matter because of the procedural posture and the timing of that case. Specifically, Respondent emphasizes the fact that in *Cortés* it sought a preliminary injunction eighteen days before the general election and that on this basis the court found the request for relief to be untimely. Thus, it contends that the court’s further discussion of the constitutionality of the poll watcher residency requirement was *dicta*.

Additionally, Respondent argues that the court in *Cortés*, like the Secretary here, gave short shrift to the Commonwealth’s obligation to safeguard the electorate from voter fraud, noting that “every voter in a federal . . . election, whether he votes for a candidate with little chance of winning or for one with little

³⁴ The Caucus does not advocate in favor of finding the poll watcher residency requirement unconstitutional.

chance of losing, has a right under the Constitution to have his vote fairly counted, without its being distorted by fraudulently cast votes.” Respondent’s Brief at 45 (citing *Anderson v. United States*, 417 U.S. 211, 227 (1974)). Respondent maintains that due to the distribution of voters throughout the Commonwealth, the county residency requirement makes it difficult for both political parties to identify poll watchers in all precincts. Thus, it asserts that, in the absence of poll watchers, “fraud can flourish.” *Id.* at 46. Respondent further argues that with Pennsylvania moving to an entirely new election regime under Act 77, with alleged increased opportunities for ballot fraud and tampering, the need for poll watchers is heightened.

Turning to the merits, initially, regarding Respondent’s assertion that the District Court’s discussion of the constitutionality of the poll watcher residency requirement constitutes *dicta* because the court found the claims there to be untimely, we note that although that court pointed out that the emergent nature of Respondent’s claims amounted to a “judicial fire drill” based on their late filing, the court opined further that the relief sought “would be inappropriate for a number of reasons, not the least of which is that at this late hour courts should not disrupt an impending election ‘absent a powerful reason for doing so.’” *Cortés*, 218 F.Supp.3d. at 405 (citation omitted). The court then went on to analyze the merits of the constitutional claims asserted and denied relief. Accordingly, it appears the court made its decision on multiple bases, including the merits as well as the timing of the claims. Moreover, regardless of the status of the District Court’s determination of the

constitutional issues presented there, we find its analysis persuasive and agree with its reasoning in upholding the constitutionality of the poll watcher residency requirement.

The “times, places and manner” of conducting elections generally falls to the states. U.S. CONST. art. I, § 4 (providing that “the Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections...shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof”). Pennsylvania has enacted a comprehensive code of election laws pursuant to its authority to regulate its elections. The General Assembly, in enacting its comprehensive scheme, has required that any person serving as a poll watcher for a particular candidate or party be a resident of the county in which she serves in her position. 25 P.S. § 2687(b).

This provision is a legislative enactment which enjoys the presumption that the General Assembly did not intend to violate constitutional norms, “in part because there exists a judicial presumption that our sister branches take seriously their constitutional oaths.” *Stilp v. Commonwealth*, 905 A.2d 918, 938–39 (Pa. 2006); *see also* 1 Pa.C.S. § 1922(3). Accordingly, a statute is presumed to be valid, and will be declared unconstitutional only if it is shown to be “clearly, palpably, and plainly [violative of] the Constitution.” *West Mifflin Area School District v. Zahorchak*, 4 A.3d 1042, 1048 (Pa. 2010).

In analyzing whether a state election law violates the constitution, courts must first examine the extent to which a challenged regulation burdens one’s constitutional rights. *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 434 (1992). Upon determining the extent to

which rights are burdened, courts can then apply the appropriate level of scrutiny needed to examine the propriety of the regulation. *See id.* (indicating that “the rigorousness of our inquiry into the propriety of a state election law depends upon the extent to which a challenged regulation burdens First and Fourteenth Amendment rights”).

Where a state election regulation imposes a “severe” burden on a plaintiff’s right to vote, strict scrutiny applies and requires that the regulation is “narrowly drawn to advance a state interest of compelling importance.” *Id.* When a state election law imposes only “reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions,” upon the constitutional rights of voters, an intermediate level of scrutiny applies, and “the State’s important regulatory interests are generally sufficient to justify” the restrictions. *See Id.* (upholding Hawaii’s ban on write-in voting in the primary where doing so places a minimal burden on one’s voting right and supports the state’s interest in supporting its ballot access scheme). Where, however, the law does not regulate a suspect classification (race, alienage, or national origin) or burden a fundamental constitutional right, such as the right to vote, the state need only provide a rational basis for its imposition. *See Donatelli*, 2 F.3d at 510 & 515.

In examining the constitutionality of the poll watcher residency provision at issue here, we conclude, as the District Court in *Cortés* concluded, that it imposes no burden on one’s constitutional right to vote and, accordingly, requires only a showing that a rational basis exists to be upheld. In this regard, as the District Court aptly noted, there is no individual constitutional right to serve as a poll watcher; rather,

the right to do so is conferred by statute. *Cortés*, 218 F.Supp.3d at 408. Additionally, courts have indicated that “poll watching is not incidental to” the right of free association and, thus, “has no distinct First Amendment protection.” *Cotz*, 476 F.Supp.2d at 364. Finally, poll watching does not implicate core political speech. *Cortés*, 218 F.Supp.3d at 415.

As the poll watcher county residency requirement does not burden one’s constitutional voting rights, the regulation need only be shown to satisfy a rational basis for its imposition. Again, as the District Court aptly recounted, from its inception, Pennsylvania has envisioned a county-based scheme for managing elections within the Commonwealth. Consistent therewith, the Legislature has endeavored to allow county election officials to oversee and manage their portion of the state in all aspects of the election process, including credentialing poll watchers. Given that Pennsylvania’s General Assembly chose a county-based scheme for conducting elections, it is reasonable that the Legislature would require poll watchers, who serve within the various counties of the state, to be residents of the counties in which they serve. Thus, there is a clear rational basis for the county poll watcher residency requirement, and we determine, therefore, that this requirement should be upheld.

Respondent does not claim that poll watching involves a fundamental constitutional right or that a level of scrutiny other than rational basis needs to be shown regarding the regulation of poll watcher qualifications. Instead, Respondent claims that poll watchers are vital to protect against voter fraud and that because of the distribution of voters throughout Pennsylvania, the residency requirement makes it

difficult to identify poll watchers in all precincts. While Respondent asserts the greater need for poll watchers because of heightened election fraud involving mail-in voting, these claims are unsubstantiated and are specifically belied by the Act 35 report issued by the Secretary on August 1, 2020, concerning mail in voting in the Primary Election, finding:

[D]ata provided by the counties reinforces numerous independent studies that conclude that mail ballot fraud is exceedingly rare, and it demonstrates that the errors that occurred [in the Primary Election] accounted for a very small fraction of the nearly 1.5 million absentee and mail-in ballots requested and cast by voters.

Pennsylvania 2020 Primary Election Act 35 of 2020 Report at 39; Appendix to Petitioner’s Brief, Exhibit F. Moreover, Respondent’s speculative claim that it is “difficult” for both parties to fill poll watcher positions in every precinct, even if true, is insufficient to transform the Commonwealth’s uniform and reasonable regulation requiring that poll watchers be residents of the counties they serve into a non-rational policy choice.

Based on the foregoing, we conclude that the poll watcher residency requirement does not violate the state or federal constitutions.³⁵ Accordingly, we grant the relief sought by Petitioner in their petition for review and declare the poll watcher residency

³⁵ Respondent has not asserted that the Pennsylvania Constitution offers greater protection under the circumstances presented. Thus, for purposes of our review, we treat them as co-extensive.

requirement set forth in Section 2687(b) of the Election Code, 25 P.S. § 2687(b), to be constitutional.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on our disposition of all of the claims set forth above, we grant relief on the claims set forth in Counts I, II, and V of the Democratic Party's petition for review as follows and hold that: (Count I) the Election Code permits county boards of election to collect hand-delivered mail-in ballots at locations other than their office addresses including drop-boxes as indicated herein, *see supra.* at 20 n. 15; (Count II) a three-day extension of the absentee and mail-in ballot received-by deadline is adopted such that ballots mailed by voters via the United States Postal Service and postmarked by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, November 3, 2020, shall be counted if they are otherwise valid and received by the county boards of election on or before 5:00 p.m. on November 6, 2020; ballots received within this period that lack a postmark or other proof of mailing, or for which the postmark or other proof of mailing is illegible, will be presumed to have been mailed by Election Day unless a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that it was mailed after Election Day; (Count V) the poll watcher residency requirement set forth in Section 2687(b) of the Election Code, 25 P.S. § 2687(b), is constitutional. Also, for the reasons set forth herein, we deny the relief sought in Count III and IV of the petition for review.

Justices Todd, Dougherty, and Wecht join the opinion.

Chief Justice Saylor and Justice Mundy join Parts I, II, and III(C), (D) and (E) of the opinion.

Justice Donohue joins Parts I, II, and III(A), III(C), III(D) and III(E) of the opinion.

Justice Wecht files a concurring opinion.

Chief Justice Saylor files a concurring and dissenting opinion in which Justice Mundy joins.

Justice Donohue files a concurring and dissenting opinion in which Chief Justice Saylor and Justice Mundy join Part II.

APPENDIX B

**[J-96-2020] [MO: Baer, J.]
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
PENNSYLVANIA
MIDDLE DISTRICT**

PENNSYLVANIA : No. 133 MM 2020
DEMOCRATIC PARTY, :
NILOFER NINA AHMAD, :
DANILO BURGOS, AUSTIN :
DAVIS, DWIGHT EVANS, :
ISABELLA FITZGERALD, : SUBMITTED:
EDWARD GAINEY, : September 8,
MANUEL M. GUZMAN, JR., : 2020
JORDAN A. HARRIS, :
ARTHUR HAYWOOD, :
MALCOLM KENYATTA, :
PATTY H. KIM, STEPHEN :
KINSEY, PETER :
SCHWEYER, SHARIF :
STREET, AND ANTHONY :
H. WILLIAMS :
 :
 :
 :
v. :
 :
 :
KATHY BOOCKVAR, IN :
HER CAPACITY AS :
SECRETARY OF THE :
COMMONWEALTH OF :
PENNSYLVANIA; ADAMS :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; ALLEGHENY :

COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; ARMSTRONG :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BEAVER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BEDFORD :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BERKS :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BLAIR :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BRADFORD :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BUCKS :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BUTLER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CAMBRIA :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CAMERON :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CARBON :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CENTRE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CHESTER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CLARION :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CLEARFIELD :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CLINTON :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; COLUMBIA :

COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CRAWFORD :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
CUMBERLAND COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
DAUPHIN COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
DELAWARE COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
ELK COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; ERIE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; FAYETTE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; FOREST :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; FRANKLIN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; FULTON :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; GREENE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
HUNTINGDON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
INDIANA COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; :
JEFFERSON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
JUNIATA COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; :
LACKAWANNA COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :

LANCASTER COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
LAWRENCE COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
LEBANON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
LEHIGH COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; LUZERNE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; LYCOMING :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; MCKEAN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; MERCER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; MIFFLIN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; MONROE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
MONTGOMERY COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
MONTOUR COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
NORTHUMBERLAND :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; PERRY :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
PIKE COUNTY BOARD OF :

ELECTIONS; POTTER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; SCHUYLKILL :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; SNYDER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; SOMERSET :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; SULLIVAN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
TIOGA COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; UNION :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; VENANGO :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; WARREN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
WASHINGTON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
WAYNE COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; :
WESTMORELAND :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; WYOMING :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; AND YORK :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS :
:
:

PETITION OF: KATHY :
 BOOCKVAR, IN HER :
 CAPACITY AS SECRETARY :
 OF THE :
 COMMONWEALTH OF :
 PENNSYLVANIA

CONCURRING OPINION

JUSTICE WECHT

**DECIDED:
 September 17, 2020**

I join the learned Majority’s Opinion in full. “No right is more precious in a free country than that of having a voice in the election of those who make the laws under which, as good citizens, we must live. Other rights, even the most basic, are illusory if the right to vote is undermined.”¹ As the Supreme Court of the United States has explained, the right to vote comprises not just “the right of qualified voters within a state to cast their ballots,” but also the right “to have their ballots counted.”² In our Commonwealth, the franchise is guaranteed by the Free and Equal Elections Clause of the Pennsylvania Constitution, which commands: “Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.”³ The history of that clause, which predates the United States Constitution and has no federal

¹ *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1, 17 (1964).

² *United States v. Classic*, 313 U.S. 299, 314, 315 (1941); *accord United States v. Mosley*, 238 U.S. 383, 386 (1915).

³ PA. CONST. art. I, § V.

counterpart, evinces the intent of its framers that it be given “the broadest interpretation, one which governs all aspects of the electoral process.”⁴

Expounding upon the contours of the guarantee of free and equal suffrage contained within the Constitution of Kentucky, which was modeled on our own organic charter, the Kentucky Supreme Court observed that, “when any substantial number of legal voters are, from any cause, denied the right to vote, the election is not free and equal, in the meaning of the Constitution.”⁵

[T]his constitutional provision admits of no evasions or exceptions. No amount of good intention or good faith can be allowed to defeat its purpose or its meaning. When the question arises, the single inquiry will be: Was the election free and equal, in the sense that no substantial number of persons entitled to vote and who offered to vote were denied the privilege?⁶

Although the conditions that might infringe the franchise are too manifold to enumerate, when we are satisfied that a violation of the right has occurred or is likely to occur, “our Court possesses broad authority to craft meaningful remedies when required.”⁷

⁴ *League of Women Voters of Pa. v. Pa.*, 178 A.3d 737, 809 (Pa. 2018); see *Winston v. Moore*, 91 A. 520, 523 (Pa. 1914).

⁵ *Wallbrecht v. Ingram*, 175 S.W. 1022, 1026 (Ky. 1915).

⁶ *Id.* at 1027.

⁷ *League of Women Voters*, 178 A.3d at 822 (citing PA. CONST. art. V, §§ 1, 2, 10); see *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 566 (1964) (“[A] denial of constitutionally protected rights demands judicial protection; our oath and our office require no less of us.”).

“Confidence in the integrity of our electoral processes is essential to the functioning of our participatory democracy.”⁸ To that end, we recognized in *League of Women Voters* that “[a] broad and robust interpretation” of the Free and Equal Elections Clause could restore the public’s confidence in the redistricting process by “guard[ing] against the risk of unfairly rendering votes nugatory.”⁹ The same easily could be said of an election scheduled in the wake—or midst—of a natural disaster, civil unrest, or other emergency, where systemic disruptions in basic government services like mail delivery—upon which the machinery of our election system relies more than ever with the advent of broad mail-in voting—can be demonstrated or reasonably anticipated.¹⁰ Indeed, the “adverse consequences” occasioned by a dysfunctional electoral process that threatens to disenfranchise a broad swath of the electorate are no less pernicious than those of partisan gerrymandering. Left unabated, each threatens to “discourag[e] voters from participating in the electoral process because they have come to believe” that their vote will not count through no fault of their own.¹¹

⁸ *Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1, 4 (2006) (*per curiam*).

⁹ *League of Women Voters*, 178 A.3d at 814.

¹⁰ See *In re General Election-1985*, 531 A.2d 836, 839 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1987) (“To permit an election to be conducted where members of the electorate could be deprived of their opportunity to participate because of circumstances beyond their control . . . would be inconsistent with the purpose of the election laws.”).

¹¹ *League of Women Voters*, 178 A.3d at 814; cf. *Working Families Party v. Commonwealth*, 209 A.3d 270, 306–07 (Pa. 2019) (Wecht, J., concurring and dissenting) (“The Free and Equal Elections Clause is compromised where the regulatory approach adopted

In determining whether present systemic disruptions in government services are well-documented in this Commonwealth, we need look no further than the recent Congressional testimony of Postmaster General Louis DeJoy. Appearing before committees of the United States House and Senate, DeJoy acknowledged that “[a] substantial portion of [mail] delays are related to COVID.”¹² Highlighting the acute effects of the pandemic on mail delays within Pennsylvania, DeJoy explained:

As the coronavirus cases throughout the country have expanded it has had an impact on our employee availability. And in the urban areas that are hotspots—the averages don’t play out what the real picture is like in areas like Philadelphia, where employee availability is significantly below normal run rates.¹³

Lacking any materially contradictory evidence, we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of DeJoy’s testimony on these points. While the Postal Service may be able to prioritize election mail to mitigate these concerns, they cannot alter the laws of time and space.

The extraordinary circumstances under which this year’s quadrennial presidential election must be

by the legislature has the well-documented effect of . . . depressing voter enthusiasm and participation.”).

¹² Examining the Finances and Operations of the United States Postal Service During COVID-19 and Upcoming Elections: Hearing Before the S. Homeland Security Comm., 116th Cong. (Aug. 21, 2020).

¹³ Protecting the Timely Delivery of Mail, Medicine, and Mail-in Ballots: Hearing Before the H. Oversight & Gov’t Reform Comm., 116th Cong. (Aug. 24, 2020).

contested manifestly justify an equitable remedy modifying the received-by deadline for absentee and mail-in ballots to account for these exigencies and to ensure that no unnecessary impediments to each citizen's exercise of the franchise be interposed that reasonably can be avoided. Having determined that the convergence of a once-in-a-century pandemic and unprecedented operational delays in United States Postal Service delivery capacity threatens to undermine the integrity of our general election, this *force majeure* necessitates relief.

I endorse the Majority's narrowly-tailored remedy, which extends the received-by deadline by just three days to compensate for projected mail-delivery delays of similar duration. Extrapolating from the Department of State's primary election data, that timeframe should capture the vast majority of late-arriving ballots that were deposited with the Postal Service on or in the few days before Election Day. That approach also will minimize the number of voters denied the franchise simply for mailing their votes based upon long-trusted, but presently unrealistic expectations about the speed of the post, while minimizing any subsequent delay in the tallying of votes and avoiding any material disruption to the sequence of events that follow in the weeks following a national election.

While I join the Majority's resolution of Count III, I do so subject to the belief that it is limited to the particular concerns litigated and the lack of any proposal regarding a practicable manner of relieving the problem alleged. In my view, today's ruling should be understood to extend no farther than to ballot defects that are capable of objective assessment

pursuant to uniform standards¹⁴—a qualification that captures all of the defects Petitioners seek the opportunity to cure in this case.

For example, the failure to “fill out, date and sign the declaration printed on” the ballot return envelope, as required by 25 P.S. § 3150.16(a), is a deficiency that can be readily observed. Absent some proof that the enforcement of such a uniform, neutrally applicable election regulation will result in a constitutionally intolerable ratio of rejected ballots, I detect no offense to the Free and Equal Elections Clause. Moreover, Petitioners propose only an amorphous standard that would permit electors to cure “minor” defects and omissions; they supply no judicially manageable criteria for distinguishing “minor” defects from “major” ones that could be adopted on a statewide basis, nor do they propose a process to facilitate the opportunity to cure that they seek that can be implemented and fairly administered in every voting district in the Commonwealth in the weeks between now and the general election. So long as the Secretary and the county boards of elections provide electors with adequate instructions for completing the declaration of the elector—including conspicuous warnings regarding the consequences for failing strictly to adhere—pre-deprivation notice is unnecessary.

¹⁴ See PA. CONST. art. VII, § 6 (“All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens . . . shall be uniform throughout the State.”); *Kuznik v. Westmoreland Cty. Bd. of Comm’rs*, 902 A.2d 476, 490 (Pa. 2006) (“We have held that ‘to be uniform in the constitutional sense . . . a law [regulating the holding of elections] must treat all persons in the same circumstances alike.’”) (quoting *Kerns v. Kane*, 69 A.2d 383, 393 (Pa. 1949)).

But I view these issues as distinct from circumstances in which a ballot's validity turns on subjective assessments, such as signature mismatches assessed by poll workers with no training or expertise in matching signatures. The enforcement of such requirements presents risks of inconsistency and arbitrariness that may implicate constitutional guarantees not raised in this case, including due process and equal protection principles. Signature comparison is a process fraught with the risk of error and inconsistent application, especially when conducted by lay people.¹⁵ While this case offers no challenge to such inherently subjective bases for disqualifying ballots, I do not view today's Opinion as foreclosing the possibility of relief in a future case seeking the opportunity to address circumstances in which a subjective, lay assessment of voter requirements as to which reasonable minds might differ stands between the elector and the tabulating machine.

We would not write on a blank slate in this regard. These concerns have been recognized by numerous tribunals in recent years, and various courts have granted relief on similar grounds, including three federal courts in the last few weeks alone.¹⁶ Those

¹⁵ Cf. *United States v. Starzeczyzel*, 880 F.Supp. 1027, 1046 (S.D.N.Y. 1995) (noting the risk of "natural variations" in handwriting and citing factors such as "disease, intoxication and the passage of time," and citing a putative handwriting expert as observing that "[s]ome people have a lot of individuality present in their writing and other people do not").

¹⁶ See, e.g., *Ariz. Dem. Party v. Hobbs*, CV-20-01143-PHX-DLR (D. Ariz. Sept. 10, 2020); *Richardson v. Tex. Sec. of State*, SA-19-cv-00963-OLG (W.D. Tex. Sept. 8, 2020); *Frederick v. Lawson*, 1:19-

courts have found that the administrative burden of a notice-and-cure remedy is outweighed by the threat to the fundamental rights of voters whose ballots otherwise would not be counted.

While one might hope that the General Assembly would revisit the issue and consider furnishing such a procedure on its own initiative, this Court has the prerogative to address this problem if it proves worthy upon closer examination. As a “state court with the

cv-01959-SEB-MDJ, ___ F. Supp. 3d ___, 2020 WL 4882696 (S.D. Ind. Aug. 20, 2020); *see also League of Un. Latin Am. Citizens of Iowa v. Pate*, Polk Cty. CVCV056403, 2018 WL 3946147, at *1 (Iowa Aug. 10, 2018) (enjoining use of signature-matching provisions in Iowa’s Election Code); *Martin v. Kemp*, 341 F. Supp. 3d 1326 (N.D. Ga. 2018) (enjoining enforcement of Georgia statute permitting rejection of absentee ballots and ballot applications due to alleged signature mismatch), *emergency motion for stay of injunction pending appeal denied, Georgia Muslim Voter Project v. Kemp*, 918 F.3d 1262 (11th Cir. 2019); *Saucedo v. Gardner*, 335 F. Supp. 3d 202, 222 (D. N.H. 2018) (holding that New Hampshire’s signature-match requirement for absentee ballots was facially unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment); *Florida Dem. Party v. Detzner*, 4:16cv607-MW/CAS, 2016 WL 6090943, at *9 (N.D. Fla. Oct. 16, 2016) (striking down Florida’s mail-in ballot signature match law as violative of the Fourteenth Amendment); *Zessar v. Helander*, 05 C 1917, 2006 WL 642646, at *10 (N.D. Ill. 2006) (finding that the Illinois Election Code provisions requiring signature comparisons on absentee ballots violated voters’ due process rights); *La Follette v. Padilla*, CPF-17-515931, 2018 WL 3953766, at *3 (Cal. Super. Ct. Mar. 5, 2018) (holding that California Election Code ballot signature-mismatch provision facially violates due process); *cf. Susie Armitage, Handwriting Disputes Cause Headaches for Some Absentee Voters*, ProPublica (Nov. 5, 2018), www.propublica.org/article/handwriting-disputes-cause-headaches-for-some-absentee-voters (discussing legal challenges to signature-match laws).

power to assure uniformity,” we have the authority, and indeed the obligation, to direct the canvassing of absentee and mail-in ballots in a manner that satisfies “the rudimentary requirements of equal treatment and fundamental fairness” when we find a palpable failure to meet those constitutional thresholds.¹⁷ Regardless, Petitioners do not bring a discrete challenge to the Commonwealth’s prescribed processes for examining the validity of signatures on ballot envelopes, so resolution of that question must wait.¹⁸

Turning finally to Count IV, I agree wholeheartedly with the Majority’s analysis. I write separately to underscore that this case illustrates most consequentially the potential for mischief, albeit well-meaning, when we are called upon to question the “true” meaning of the General Assembly’s contextually ambiguous use of the word “shall.” In my view, there are times when this Court has done so gratuitously. But far more frequently, this unfortunate circumstance is foisted upon us by the choices made by

¹⁷ *Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. 98, 109 (2000) (*per curiam*).

¹⁸ During the pendency of this appeal, Secretary Boockvar issued a guidance document that, in furtherance of “consistency across the 67 counties,” instructs election officials that “[t]he Pennsylvania Election Code does not authorize the county board of elections to set aside returned absentee or mail-in ballots based solely on signature analysis by the county board of elections.” Guidance Concerning Examination of Absentee and Mail-In Ballot Return Envelopes at 3 (Sept. 11, 2020) www.dos.pa.gov/VotingElections/OtherServicesEvents/Documents/Examination%20of%20Absentee%20and%20Mail-In%20Ballot%20Return%20Envelopes.pdf.

the General Assembly during the often tortuous drafting process,

The difficulty inherent in that enterprise, and concomitantly the risk that we will misconstrue legislative intent, is clear. In searching for methods to remove the guesswork from such situations, Pennsylvania courts have labored mightily but in vain to fashion a coherent organizing principle for determining when the legislature meant “you may” when it said “you must.”

For example, the Superior Court once suggested that the distinction inheres in “the *effect* of non-compliance A provision is mandatory when failure to follow it renders the proceedings to which it relates illegal and void; it is directory when the failure to follow it does not invalidate the proceedings.”¹⁹ But where the court considers the consequences of a failure to perform a task stated in mandatory language, this distinction is nonsensical: we cannot gauge the effect of non-compliance simply by asking what the effect of non-compliance is. In *Bell v. Powell*, we proposed an equally confounding alternative:

[Shall] may be construed to mean ‘may’ when no right or benefit to any one depends on its imperative use, when no advantage is lost, when no right is destroyed, when no benefit is sacrificed, either to the public or to any individual, by giving it that construction, or when it is absolutely necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, or to construe a direction so that it shall not interfere with vested rights, or conflict with

¹⁹ *Borough of Pleasant Hills v. Carroll*, 125 A.2d 466, 469 (Pa. Super. 1956) (*en banc*) (emphasis in original).

the proper exercise of power by either of the fundamental branches of government. . . .²⁰

This impenetrable passage suggests nothing to me so much as that we are free to do whatever we want only when what we do does not matter.

To be sure, there may be value in legislating in both mandatory and directory terms. But no benefit is served by, nor is there any excuse for, rendering the distinction opaque with critical omissions, such as the failure to specify a specific consequence for failing to adhere to a particular mandate—especially where, as in the case of naked ballots, the legislature did so for closely related, if not constructively identical, correlative statutory provisions. The General Assembly must endeavor always to distinguish between what it intends to be mandatory and what directory, in its words or by clear and necessary inference. When it fails to do so, courts are left to bend unclear texts toward whatever ends that they believe to be consonant with legislative intent, but with little or no contemporaneous insight into whether they have done so successfully. When the General Assembly does not choose its words carefully according to their intended effect, it leaves courts with no choice but to sharpen what the drafters made dull.

For this Court's part, if we are to maintain a principled approach to statutory interpretation that comports with the mandate of our Statutory Construction Act, if we are to maximize the likelihood that we interpret statutes faithfully to the drafters' intended effect, we must read mandatory language as

²⁰ *Commonwealth ex rel. Bell v. Powell*, 94 A. 746, 748 (Pa. 1915) (cleaned up).

it appears, and we must recognize that a mandate without consequence is no mandate at all. If the result, at times, is that the Court imposes a more doctrinaire result than the legislature intended, that body has the tools at its disposal to ensure that the same mistake does not recur.

APPENDIX C

**[J-96-2020] [MO: Baer, J.]
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
PENNSYLVANIA
MIDDLE DISTRICT**

PENNSYLVANIA : No. 133 MM 2020
DEMOCRATIC PARTY, :
NILOFER NINA AHMAD, :
DANILO BURGOS, AUSTIN :
DAVIS, DWIGHT EVANS, :
ISABELLA FITZGERALD, : SUBMITTED:
EDWARD GAINEY, : September 8,
MANUEL M. GUZMAN, JR., : 2020
JORDAN A. HARRIS, :
ARTHUR HAYWOOD, :
MALCOLM KENYATTA, :
PATTY H. KIM, STEPHEN :
KINSEY, PETER :
SCHWEYER, SHARIF :
STREET, AND ANTHONY :
H. WILLIAMS :
:
:
v. :
:
:
KATHY BOOCKVAR, IN :
HER CAPACITY AS :
SECRETARY OF THE :
COMMONWEALTH OF :
PENNSYLVANIA; ADAMS :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; ALLEGHENY :

COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; ARMSTRONG :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BEAVER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BEDFORD :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BERKS :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BLAIR :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BRADFORD :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BUCKS :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; BUTLER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CAMBRIA :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CAMERON :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CARBON :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CENTRE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CHESTER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CLARION :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CLEARFIELD :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CLINTON :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; COLUMBIA :

COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; CRAWFORD :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
CUMBERLAND COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
DAUPHIN COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
DELAWARE COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
ELK COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; ERIE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; FAYETTE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; FOREST :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; FRANKLIN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; FULTON :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; GREENE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
HUNTINGDON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
INDIANA COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; :
JEFFERSON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
JUNIATA COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; :
LACKAWANNA COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :

LANCASTER COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
LAWRENCE COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
LEBANON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
LEHIGH COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; LUZERNE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; LYCOMING :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; MCKEAN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; MERCER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; MIFFLIN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; MONROE :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
MONTGOMERY COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
MONTOUR COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
NORTHUMBERLAND :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; PERRY :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
PIKE COUNTY BOARD OF :

ELECTIONS; POTTER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; SCHUYLKILL :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; SNYDER :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; SOMERSET :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; SULLIVAN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
TIOGA COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; UNION :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; VENANGO :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; WARREN :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; :
WASHINGTON COUNTY :
BOARD OF ELECTIONS; :
WAYNE COUNTY BOARD :
OF ELECTIONS; :
WESTMORELAND :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; WYOMING :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; AND YORK :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS :
:
:

PETITION OF: KATHY :
BOOCKVAR, IN HER :
CAPACITY AS SECRETARY :
OF THE :
COMMONWEALTH OF :
PENNSYLVANIA :

CONCURRING AND DISSENTING OPINION

JUSTICE DONOHUE

**DECIDED:
September 17, 2020**

I.

I join the Majority's opinion as to Parts I, II, and III(A), III(C), III(D) and III(E).

II.

With respect to Part III(B), I agree that Petitioners are entitled to relief, but I distance myself from the Majority's analysis to reach this conclusion as well as the specific relief granted. Petitioners base their request for relief on the infringement of the rights afforded by Article 1, Section 5 of the Pennsylvania Constitution, our Free and Equal Elections Clause.¹ In my mind, the issue must be framed as an as-applied challenge, during the duration of the COVID-19 public health crisis and current USPS service standards, to the constitutionality of Sections 3150.12a(a) and 3150.16(c) of Act 77, which respectively set the last

¹ Article I, Section 5 of the Pennsylvania Constitution provides as follows:

Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Pa. Const., art. 1, § 5.

date on which voters may request mail-in ballots and the deadline for when ballots must be received by county boards of elections. With deference to my learned colleagues, I believe that this issue should have been decided in a case in this Court's original jurisdiction under Act 77, *Michael Crossey et al, v. Kathy Bookckvar, et al.*, No. 108 MM 2020, where the claims likewise were based on the Free and Equal Elections clause and in which this Court ordered the creation of a complete evidentiary record to determine whether the petitioners there had met their high burden to prove the existence of a constitutional injury entitling them to relief.

Despite invoking an as-applied constitutional challenge in the present case, Petitioners and the Secretary (as in *Crossey*) seek equitable relief in the form of an order permitting non-compliance with the received-by provision in Act 77 (Section 3150.16(c)) during the COVID-19 pandemic. I am not as comfortable as the Majority with the ability of this Court to exercise equitable powers in election matters.² Because they are inherently political,

² Section 3046 of the Election Code provides courts of common pleas with authority, with some latitude, to make rulings on Election Day to secure compliance with the election laws. 25 P.S. § 6046. Specifically, a judge or judges from each county will remain in session on Election Day to “act as a committing magistrate for any violation of the election laws; shall settle summarily controversies that may arise with respect to the conduct of the election; shall issue process, if necessary, to enforce and secure compliance with the election laws; and shall decide such other matters pertaining to the election as may be necessary to carry out the intent of this act.” *Id.* The Commonwealth Court relied on Section 3046 in deciding *In re General Election-1985*, 531 A.2d 836 (Pa. Commw. 1987) (in light of a flood occurring on

elections are appropriately regulated by the political branch. *In re Guzzardi*, 99 A.3d 381, 385 (Pa. 2014). As such, out of respect for legislatures and for the sake of regularity and orderliness in the election process, the supreme courts of our sister states have routinely held that courts cannot exercise equitable powers to mitigate harsh results in derogation of legislative requirements for strict compliance with election-related deadlines. *Butts v. Bysiewicz*, 5 A.3d 932, 947 (Conn. 2010) (“Equity only applies in the absence of a specific statutory mandate.”); *see also Martin v. Secretary of State*, 755 N.W.2d 153, 154 (Mich. 2008); *Smith v. Kiffmeyer*, 721 N.W.2d 912, 914–15 (Minn. 2006); *Andrews v. Secretary of State*, 200 A.2d 650, 651 (Md. 1964). Following the leads of these courts, in 2014, this Court denied equitable relief to a litigant in an election case, holding as follows:

[T]he judiciary should act with restraint, in the election arena, subordinate to express statutory directives. Subject to constitutional limitations, the Pennsylvania General Assembly may require such practices and procedures as it may deem necessary to the orderly, fair, and efficient administration of public elections in Pennsylvania. At least where the Legislature has attached specific consequences to particular actions or omissions, Pennsylvania courts may

election day, the court of common pleas had the authority to suspend voting in certain districts until the emergency was over), *appeal denied*, 544 A.2d 963 (Pa. 1988).

The Majority relies on *In re General Election-1985* to support our broad equitable powers to act in this case despite the limitations in Section 3046.

not mitigate the legislatively prescribed outcome through recourse to equity.

Guzzardi, 99 A.3d at 385. The Court recently reaffirmed our decision in *Guzzardi*. *Reuther v. Delaware Cty. Bureau of Elections*, 205 A.3d 302, 308–09 (Pa. 2019).

Without the availability of equitable relief, it is my view that Petitioners are entitled to relief only in the context of an as-applied constitutional challenge. Specifically, Petitioners must prove that in light of the existing circumstances, the short seven-day timeframe established by Sections 3150.12a(a) and 3150.16(c) of Act 77 provides insufficient time for a voter to request a mail-in ballot (by October 27, 2020) and return it to a county board of elections by the statutorily set received-by date (8:00 p.m. on Election Day, November 3, 2020), so that the vote is counted. Such a constitutional challenge requires a plain showing of injury. “There is a presumption that lawfully enacted legislation is constitutional. Should the constitutionality of legislation be challenged, the challenger must meet the burden of rebutting the presumption of constitutionality by a clear, palpable and plain demonstration that the statute violates a constitutional provision.” *Yocum v. Commw. of Pennsylvania Gaming Control Bd.*, 161 A.3d 228, 238 (Pa. 2017).

In *Crossey*, the petitioners produced sufficient evidence to meet this high “clear, palpable and plain” burden of proof. Given the deadlines set for the request of and subsequent return of ballots, considered in light of the pandemic and current lagging USPS service standards (which are highly unlikely to

improve significantly before Election Day), the evidence in *Crossey* established that there is a strong likelihood that voters who wait until the last day to apply for a mail-in or absentee ballot will be disenfranchised, as their mail-in ballots will not be delivered by Election Day and thus will not be counted. Thus, the short seven-day window set forth in Sections 3150.12a(a) and 3150.16(c) of Act 77 constitutes an interference with the free exercise of the right to vote as guaranteed by our Free and Equal Elections Clause. The evidentiary linchpin for establishing the unconstitutionality of the seven-day time frame was correspondence from Thomas J. Marshall, General Counsel and Executive Vice President for the USPS, to Secretary Boockvar dated July 29, 2020 advising that the current service standards for delivery of First Class Mail is two to five days, and cautioning that Pennsylvania's application and return deadlines for mail-in ballots are such that despite prompt actions by voters, the ballots may "not be returned in time to be counted." The letter was accepted into evidence in *Crossey* and was further supported by the testimony of the Deputy Postmaster at the time the correspondence was crafted.

The existence of the constitutional injury suffered by virtue of adherence to the statutory deadlines for request and return of ballots is illustrated in the following chart, which incorporates the fact of receipt by the board of elections of an application on the statutory deadline of October 27, 2020. It also assumes that the application is immediately processed and a ballot mailed to the voter within forty-eight

hours of receipt of the application.³ I further take into account that mail is processed by USPS but not delivered on Sundays. All computations are based on the use of First-Class Mail:

³ In this regard, we note that 25 P.S. § 3150.15 provides that county boards of elections must deliver the ballots to the voters within forty-eight hours **after** approval of the application. See 25 P.S. § 3150.15 (“As additional applications are received and approved, the board shall deliver or mail official mail-in ballots to the additional electors within 48 hours.”).

DATE BALLOT MAILED BY BOARD	DELIVERY TIME (in days)	DATE BALLOT IS RECEIVED BY VOTER	DATE BALLOT IS MAILED BACK BY VOTER	DELIVERY TIME (in days)	DATE BALLOT IS RECEIVED BY BOARD	BALLOT RECEIVED IN TIME TO BE COUNTED?
Thursday, 10/29/2020	2		Saturday, 10/31/2020	2	Monday, 11/2/2020	YES
				3	Tuesday, 11/3/2020	YES
			4	Wednesday, 11/4/2020	NO	
		Saturday, 10/31/2020	5	Thursday, 11/5/2020	NO	
			Saturday, 10/31/2020	Monday, 11/2/2020	2	Wednesday, 11/4/2020
		3			Thursday, 11/5/2020	NO
		4			Friday, 11/6/2020	NO

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				5	Saturday, 11/7/2020	NO
3-4	Monday, 11/2/2020	Monday, 11/2/2020		2	Wednesday, 11/4/2020	NO
	Monday, 11/2/2020			3	Thursday, 11/5/2020	NO
				4	Friday, 11/6/2020	NO
				5	Saturday, 11/7/2020	NO
	Monday, 11/2/2020			Tuesday, 11/3/2020	2-5	(After Election Day)
Tuesday, 11/3/2020	2-5	(After Election Day)	NO			
		Wednesday, 11/4/2020	2-5	(After Election Day)	NO	

The only way the current statutory framework works is if the ballot is delivered by USPS in two days, the voter immediately returns the ballot, and it is received by the board of elections within three days. All other voters who comply with the statutory framework are disenfranchised, even though they complied with the statute.

The role of the judiciary when a meritorious constitutional challenge is brought “includes the obligation to vindicate” the constitutional rights at issue, and in doing so courts have wide latitude to craft an appropriate remedy.” *Robinson Twp. v. Commonwealth*, 83 A.3d 901, 953 (Pa. 2013); *see also League of Women Voters of Pa. v. Commonwealth*, 178 A.3d 737, 793 (Pa. 2018) (“The Court possesses broad authority to craft meaningful remedies [for constitutional violations] when required.”). Where, as here, “a legislatively unforeseen constitutional problem requires modification of a statutory provision as applied,” the United States Supreme Court has admonished courts to look to legislative intent when devising a remedy. *See United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220, 246–47 (2005) (after ruling that federal sentencing statute that made guidelines mandatory was unconstitutional, the Court made an effort to determine what “Congress would have intended” in light of the Court’s constitutional holding.” *Id.* at 246–47).

In *Crossey* (and in the present case), Petitioners recommend that the “received by” date be moved from Election Day to seven days after Election Day, so long as the mailing is postmarked by Election Day. In *Crossey* (and here), Secretary Boockvar believes that moving the received-by day forward by three days is

sufficient, and that Petitioners' longer time period would in fact interfere with other important functions that must take place after Election Day. In crafting a remedy for an as-applied constitutional violation, a court's duty is to effectuate the intent of the General Assembly to the extent possible and to otherwise not disrupt the statutory scheme. In light of these principles, I do not believe that either of the parties' recommended remedies provide the appropriate solution.

There is no reasonable reading of the statute that would lead to the conclusion that the Tuesday before Election Day was of any institutional importance. Instead, the clear legislative intent was that all ballots were to be cast by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, the termination of the balloting process. It cannot be viewed as a coincidence that the closing of the polls terminating in-person voting and the receipt of mail-in ballots were designated by the statute to be the same. The last date on which applications for ballots would be accepted was tied to an assumption that a timely vote could be cast before the only meaningful milestone, Election Day. As a result, the remedy to best effectuate the legislative intent before the intervening circumstances is to move back, i.e., make earlier, the final date on which applications for mail-in ballots may be submitted to the county boards of elections. I would accept Secretary Boockvar's opinion that three additional days will substantially correct the problem. However, moving back by three days the deadline for the receipt of applications by the boards of elections would result in that deadline falling on Saturday. Instead, to reflect normal business days, the deadline for receipt of the application by the

boards of election should be moved to Friday, October 23, 2020. The received-by date for the ballot by the boards of elections, Election Day by 8:00 p.m., should remain unchanged.

For comparison, the following chart illustrates the new deadlines interfaced with current USPS delivery standards:

DATE BALLOT MAILED BY BOARD	DELIVERY TIME (in days)	DATE BALLOT RECEIVED BY VOTER	DATE BALLOT IS MAILED BY VOTER	DELIVERY TIME (in days)	DATE BALLOT RECEIVED BY BOARD	BALLOT RECEIVED IN TIME TO BE COUNTED?
Monday 10/26/2020	2	Wednesday, 10/28/2020	Wednesday, 10/28/2020	2	Friday, 10/30/2020	YES
				3	Saturday, 10/31/2020	YES
				4	Monday 11/2/2020	YES
				5	Monday 11/2/2020	YES
	3	Thursday, 10/29/2020	Thursday, 10/29/2020	2	Saturday, 10/31/2020	YES
				3	Monday, 11/2/2020	YES
				4	Monday, 11/2/2020	YES

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				5	Tuesday, 11/3/2020	YES
		Thursday, 10/29/2020	Friday, 10/30/2020	2	Monday, 11/2/2020	YES
				3	Monday, 11/2/2020	YES
	4	Friday, 10/30/2020		4	Tuesday, 11/3/2020	YES
				5	Wednesday, 11/4/2020	NO
	5	Friday, 10/30/2020	Saturday 10/31/2020	2	Monday, 11/2/2020	YES
				3	Tuesday, 11/3/2020	YES
		Saturday, 10/31/2020		4	Wednesday, 11/4/2020	NO
				5	Thursday, 11/5/2020	NO

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		Saturday, 10/31/2020	Monday, 11/2/2020	2-5	(After Election Day)	NO
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As with the previous illustration, I assume that county boards of elections will process **and** send out the ballots within forty-eight hours of receipt. Whether this is possible, likely or impossible is apparently immaterial, since Secretary Boockvar, with knowledge of the capacities of the county boards of elections, recommended a three-day extension, so I assume that it accounted for this factor.

As required when remedying an as-applied constitutional defect, this remedy is the least disruptive to the enacted statutory scheme. The problem to be remedied here is that the seven-day period to complete the mail-in vote process has been rendered unworkable by the current extraordinary circumstances. I have no doubt that the statute was intended to accommodate the realities as they existed when Act 77 was enacted. It is unconstitutional as applied to the November 2020 general election because of current realities.

For these reasons, in connection with the November 2020 general election only, the deadline for requesting a ballot should be moved to Friday, October 23, 2020.⁴

⁴ To the extent that the non-severability clause in Section 11 of Act 77, 1 Pa.C.S. § 1925 is enforceable, I do not view the election specific remedies at issue here as-applied constitutional violation as triggering the draconian consequence. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, applying the non-severability provision to void Act 77 in its entirety would itself be unconstitutional, as it would disenfranchise a massive number of Pennsylvanians from the right to vote in the upcoming election.

More broadly, in *Stilp v. Commonwealth*, 905 A.2d 918, 978 (Pa. 2006), this Court declined to apply an identically worded non-severability provision, *id.* at 973, refusing to allow the General Assembly to “dictate the effect of a judicial finding that a provision in an act is ‘invalid.’” *Id.* at 976. Here, as in *Stilp*, Act

The legislative choice of Election Day at 8:00 p.m. should remain intact.

In summary, I agree with the Majority that the received-by date for ballot applications in light of the deadline for submission of ballots to the county boards of election is unworkable under current circumstances. I dissent from the invocation of equitable powers to craft a remedy. In my view, this issue should have been decided on the evidentiary record developed in *Crossey* based on the analytical framework for an as-applied challenge to the constitutionality of the statutory provisions as violative of Article 1, Section 5 of our Constitution, with the remedy crafted based upon the legislative intent in enacting the circumstantially defective statutes.

Chief Justice Saylor and Justice Mundy join Part II of this concurring and dissenting opinion.

77's boilerplate non-severability provision "sets forth no standard for measuring non-severability, but instead simply purports to dictate to the courts how they must decide severability." *Id.* at 973.

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PETITION OF: KATHY :
 BOOCKVAR, IN HER :
 CAPACITY AS SECRETARY :
 OF THE :
 COMMONWEALTH OF :
 PENNSYLVANIA :

CONCURRING AND DISSENTING OPINION

CHIEF JUSTICE SAYLOR

DECIDED:

September 17, 2020

I join Parts I, II, and III(C), (D) and (E) of the majority opinion, and I respectfully dissent relative to Parts III(A) and (B), concerning the approval of unmanned drop boxes and the extension of the deadline for receiving mail-in ballots.

With regard to drop boxes, I agree with Respondent and the Caucus that the statutory option for a voter to deliver a mail-in ballot “in person to said county board of election” contemplates in-person delivery to a manned, office location. 25 P.S. §3150.16(a). Although another provision of the Election Code contemplates receipt of “ballot boxes and returns . . . in such other place as has been designated by the board” on Election Day, *id.* §3151, no analogous provision applies to the submission by voters of individual ballots. Moreover, the legislative policy to restrain aggregated handling of mail-in ballots by third parties is manifest, *see, e.g., id.* §3150.16(a) (requiring *the elector* to mail or deliver a ballot), and the enforceability of this policy is weakened by the use of non-statutory, unmanned drop boxes. This, to me, suggests against a permissive interpretation of the Election Code.

Relative to the deadline for receiving mail-in ballots, I join Part II of Justice Donohue's concurring and dissenting opinion, as this most closely hews to the express legislative intent that the election be concluded by 8:00 p.m. on election night.

Finally, although the majority decision appears to be designed to accommodate only ballots actually mailed on Election Day or before, the majority does not so much as require a postmark. Particularly in combination with the allowance of drop boxes, this substantially increases the likelihood of confusion, as well as the possibility that votes will be cast after 8:00 p.m. on Election Day, thus greatly undermining a pervading objective of the General Assembly.

Justice Mundy joins this concurring and dissenting opinion.

APPENDIX E

**[J-96-2020]
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
PENNSYLVANIA
MIDDLE DISTRICT**

PENNSYLVANIA : No. 133 MM 2020
DEMOCRATIC PARTY, :
NILOFER NINA AHMAD, : Emergency
DANILO BURGOS, AUSTIN : Applications for
DAVIS, DWIGHT EVANS, : Stay
ISABELLA FITZGERALD, :
EDWARD GAINEY, :
MANUEL M. GUZMAN, JR., :
JORDAN A. HARRIS, :
ARTHUR HAYWOOD, :
MALCOLM KENYATTA, :
PATTY H. KIM, STEPHEN :
KINSEY, PETER :
SCHWEYER, SHARIF :
STREET, AND ANTHONY :
H. WILLIAMS :
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v. :
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KATHY BOOCKVAR, IN :
HER CAPACITY AS :
SECRETARY OF THE :
COMMONWEALTH OF :
PENNSYLVANIA; ADAMS :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; ALLEGHENY :

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132a

PETITION OF: KATHY
BOOCKVAR, IN HER
CAPACITY AS SECRETARY
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA

ORDER

PER CURIAM

AND NOW, this 24th day of September, 2020, the Applications for Stay submitted in the above captioned case are **DENIED**.

Justice Mundy files a dissenting statement.

APPENDIX F

**[J-96-2020]
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
PENNSYLVANIA
MIDDLE DISTRICT**

PENNSYLVANIA : No. 133 MM 2020
DEMOCRATIC PARTY, :
NILOFER NINA AHMAD, : Emergency
DANILO BURGOS, AUSTIN : Applications to
DAVIS, DWIGHT EVANS, : Stay
ISABELLA FITZGERALD, :
EDWARD GAINNEY, :
MANUEL M. GUZMAN, JR., :
JORDAN A. HARRIS, :
ARTHUR HAYWOOD, :
MALCOLM KENYATTA, :
PATTY H. KIM, STEPHEN :
KINSEY, PETER :
SCHWEYER, SHARIF :
STREET, AND ANTHONY :
H. WILLIAMS :
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v. :
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KATHY BOOCKVAR, IN :
HER CAPACITY AS :
SECRETARY OF THE :
COMMONWEALTH OF :
PENNSYLVANIA; ADAMS :
COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS; ALLEGHENY :

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PETITION OF: KATHY
BOOCKVAR, IN HER
CAPACITY AS SECRETARY
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA

DISSENTING STATEMENT

JUSTICE MUNDY FILED: September 24, 2020

In my view, Intervenors¹ make a substantial case on the merits that this Court should stay the portion of our opinion extending the deadline for receipt of mail-in ballots past 8:00 p.m. on November 3, 2020, Election Day.² In *Pennsylvania Democratic Party v. Boockvar*, ___ A.3d ___, 2020 WL 5554644 (Pa. 2020), a majority of this Court held that all mail-in ballots postmarked by 8:00 on Election Day, and received by 5:00 p.m. November 6, 2020, even those lacking a postmark or bearing an illegible postmark, would be counted. *Id.* at *37. Without further explanation, the majority qualified that such ballots “will be presumed to have

¹ Intervenors refers to the Republican Party of Pennsylvania and Joseph B. Scarnati III, President Pro Tempore, Jake Corman, Majority Leader of the Pennsylvania Senate, Bryan Cutler, Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and Kerry Benninghoff, Majority Leader of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

² A stay may be granted where Petitioners, “make a substantial case on the merits and show that without the stay, irreparable injury will be suffered. Additionally, before granting a request for a stay, the court must be satisfied the issuance of the stay will not substantially harm other interested parties in the proceedings and will not adversely affect the public interest.” *Maritrans G.P., Inc. v. Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz*, 573 A.2d 1001, 1003 (1990).

been mailed by Election Day unless a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that it was mailed after Election Day.” *Id.* The Republican Party of Pennsylvania Intervenors argue that virtually no evidence exists to overcome such a presumption, and “the Court’s presumption opens the door to illegally and untimely cast or mailed ballots being counted in, and tainting the results of, the imminent general election in which millions of Pennsylvanians will exercise their right to vote.” Republican Party of Pennsylvania Application for Partial Stay at 4.

Intervenors assert that there is a substantial likelihood that they will be successful on the merits of the stay application and writ of certiorari to be filed in the United States Supreme Court. Citing to *Republican Nat’l Comm. v. Democratic Nat’l Comm.*, 140 S. Ct. 1205 (2020), Intervenors note that the United States Supreme Court stayed a Wisconsin Supreme Court judgment and held that “[e]xtending the date by which ballots may be cast by voters after the scheduled election day fundamentally alters the nature of the election.” *Id.* at 1207. It is reasonable that the United States Supreme Court may view this Court’s presumption regarding ballots lacking a postmark or bearing an illegible postmark in the same light. As a result, I would grant a stay to preserve the public confidence in the integrity of the upcoming election.

APPENDIX G

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF
PENNSYLVANIA

Michael Crossey, Dwayne Thomas,	:	
Irvin Weinreich, Brenda	:	
Weinreich, and the Pennsylvania	:	
Alliance for Retired Americans,	:	
Petitioners	:	
v.	:	266 M.D. 2020
Kathy Boockvar, Secretary of the	:	
Commonwealth, and Jessica	:	
Mathis Director of the Bureau of	:	
Election Services and Notaries,	:	
Respondents	:	

**RECOMMENDED FINDINGS OF FACT
AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

I. Introduction

On April 22, 2020, the Pennsylvania Alliance for Retired Americans and four individuals, two of whom are members of the Alliance (collectively, Petitioners), filed a Petition for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief (Petition) against the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Kathy Boockvar, and the Director of the Bureau of Election Services and Notaries, Jessica Mathis (collectively, Secretary) in this Court. Anticipating disruptions to the June 2, 2020, primary election from the COVID-19 pandemic, the Petition raised, *inter alia*, constitutional claims about provisions of the

Pennsylvania Election Code (Election Code)¹ related to mail-in ballots, which is a method of voting that the General Assembly added to the Election Code by the Act of October 31, 2019, P.L. 552, No. 77 (Act 77). Petitioners filed a May 8, 2020, Emergency Application for Special Relief in the Nature of a Preliminary Injunction and for Expedited Review (Preliminary Injunction Application).

This Court held a pre-hearing telephone conference call on the Preliminary Injunction Application, during which the Secretary confirmed her intention to challenge this Court's jurisdiction over the Petition in her preliminary objections. The parties agreed to bifurcate the issue of jurisdiction over the Preliminary Injunction Application from the merits. After briefing by the parties and intervenors,² this Court denied the Preliminary Injunction Application on May 28, 2020, on the basis that Petitioners were not likely to prevail on the issue of this Court's jurisdiction.

¹ Act of June 3, 1937, P.L. 1333, *as amended*, 25 P.S. §§2600–3591.

² After this Court transferred the matter to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court granted the applications for leave to intervene filed on behalf of President Pro Tempore Joseph B. Scarnati, III, and Majority Leader of the Senate Jake Corman (collectively, Senate Intervenors) and on behalf of the Speaker of the House of Representatives Bryan Cutler and House Majority Leader Kerry Benninghoff (House Intervenors). *See Crossey v. Boockvar* (Pa., No. 108 MM 2020, filed August 21, 2020).

The Supreme Court denied the application for leave to intervene filed by the Republican Party of Pennsylvania, the Republican National Committee, and the National Republican Congressional Committee. *Id.*

On June 17, 2020, this Court issued an opinion and order transferring the matter to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. This Court agreed with the Secretary that the Petition's claims fell within the Supreme Court's exclusive jurisdiction over constitutional challenges to Act 77 under Section 13(b) of Act 77.³ *Crossey v. Boockvar* (Pa. Cmwlth., No. 266 M.D. 2020, filed June 17, 2020).

The Supreme Court accepted the transfer at 108 MM 2020 and granted Petitioners' Application for Leave to File an Amended Petition by July 13, 2020. The Amended Petition for Review (Amended Petition) sets forth constitutional claims arising from the Secretary's failure (1) to allow the return of absentee and mail-in ballots after the 8:00 p.m. Election Day deadline, because of alleged backlogs in the application process and delays by the United States Postal Service (USPS) in mail delivery; (2) to provide prepaid postage on mail-in ballots; and (3) to allow voters to obtain third-party assistance in the return of mail-in ballots. The Amended Petition alleges that the Secretary's failure to implement such procedures

³ Specifically, this Court concluded that the Petition challenged Sections 1306 and 1306-D of the Election Code. These sections relate to the date, time, and manner by which absentee or mail-in ballots must be returned to the county boards of elections. They are listed in Section 13(b) of Act 77 as sections over which the Supreme Court had exclusive jurisdiction if a challenge was brought within 180 days of Act 77's effective date.

violates Article I, Sections 1,⁴ 5,⁵ and 26⁶ of the Pennsylvania Constitution. Petitioners request the Supreme Court to declare that the above-listed barriers to voting by mail violate their constitutionally protected right to free access to a free and equal election during the pandemic. Petitioners request the Supreme Court to order the Secretary to implement additional safeguards for the November 3, 2020, general election and any other election held during the pandemic. These proposed safeguards include providing prepaid postage on all absentee and mail-in ballots; counting ballots delivered after the statutory deadline of 8:00 p.m. Election Day; and authorizing third-party assistance in the collection and submission of absentee and mail-in ballots to the extent the latter two measures do not trigger Act 77's non-severability provisions.

⁴ Article I, Section 5 of the Pennsylvania Constitution provides: "All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness." PA. CONST. art. I, §1.

⁵ Article I, Section 5 of the Pennsylvania Constitution provides: "Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage." PA. CONST. art. I, §5.

⁶ Article I, Section 26 of the Pennsylvania Constitution provides: "Neither the Commonwealth nor any political subdivision thereof shall deny to any person the enjoyment of any civil right, nor discriminate against any person in the exercise of any civil right." PA. CONST. art. I, §26.

The Secretary and Intervenors filed preliminary objections to the Amended Petition.⁷ Prior to disposition thereof, the Supreme Court issued an August 26, 2020, order appointing the undersigned as Special Master and directing the Court “to create an evidentiary record on claims raised in this case including the ability of the United States Postal Service to comply with deadlines for the November 3, 2020 general election.” *Crossey v. Boockvar* (Pa., No. 108 MM 2020, filed August 26, 2020). The Supreme Court directed this Court to file with the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court its proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law and recommended disposition no later than Friday, September 4, 2020. *Id.*

⁷ The Secretary objected on the basis that the Amended Petition (1) fails to state a constitutional claim because its allegations are hypothetical; (2) the Alliance lacks standing as an organization and asserts claims not ripe for review; and (3) fails to join indispensable parties, *i.e.*, the county boards of elections. The Secretary also objected on the basis that the Commonwealth enjoys sovereign immunity that bars mandatory injunctive relief.

On August 13, 2020, the Secretary withdrew her preliminary objections that the Amended Petition did not state a constitutional violation and was not ripe for review.

Senate Intervenors objected on the basis of (1) lack of jurisdiction and ripeness; (2) failure to join the county boards of elections as indispensable parties; (3) the claims raise non-justiciable political questions; (4) failure to conform to law; (5) insufficient specificity of the pleadings; and (6) lack of capacity to sue.

House Intervenors objected on the basis of (1) lack of standing of the Alliance because it does not vote; (2) failure to state a constitutional violation; (3) failure to present a justiciable claim; and (4) failure to join indispensable parties.

On August 27, 2020, this Court issued a case management order that directed the parties and intervenors to file pre-hearing statements by Friday, August 28, 2020. It scheduled a pre-hearing telephone conference for Saturday, August 29, 2020, and an evidentiary hearing for August 31, 2020. It also ordered that the parties and intervenors file and serve proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law by September 2, 2020, 9:00 a.m.

II. Evidentiary Hearing of August 31, 2020

The Court summarizes the hearing testimony and documentary evidence as follows.

A. Petitioners' Witnesses⁸

1. Ronald Stroman

1. Ronald Stroman served as Deputy Postmaster General from 2011 to June 2020. Notes of Testimony, [Aug. 31, 2020,] 13–15 (N.T. ____).
2. He holds a B.A. in government from Manhattan College and a J.D. from Rutgers University. N.T. 13.
3. Mr. Stroman was a member of the USPS Board of Governors, which oversees the strategic direction of the USPS. He served on the Postmaster General's Executive

⁸ The Court took witnesses out of order so that the testimony relevant to each issue was addressed at the same time. The Court further notes that the transcript of the evidentiary hearing is incomplete. Paragraphs 16, 39, and 40 of the summary of Mr. Stroman's testimony is based upon the notes of the court and staff, not the transcript. On September 4, 2020, a corrected transcript was filed with the Court. The citations herein refer to the transcript filed with the Court on September 1, 2020.

Leadership Team, which implements the directions of the Board of Governors. N.T. 15.

4. Mr. Stroman had responsibility to improve the communications between the USPS, election officials and the election mail community; to improve the internal training for USPS employees on election mail; and to develop a system for rapid response to election mail issues. N.T. 17; Petitioners' Ex. 32.
5. The Court accepted Mr. Stroman as an expert in the USPS' operations and delivery standards, and the application of those delivery standards to voting by mail. N.T. 19, 25.
6. Mr. Stroman testified that there are three aspects to the USPS mail process: retail (local post office), processing and delivery. N.T. 26.
7. Mail is collected by carriers or at a local post office. All mail is collected and placed with similar types of mail (*e.g.*, First-Class Mail, Marketing Mail) and transported to the processing center. At the processing center, mail is placed in sorting machines to find the correct zip code. If the mail remains in the same zip code, it is taken to a truck for transportation to a delivery unit. Carriers and clerks sort the mail by routes, and then the mail is placed on trucks for delivery to the addressees. N.T. 26–27.
8. If mail is designated for a location outside the boundaries of the processing center, it is transported to the appropriate processing

center. Upon receipt there, the same process is used to deliver the mail. *Id.*

9. Mr. Stroman was Deputy Postmaster General during the April 2020 Wisconsin primary, and he testified about the investigation the USPS conducted into its performance during that primary. N.T. 28; Petitioners' Ex. 4.
10. Mr. Stroman attributed the delay in the receipt of absentee ballots during the Wisconsin primary election to: (1) the different service standards depending on the class of mail; and (2) the date upon which a voter requested a ballot. N.T. 28, 29.
11. Mr. Stroman testified about the July 29, 2020, letter that General Counsel and Executive Vice President of the USPS, Thomas J. Marshall, sent to Secretary Boockvar. That letter advised the Secretary that the Commonwealth's election law deadlines for requesting and casting mail-in ballots are incongruous with the USPS' delivery standards, and that this mismatch creates a risk that ballots requested near the deadline would not be returned in time to be counted under the law. N.T. 34; Petitioners' Ex. 6.
12. The July 29, 2020, letter further advised that there are two main classes of mail used for ballots: First-Class Mail and Marketing Mail, the latter of which uses a nonprofit postage rate. Petitioners' Ex. 6.
13. Mr. Stroman agreed with Mr. Marshall's statement that voters must use First-Class Mail (or an expedited service) to mail their

ballots and ballot requests, while election officials may generally use First-Class Mail or Marketing Mail to mail ballots to voters. N.T. 37.

14. Domestic First-Class Mail has a nationwide delivery standard of 2 to 5 days upon receipt at the post office. N.T. 38, 75; Petitioners' Ex. 6, 32, ¶18.
15. Marketing Mail has a nationwide delivery standard of 3 to 10 days upon receipt at the post office. N.T. 38, 75; Petitioners' Exs. 6, 32, ¶18.
16. Mr. Stroman agreed that the July 29, 2020, letter does not advocate for changes in Pennsylvania's election law to accommodate the USPS's delivery standards and was intended to be educational.
17. According to Mr. Stroman, mail delivered within the above-listed standards is considered timely under normal circumstances. N.T. 38, 39.
18. Mr. Stroman identified three circumstances that he does not consider normal at this time: the COVID-19 pandemic, new initiatives by the new Postmaster General and the increase in the volume of mail-in ballots. N.T. 39, 45.
19. The pandemic has caused issues with USPS employee availability, which in turn affects the processing and delivery of mail in both the primary location and secondary location to which the mail is directed. N.T. 39, 40.

20. In the Pennsylvania June 2, 2020, primary, the pandemic affected the delivery of mail not only in the Philadelphia region but also in the entire mail-processing network. N.T. 43, 44.
21. Mr. Stroman testified that the new Postmaster General, Louis DeJoy, issued a new directive that mail transportation trucks leave at the designated time. If the mail has not been processed before the scheduled departure, the truck leaves without all the mail. In a cumulative fashion, this causes delays and backups on the delivery side of the process. N.T. 45–47, 55.
22. The third factor affecting the delivery standards is the volume of ballots. States are amending their election laws, which requires the USPS to train its employees to process election mail. N.T. 47.
23. The above factors will delay the USPS' ability to meet its delivery standards, according to Mr. Stroman. N.T. 49.
24. Mr. Stroman testified about Petitioners' Exhibit 9, which is a Score Break-down of Presort First-Class Mail on a nationwide basis and shows a decline in delivery times for three weeks in July 2020. He testified that Petitioners' Exhibit 9 was consistent with his knowledge of the Postmaster General's testimony in recent U.S. House and Senate Hearings. N.T. 49–51; Petitioners' Ex. 9.
25. Exhibit 9 purports to show how close the USPS came to meeting its performance standards. The decline in the score indicates

that the USPS did not meet its service performance targets. N.T. 52–54.

26. Mr. Stroman opined that the USPS' failure to hit its performance targets has a compounding effect and that delays in delivery will get worse as time runs. N.T. 54, 55.
27. Mr. Stroman testified that all ballots returned to the county boards of elections will be single-piece mailings, which requires them to go through the sorting process. This may cause delays. N.T. 56, 85, 88.
28. Mr. Stroman testified regarding Petitioners' Exhibit 28, which is an Areas Inspiring Mail Chart. The Chart uses a baseline performance standard of 96%, meaning that percentage of time the USPS meets its delivery standard of 2 to 5 days for First-Class Mail or 3 to 10 days for Mass Marketing Mail. N.T. 58–63; Petitioners' Ex. 28.
29. The Chart provides that in the 43rd week, the USPS' performance rates, when compared to its intended performance standard of 96%, was 72.86% for Central Pennsylvania; 85.68% for the Philadelphia Metropolitan area; and 90.01% for Western Pennsylvania. N.T. 61; Petitioners' Ex. 28.
30. Mr. Stroman attributed the drop in the performance to the Postmaster General's changes in operations. N.T. 60.
31. These numbers mean that the USPS is not meeting its service target rates by a large

- margin, according to Mr. Stroman. N.T. 61, 62.
32. Mr. Stroman has a high degree of confidence in the data used in Petitioners' Exhibit 28 based on his personal knowledge of how the USPS operates and how such data is retrieved and compiled. N.T. 101–02.
 33. Mr. Stroman opined that the USPS cannot improve its performance before the November 2020 general election. It takes time to fix the problems due to the integrated nature of the USPS' network and to clear backlogs. N.T. 62, 63.
 34. Mr. Stroman opined that there is a significant risk that the USPS will not meet its First-Class Mail service delivery standards of 2 to 5 days during the November 2020 election. N.T. 66, 70.
 35. Mr. Stroman further observed that not all absentee ballots will be deposited in the mail from within the Commonwealth. N.T. 71.
 36. Mr. Stroman testified that the USPS' delivery standard is 2 to 5 days within the Commonwealth, which includes mail deposited in the mail outside of the Commonwealth. N.T. 76, 77.
 37. Mr. Stroman did not know which class of mail Pennsylvania election officials will use to mail the ballots to voters or the class by which the ballots will be returned to election officials. He believed that Pennsylvania's boards of elections are not using uniform mailing. N.T. 78.

38. Election mail is not separated from the general mail but the USPS attempts to prioritize it by tagging or coding election mail. N.T. 83, 85.
39. Mr. Stroman agreed that the county boards of elections play a very important role in getting the ballots to voters on time and are ultimately responsible for mailing ballots. N.T. 107. The county boards of elections should ensure that the envelopes used are automation compatible, the proper weight and properly addressed.
40. Mr. Stroman recommended that voters mail their completed ballots to the county election board at least 10 days prior to the election.
41. Mr. Stroman testified that it was possible but highly unlikely that a voter who requested a mail-in ballot the Tuesday before the election could have that ballot mailed to the voter and then received by the county board of elections before the Election Day 8:00 p.m. deadline. N.T. 120–22; Petitioners’ Ex. 32, ¶19.

2. Devon Laudenslager

1. Devon Laudenslager is a resident of the City of Philadelphia and has been registered to vote for four years. N.T. 282.
2. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Ms. Laudenslager applied for a mail-in ballot from her county board of elections on May 5, 2020, and received a confirmation email the next day that her application had been received. N.T. 282.

3. On May 15, 2020, Ms. Laudenslager received a second email indicating that her ballot had been mailed on May 15, 2020, and if she did not receive the ballot by May 22, 2020, she should contact her board of elections. N.T. 283.
4. When Ms. Laudenslager did not receive her mail-in ballot by May 22, 2020, she attempted to contact her board of elections. N.T. 283. Initially, she received a busy signal and, when the line was not busy, no one answered the phone and there was no ability to leave a message. N.T. 283–84.
5. She attempted to locate an alternate phone number to contact the board from its website, but her attempts to reach the board through alternate phone numbers were unsuccessful. N.T. 284.
6. As of May 26, 2020, the deadline to apply for a mail-in ballot, Ms. Laudenslager had not received her ballot. N.T. 283.
7. Ms. Laudenslager contacted her state representative's office, which told her that it had been in touch with the City of Philadelphia Commissioners Office, and had a list of voters that needed replacement ballots. N.T. 285–86.
8. On June 2, 2020, Ms. Laudenslager went to her polling place to vote because she had not received her mail-in ballot. N.T. 286.
9. Her vote was counted. N.T. 286.

10. Ms. Laudenslager received a ballot by mail on June 4, 2020. N.T. 286.
11. Ms. Laudenslager intends to vote in the November 3, 2020, general election but doubts she will attempt to use a mail-in ballot due to her experience in the June 2020 primary and her fears that she cannot be assured that her county board of elections will receive her ballot in time to be counted even if she receives her ballot timely. N.T. 287–89.
12. Ms. Laudenslager gave two other examples of issues she had with her mail. She expected a follow-up letter from a graduate school and she received a letter from the Department of Transportation indicating her license would be renewed but that she should expect a follow-up letter. She never received either follow-up letter. N.T. 287.

3. Dr. Joseph Eisenberg

1. Joseph N.S. Eisenberg, PhD, MPH, is the John G. Searle endowed Chair and Professor of Epidemiology in the School of Public Health at the University of Michigan. He also has an adjunct appointment at the Universidad San Francisco de Quito in Ecuador. He received his PhD in Bioengineering in the joint University of California, Berkeley/University of California, San Francisco program, and an MPH from the School of Public Health at the University of California, Berkeley (focusing on the science of infectious disease transmission). Petitioners' Ex. 30 at ¶2.

2. Dr. Eisenberg is an infectious disease epidemiologist who researches how pathogens move through the environment and society to cause infectious diseases. Petitioners' Ex. 30 at ¶¶3, 5.
3. Since February 2020, Dr. Eisenberg has provided expert advice on COVID-19 by serving on advisory panels (Bipartisan Policy Center, Washington D.C.); presenting Webinars (Alliance for Health Policy, Barsan Research Forum, The University of Michigan Club of Washington, D.C.); and participating in media interviews (Detroit Fox News, MSNBC, WXYX Detroit, New York Times, Washington Post). During the initial phase of the pandemic, Dr. Eisenberg was a member of a subcommittee informing the Governor of Michigan's task force on opening the economy. Dr. Eisenberg has consulted with companies such as Ford Motor Company and Gemline on best practices during the COVID-19 pandemic. Petitioners' Ex. 30 at ¶6.
4. The Court admitted Dr. Eisenberg as an expert in the field of epidemiology. N.T. 295.
5. Dr. Eisenberg observed that COVID-19 cases in Pennsylvania have plateaued, but he expects significant transmission to continue in the fall. N.T. 297.
6. The novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19 is spread from person to person through the air and on environmental surfaces. The higher the concentration of virus to which one is exposed, the greater the chances of being

infected. Additionally, being close to people who are coughing, speaking with force, or sneezing is riskier than those who are just speaking normally. Transmissibility increases when people are in enclosed, poorly ventilated spaces, in crowded spaces and in close proximity to other people. Public gatherings at polling places and ballot return locations in municipal buildings may contribute to the spread of the virus. Petitioners' Ex. 30 at ¶¶2, 14.

7. Dr. Eisenberg acknowledged the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention] has adopted “interim guidance for ensuring various voting options, encouraging physical distancing, personal prevention practices, and employing environmental cleaning and disinfection to lower COVID-19 transmission during elections.” N.T. 307 (quoting Senate Intervenors Ex.17 at 2).
8. Allowing voters to vote by mail is consistent with current public health guidelines to minimize the spread of the virus and prevent COVID-19 illness because it (1) decreases the number of people who need to vote in person; (2) allows high-risk individuals to avoid in-person voting; and (3) minimizes the chances that indoor ballot return locations, such as polling stations or county board of elections' offices, will contribute to the spread of the virus. Petitioners' Ex. 30 at ¶¶2, 36.

B. Respondents' Witness**1. Kathy Boockvar, Secretary of the Commonwealth**

1. Kathy Boockvar was appointed as Secretary of the Commonwealth in January 2019 and confirmed by the Pennsylvania Senate in November 2019.
2. Secretary Boockvar is the chief elections official for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with responsibility for assessing risks to the voting process, including obstacles to the accessibility, security and integrity of elections. She and the Department of State engage in a “constant assessment and evaluation” to ensure “the highest level of accessibility, security, and safety to the voters of Pennsylvania to make sure that they can exercise their right to vote.” N.T. 144.
3. At the inception of this litigation in April 2020, Secretary Boockvar opposed a statewide extension of the received-by deadline for mail-in ballots, preferring instead to deal with issues that would arise during the 2020 primary election on a county-by-county basis. N.T. 132.
4. The courts of common pleas in three counties extended the received-by deadline in the 2020 primary election. N.T. 133. An executive order by Governor Tom Wolf extended the received-by deadline by seven days in six counties due to civil unrest. *Id.* at 169.

5. On July 29, 2020, Secretary Boockvar received a letter from Thomas J. Marshall, General Counsel and Executive Vice President of the USPS. Respondents' Ex. 1.
6. In his letter, Mr. Marshall advised Secretary Boockvar that "most domestic First-Class Mail is delivered 2 to 5 days after it is received by the Postal Service, and most domestic Marketing Mail is delivered 3 to 10 days after it is received." Respondents' Ex. 1 at 1. Based on these guidelines, Mr. Marshall recommended that (a) where voters will both receive and send a ballot by mail, they should request a ballot from their election officials at least 15 days before Election Day; (b) election officials should use First-Class Mail to transmit blank ballots and allow one week for delivery to voters; and (c) domestic voters should mail their completed ballots at least one week before the state's due date. *Id.* at 1–2.
7. Observing that Pennsylvania's election laws require a ballot to be returned by Election Day and that voters may request a mail-in ballot as late as 7 days before Election Day, Mr. Marshall opined that "to the extent that the mail is used to transmit ballots to and from voters, there is a significant risk that, at least in certain circumstances, ballots may be requested in a manner that is consistent with your election rules and returned promptly, and yet not be returned in time to be counted." Respondents' Ex. 1 at 2.

8. Mr. Marshall sent the same letter to the Secretary of State of North Carolina on July 30, 2020, noting that in North Carolina “a voter may generally request a ballot as late as 7 days before the November general election, and that a completed ballot must be postmarked by Election Day and received by election officials no later than 3 days after the election.” Petitioners’ Ex. 7. Mr. Marshall’s letter to North Carolina also described North Carolina’s election law deadline for receipt of absentee and mail-in ballots “incongruous” and “incompatible” with the USPS nationwide delivery standards for First-Class Mail and Marketing Mail. *Id.* The letter went to 46 states. N.T. 135.
9. Secretary Bockvar testified that Mr. Marshall’s estimate that most domestic First-Class Mail is delivered 2 to 5 days after it is received by the USPS differed from her understanding that such mail typically has a 1 to 3 business day turnaround time, which is what voters would have expected in previous elections. N.T. 138.
10. A total of 1,462,254 ballots were cast by mail in the 2020 primary election. Respondents’ Ex. 2. According to the Department of State’s records, the mailed ballots were received by the county boards of elections in the following timeframes:

2/24/2020 – 3/31/2020:	278
4/1/2020 – 4/30/2020:	51,743
5/1/2020 – 5/19/2020:	292,412

5/20/2020 – 5/26/2020:	320,032
5/27/2020 – 5/31/2020:	436,701
6/1/2020:	173,869
6/2/2020 (Election Day):	89,018
6/3/2020:	31,183
6/4/2020:	14,177
6/5/2020:	15,973
6/6/2020:	3,966
6/7/2020:	84
6/8/2020:	10,240
6/9/2020 – 6/24/2020:	22,578

Id.

11. The State of Washington conducts its elections solely by mail and experienced “significant mail delays and a huge increase in the number of ballots received after election day” in the 2020 primary election. N.T. 141.
12. The Pennsylvania Department of State predicts that approximately 3 million voters will cast their votes by mail-in or absentee ballot in the November 2020 general election. N.T. 181. Based on voting patterns in the 2020 primary election, the Department expects that approximately half of the mail-in and absentee ballots will arrive in the last week of voting. *Id.* at 150–51.
13. Based primarily upon Mr. Marshall’s letter, Secretary Boockvar changed her position on a statewide change to the received-by deadline. In addition, she has had discussions with other state election officials. Secretary Boockvar is concerned that Pennsylvania’s deadlines for mail-in ballots are incompatible

with the USPS' current delivery timeframes, which are applicable statewide. She recommends that mail-in ballots should be counted if they are postmarked by Election Day, November 3, 2020, and received by the county boards of elections no later than 3 days after the election, or by Friday, November 6, 2020. N.T. 134–136.

14. Secretary Boockvar opined that, in weighing the contours of an extension, she considered the balance between ensuring citizens can exercise their right to vote and conducting efficient election administration. Based on voting patterns in the 2020 primary election, the majority of late mail-in ballots arrived within 3 days after the election. N.T. 154; Respondents' Ex. 2.
15. Secretary Boockvar opined that Petitioners' requested 7-day extension of the received-by deadline will adversely impact other deadlines. N.T. 153. These deadlines include the deadline by which certain voters using mail-in or absentee ballots must provide identification, which is on the sixth day after the election;⁹ the deadline for defeated candidates to give up any right to a recount or recanvass, which is on the eighth day after the election;¹⁰ and the deadline for the Secretary

⁹ Section 1308(h) of the Election Code, added by the Act of March 6, 1951, P.L. 3, *as amended*, 25 P.S. §3146.8(h).

¹⁰ Section 1404(h) of the Election Code, 25 P.S. §3154(h).

to order a recount or recanvass, which is on the ninth day after the election.¹¹

16. County boards of elections are increasing their staffing in advance of the November 3, 2020, election and will mail out ballots beginning in September. Federal funds are available to the boards for purchasing additional processing equipment. N.T. 145.
17. The Department of State will reimburse county boards of elections for the return postage they affix to the mail-in ballot envelopes, which will be done in different ways depending on the county, *i.e.*, business return mail, a stamp or a meter marking. N.T. 158–59. “[A]n overwhelming majority of times there’s going to be a postmark.” *Id.* at 159.
18. The Department of State is conducting major efforts to educate voters about the process of voting by mail and the importance of doing so promptly. N.T. 146–47.
19. When impediments to voting arise in individual counties, such as local emergencies or delays in issuing ballots, a county may seek relief from its own court of common pleas. N.T. 132, 155–56.

C. Senate Intervenors’ Witness

1. Michael Plunkett

1. Michael Plunkett is a retired 25-year employee of the USPS. He holds a B.A. in Economics from the Pennsylvania State

¹¹ Section 1404(g)(2) of the Election Code, 25 P.S. §3154(g)(2).

University, an M.B.A. from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, and a second M.B.A. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. N.T. 205.

2. Mr. Plunkett worked for the USPS in various staff and management positions, including letter carrier and Associate Vice President of Business Development. N.T. 193; Senate Intervenors (SI) Ex. 1, ¶¶1–3. He retired from the USPS in 2011 and since 2016 has served as President and CEO of the Association for Postal Commerce, which is a trade association for companies that use the USPS in their business. SI Ex. 1, ¶3.
3. Mr. Plunkett was admitted as an expert witness in USPS delivery performance standards and practices on postmarks. N.T. 202, 211.
4. Mr. Plunkett used the quarterly reports filed by the USPS with the Postal Regulatory Commission, the regulator for the USPS, as the source of data for his expert testimony about USPS operational performance in Pennsylvania and in the Eastern Area. SI Ex. 1, ¶7.
5. Pennsylvania has 8.5 million registered voters. For purposes of his opinion, Mr. Plunkett assumed that all voters would vote by absentee or mail-in ballots in the November 2020 general election over the 50-day period permitted under the Election Code. SI Ex. 1, ¶¶13, 15.

6. Most outbound First-Class Mail is sent in batches known as “Presort First-Class Mail,” which will be used to send ballots to voters by county boards of elections. SI Ex.1, ¶¶8, 10.
7. Election mail is treated differently than other First-Class Mail because it is prioritized for faster delivery. N.T. 267–268.
8. Mr. Plunkett testified that USPS delivery standards are zip code specific. The service performance standard for First-Class Mail within the 48 contiguous states is 2 to 3 days, and 2 to 5 days for those states plus Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. It is 6 days for Guam. For mail within Pennsylvania, the service performance standard is 2 days, although it is 3 days for mail between Erie and Philadelphia. For intra-county mail in Pennsylvania, the service performance standard is 2 days but up to 3 days for some counties. N.T. 213, 244.
9. Mr. Plunkett testified about the USPS report for the first quarter of 2020 covering the Eastern Area, made up of four districts that cover Pennsylvania identified as “Appalachian,” “Central Pennsylvania,” “Philadelphia Metro” and “Western Pennsylvania.” N.T. 217. The report showed that 99.5% of outbound Presort First-Class Mail was delivered within 3 days. This included mail originating within and outside Pennsylvania. Of that total, 98.3% was delivered within 1 day. SI Ex. 1, ¶¶8, 10. The

service standard is 2 days for mail originating and ending in Pennsylvania. N.T. 219.

10. The USPS report for the first quarter of 2020 showed that in the Eastern Area, 97.0% of First-Class Mail was delivered within 3 days. Of that number, 92.5% of all First-Class Mail was delivered within 1 day. SI Ex. 1, Attachment A.
11. The USPS report for the second quarter of 2020 in the Eastern Area showed that approximately 99% of Presort First-Class Mail in Pennsylvania was delivered within 3 days, with 97.4% being delivered within 1 day. SI Ex. 4 at 2; N.T. 217.
12. The second quarter of 2020 included the period of time the USPS experienced a reduction in employee availability caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. N.T. 225.
13. The volume of First-Class Mail declined approximately 9% between 2019 and 2020, which suggests that the USPS has capacity to handle an increase in mail volume. SI Ex.1, ¶18.
14. During the first quarter of 2020, the USPS processed approximately 700 million Presort First-Class Mail letters and postcards in the Eastern Area. SI Ex.1 ¶11. If all 8.5 million registered voters in Pennsylvania request an absentee or mail-in ballot for the November 2020 election, that would represent 1.2% of USPS capacity in the Eastern service area. N.T. 144. The Secretary anticipates that 3 million Pennsylvanians will vote by mail in

2020, which represents 0.4% of USPS capacity in the Eastern service area. N.T. 181.

15. Given the volume of First-Class Mail handled by the USPS in the Eastern Area, Mr. Plunkett testified that the addition of 8.5 million ballots would not create an operational issue for the USPS. N.T. 181; SI Ex. 1, ¶15. Mr. Plunkett opined that “adding outbound and inbound election related mail in Pennsylvania would not impact the USPS’ ability to provide reliable and timely mail service.” SI Ex. 1, ¶24.
16. Mr. Plunkett is “unaware of any significant disruptions to First-Class Mail service.” SI Ex. 1, ¶19. Such disruptions would be known to him given his 25-year employment with the USPS and current employment with the Association for Postal Commerce, which continually monitors USPS performance. N.T. 205.
17. Upon being shown Petitioners’ Exhibit 28, Mr. Plunkett testified that the Postmaster General acknowledged that policy changes caused a temporary decline in service. Because the Postmaster General has ended the practice of trucks leaving a processing center before all mail has been sorted, USPS service should return to pre-decision levels. N.T. 252–53.
18. “Postmarks” are applied to stamped mail to prevent reuse of the stamp. N.T. 236; SI Ex. 1. Commercial mail generally bears evidence of payment, such as permit imprints, that are

linked numerically to postage accounts. This mail does not bear traditional “postmarks” readable by the human eye. SI Ex. 1, ¶29.

19. The USPS has created specific service type identification (STID) codes, which are encoded in an intelligent mail barcode, for use on election mail that will allow it to identify and track ballots as they move through the USPS network. SI Ex. 1, ¶35.
20. The marks imprinted by the USPS on this type of mail are not readable by the human eye and would require scanners and software to decode. SI Ex. 1, ¶36. Mr. Plunkett testified that the USPS “plans to isolate election mail and to postmark even where postmarks are not necessary.” N.T. 246, 261.
21. Mr. Plunkett testified that a voter who requests a ballot on the last day in the general election cycle, Tuesday, October 27, 2020, would likely receive a ballot on Thursday or Friday. If the voter mails her ballot on Saturday, it would likely be received on Monday or Tuesday, Election Day. N.T. 271, 272.
22. Mr. Plunkett testified that a 1-day delay in service would not mean that ballots would not be received on time. N.T. 267.

D. House Intervenor’s Witness

1. Torren Ecker

1. Mr. Ecker is a member of the House of Representatives and represents the 193rd District. N.T. 331.

2. He ran in the May 15, 2018, primary as one of four candidates for the office. N.T. 331.
3. At 9:30 p.m. that day, the election results were posted and it appeared that Mr. Ecker lost by one vote. N.T. 332.
4. Election officials learned that one precinct had not counted its absentee ballots. When those ballots were counted, Mr. Ecker gained an additional vote. At that point, the election was tied. N.T. 332–33.
5. When the county board of elections recanvassed its ballots, it found two provisional ballots. An unqualified voter submitted one ballot, and the other voter cast a ballot in favor of Mr. Ecker. N.T. 334.
6. The losing candidate petitioned the court of common pleas for a recount, but after the recount Mr. Ecker remained the winner of the primary election. N.T. 335.
7. Starting on May 15, 2018, the entire process took approximately one month. N.T. 335.
8. As a candidate, Mr. Ecker agreed that he wanted constituents of the 193rd District to vote. N.T. 338.

III. Findings of Fact

1. All witnesses testified credibly. To the extent that the opinions of Mr. Stroman and the Secretary differ from the opinions of Mr. Plunkett, the Court finds Mr. Plunkett's opinions more credible and persuasive than those of Mr. Stroman and the Secretary, in light of his experience in statistical and

financial analysis of USPS data both as a 25-year employee of the USPS and as current president of the Association for Postal Commerce.

2. The USPS has a standard delivery performance of 2 to 3 days for First-Class Mail in the contiguous United States; 5 days for First-Class Mail sent to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico; and 6 days for mail sent to Guam.
3. Marketing mail has a nationwide standard delivery performance of 3 to 10 days.
4. For First-Class Mail within Pennsylvania, the standard delivery performance is 2 to 3 days after collection by the USPS. However, mail may take 3 days to be delivered from one end of the Commonwealth to the other (for example, from Philadelphia to Erie).
5. These above-described standards for delivery performance have been in place for a long time and not been adjusted since the enactment of Act 77.
6. For intra-county mail, the standard delivery performance is 2 days after collection by the USPS and, with limited exceptions, may take 3 days within some counties.
7. Petitioners' Exhibit 9, entitled "USPS Service Performance Measurement, PMG Briefing, August 12, 2020," shows the percentage of time that the USPS met its performance target of 96% nationwide for the period of March 14, 2020, through August 1, 2020, for various classes of mail. Relevantly, the graph shows a downturn in the USPS' performance

for the period of July 4, 2020, through July 18, 2020, for Presort First-Class Mail. The Court declines to draw an inference from this exhibit that there is a general decline in standard delivery performance because the graph is based upon a snapshot of three weeks of experience. Mr. Stroman attributed the downturn to the Postmaster General's new policy directive on transportation, and this policy directive has been terminated.

8. Petitioners' Exhibit 28, which is a graph produced by Areas Inspiring Mail, shows that for the 41st through 43rd weeks there was a drop in the USPS's performance against the target of 96%. The graph shows that during those three weeks the USPS met its standard delivery target 72.86% of the time for Central Pennsylvania; 85.68% of the time for the Philadelphia Metro Area; 84.96% of the time for the Appalachian region; and 90.01% of the time for Western Pennsylvania. The Court declines to assign Exhibit 28 any weight. First, the document appears undated or the date is obscured. It does not show the year and month of the activity depicted. Second, Mr. Stroman testified that Exhibit 28 compares the USPS' performance for 2019 to that of 2020 and that the graph shows a sharp decline in the USPS' performance targets between the 41st and 43rd weeks. N.T. 59. However, it is not clear that the weeks identified in the graph correspond directly to weeks of the calendar year. We have not reached the 41st through 43rd weeks of

calendar year 2020. Third, the graph depicts a snapshot of three weeks and does not predict what the data will show for the 12-week period from June 1, 2020, to September 30, 2020.

9. Mail for deposit with the USPS may be handed directly to a postal carrier or collected by a carrier from a voter's residential mail receptacle.
10. There is no separate delivery performance standard for election-related First-Class Mail. The USPS prioritizes First-Class Mail identified as election-related.
11. Although there was testimony and argument regarding USPS "delivery delays," there was no evidence to define a delay. The USPS delivery standards are set in ranges, *i.e.*, 2 to 3 days in Pennsylvania. There is no evidence that USPS performance in Pennsylvania extends beyond that range. To the contrary, the USPS performance in Pennsylvania falls within the range over 98% of the time.
12. Pennsylvania's USPS performance exceeds the national average. In the first quarter of 2020 for Pennsylvania, 99.5% of USPS outbound Presort First-Class Mail was delivered within 3 days. More than 98% was delivered within 1 day. In the second quarter of 2020 for Pennsylvania, 99.4% of USPS outbound Presort First-Class Mail was delivered within 3 days. More than 98% was delivered within 1 day.

13. If all 8.5 million registered voters in Pennsylvania elect to vote by absentee or mail-in ballot, the quantity of mail generated will represent only 1.2% of USPS' capacity in the Eastern service area and will not overwhelm the system.
14. A voter may cast a ballot in person at a polling location any time between 7:00 a.m. and before 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. If the voter has applied for an absentee or mail-in ballot, she may personally return the ballot to the county board of elections by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day or mail the ballot to the county board in such time that the board receives the ballot no later than 8:00 p.m., Election Day (the "received-by deadline").
15. A voter may elect to return the ballot by using a prepaid postage envelope if one is provided by the county board of elections, by placing a First-Class stamp on the return envelope or by purchasing expedited delivery from the USPS or other private delivery service.
16. If a voter applies for an absentee or mail-in ballot but cannot return it to the county board of elections before the received-by deadline, the voter may cast a provisional ballot in person at her polling place, as Ms. Laudenslager did.
17. There was no evidence that the county boards of elections anticipate consolidating polling places as they did in the primary election, that the county boards anticipate insufficient staffing or that the health and safety

procedures used by the county boards during the June 2020 primary were ineffective.

18. Section 1206 of the Election Code, 25 P.S. §3046, provides a remedy for emergencies arising on election day; that is, an individual or county may bring a controversy before the court of common pleas and have the matter decided expeditiously. This was done in three counties during the 2020 primary election. Where an individual is seeking a judicial order to vote, the court must inform the individual of the provisional ballot process set forth in Section 1206 of the Election Code, 25 P.S. §3046.
19. Secretary's Exhibit 2, a chart identifying the number of mail-in ballots received by each county and the date of receipt, does not support a finding that the received-by deadline should be extended by three days, to Friday, November 6, 2020. The exhibit does not explain when the voters applied for their absentee or mail-in ballots, when the county boards of elections mailed the ballots to the voters or when the voters deposited the ballots in the return mail.

Secretary's Exhibit 2 showed that 61,333 votes were received by county boards of elections during the three days that followed the primary election day. Of that total, 52,761 were received in counties where the Governor had extended the received-by deadline because of civil unrest or where the court of common pleas had extended the received-by

deadline for receipt of absentee and mail-in ballots. Accordingly, all 52,761 were counted. Secretary's Exhibit 2 does not predict how many mail-in ballots will be received after 8:00 p.m. on Election Day because it is not known whether the mailing of ballots in the primary election was affected by the announced extension of the received-by deadline.

20. The Secretary is working with the county boards of elections and the USPS to design election-related mail envelopes. The Secretary is undertaking a public education campaign to inform voters of the need to apply for and return all mail ballots as early as possible.
21. Ms. Laudenslager was not disenfranchised because she voted at a polling place and her vote was counted.
22. Petitioners presented no evidence to support their request for third-party assistance in the delivery of ballots to either the USPS or the county boards of election or for their request for prepaid postage on all absentee and mail-in ballots.
23. Petitioners' claim for prepaid postage is moot in light of the Secretary's announcement that the Department of State will provide funding to the county boards of elections for postage.
24. There was no clear evidence presented on whether prepaid postage envelopes, which may be provided by the county boards of elections to voters for mailing their completed

ballots, will be postmarked. A postmark would evidence the date the voter placed the ballot in the mail.

25. There was no evidence showing that COVID-19 was transmitted to an individual who appeared at a polling place in Pennsylvania during the primary election on June 2, 2020.
26. There was no evidence presented to address how an extension of the statutory deadline could be implemented without causing confusion among the 67 county boards of elections that are preparing to conduct the general election in accordance with the received-by deadline which has been in effect for all elections in Pennsylvania since 1964, and among the voting public.

IV. Conclusions of Law

1. The deadline for receipt of absentee and mail-in ballots by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day represents a policy choice made by the legislative and executive branches in the enactment of Act 77. This deadline was first adopted for absentee ballots. *See* Section 22 of the Act of August 13, 1963, P.L. 707 (effective January 1, 1964). The same deadline was adopted in Act 77 for mail-in ballots. *See* Section 1306-D(c) of the Election Code, 25 P.S. §3150.16(c).
2. Petitioners' evidence did not prove that disruptions to USPS operations are likely to occur in November 2020 that will cause timely mailed ballots to go uncounted in the general election. Petitioners offered no evidence that

a single mail-in ballot in the primary election was received by a county board of elections after the June 2, 2020, deadline because of a delay in delivery by the USPS. Petitioners offered no evidence upon which the Court can find, as fact, that the USPS will not be able to deliver absentee and mail-in ballots within 2 to 3 days of their being posted. The credible evidence shows just the opposite, *i.e.*, the USPS is unlikely to be overwhelmed in November.

3. If the current deadlines remain in place for the November general election and significant delays develop in certain counties with the processing of ballot applications or in the USPS delivery of mail, the county courts of common pleas are empowered to provide targeted relief. Petitioners have not demonstrated that such county-specific relief will be inadequate and that an immediate statewide remedy is necessary.
4. As Justice Wecht wrote in support of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's recent decision dismissing a similar COVID-19-related challenge to the Commonwealth's administration of the 2020 primary election, "the instant request ... is predicated upon mere speculation about what may or may not occur with delivery operations within the Commonwealth in several weeks' time. While circumstances may change, the possibility that votes may be suppressed due to late ballot delivery, as presently alleged, is too remote at this time to constitute a cognizable

injury.” *Disability Rights Pennsylvania v. Boockvar*, (Pa., No. 83 MM 2020, filed May 15, 2020) (Wecht, J., Concurring Statement at 1–2).

5. Petitioners’ evidentiary case did not address the alleged injury occasioned by the prohibition against third-party assistance in casting and delivering absentee and mail-in ballots or the need for prepaid postage on all absentee and mail-in ballots.
6. The Court concludes that it is not necessary to address the outstanding legal objections raised by Respondents, by Senate Intervenors or by House Intervenors.
7. Petitioners have not made a “clear, palpable and plain demonstration” that the received-by deadline for absentee and mail-in ballots in Act 77 is unconstitutional for any election during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Yocum v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board*, 161 A.3d 228, 238 (Pa. 2017). The received-by deadline for mail-in ballots is a valid election administration regulation, and the opportunity to vote by mail-in ballot accommodates those voters who do not wish to vote in person during the COVID-19 pandemic.

V. Discussion

Constitutional challenges to any legislation, including election laws, are cognizable only where the injury is concrete. “There is a presumption that lawfully enacted legislation is constitutional. Should the constitutionality of legislation be challenged, the

challenger must meet the burden of rebutting the presumption of constitutionality by a *clear, palpable and plain demonstration* that the statute violates a constitutional provision.” *Yocum*, 161 A.3d at 238 (emphasis added). Where a court determines that a law is unconstitutional, it is not the court’s role to design an alternative scheme that passes constitutional muster; rather, the court must grant the legislature sufficient time to consider and enact remedial legislation. *See generally In re Fortieth Statewide Investigation Grand Jury*, 197 A.3d 712, 721 (Pa. 2018) (courts may not usurp the province of the legislature by rewriting legislation and adding hearing and evidentiary requirements that the participants must follow in grand jury proceedings); *League of Women Voters v. Commonwealth*, 178 A.3d 737, 821 (Pa. 2018) (providing timeframe for legislative and executive branches to enact remedial redistricting plan).

Moreover, “[i]t is a mistake to suppose[] that a court of equity is amenable to no law, either common or statute, and assumes the rule of an arbitrary legislator in every particular case.’ When the rights of a party are clearly established by defined principles of law, equity should not change or unsettle those rights. Equity follows the law.” *Piper v. Tax Claim Bureau of Westmoreland County*, 910 A.2d 162, 165 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2006) (quoting *First Federal Savings and Loan Association v. Swift*, 321 A.2d 895, 897 (Pa. 1974)).

The United States Constitution provides that “[t]he Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such

Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing [sic] Senators.” U.S. CONST. art. I, §4, cl.1. Article I, Section 5 of the Pennsylvania Constitution further states: “Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.” PA. CONST. art. I, §5.

Each state’s election code, “whether it governs the registration and qualifications of voters, the selection and eligibility of candidates, or the voting process itself, inevitably affects -- to least some degree -- the individual’s right to vote ...” *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 433 (1992) (quoting *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 788 (1983)). “A court considering a challenge to a state election law must weigh ‘the character and magnitude of the asserted injury to the rights protected by the First and the Fourteenth Amendments that the plaintiff seeks to vindicate’ against ‘the precise interests put forward by the State as justifications for the burden imposed by its rule,’ taking into consideration ‘the extent to which those interests make it necessary to burden the plaintiff’s rights.” *Burdick*, 504 U.S. at 434 (quoting *Anderson*, 460 U.S. at 789).

Although Petitioners seek to add new provisions to the existing Election Code, rather than expressly challenging the validity of a particular provision, the premise of *Yocum* applies with equal force. This Court has explained that “[a] statute is cloaked with a strong presumption of constitutionality and one who attacks it bears the burden of demonstrating that the legislation ‘clearly, palpably and plainly violates the constitution.’” *Ketterer v. Department of*

Transportation, 574 A.2d 735, 736 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1990) (quotation omitted).

Petitioners premise their claims on different provisions of the Pennsylvania Constitution, but the alleged injury in each instance is at bottom the same: if the legislative and executive branches do not implement the responsive measures to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic favored by Petitioners, some voters will be burdened in the exercise of their vote. They believe this warrants declaratory and injunctive relief.

Petitioners allege that counties could (1) face shortages of poll workers and may have to contend with social-distancing guidelines in processing ballots, *see* Amended Petition ¶6; (2) fall behind on processing mail-in and absentee ballots applications, *id.*, *see also* ¶53; and (3) the USPS may not be able to deliver election ballots in a timely manner, *id.* ¶54. Petitioners allege that it is “anyone’s guess whether voters who timely request mail ballots will receive them in time to complete the [ballots] and mail them back to county officials such that they arrive by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.” *Id.* ¶55.

Petitioners allege that without third-party assistance with delivery of mail-in and absentee ballots, “[v]oters ... who have struggled with delayed mail delivery will be forced to deliver their ballots for the general election in-person this year to ensure their votes are counted[.]” *Id.* ¶63. Similarly, Petitioners assert that without prepaid postage on absentee and mail-in ballots, voters will have to shoulder the “unnecessary expense” of stamps, which “could be cost prohibitive,” and will also risk a “trip to the post office

or any other establishment that sells stamps, at a time when individuals have been instructed to maintain social distancing guidelines to stem the spread of COVID-19[.]” *Id.* ¶¶66–67. Some of the reforms for which Petitioners advocate are under consideration by the General Assembly. If they are not enacted, Petitioners believe these reforms must be ordered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Amended Petition states that in the days before the June primary election, some counties took targeted measures to address COVID-19-specific challenges. *See* Amended Petition ¶25 n.4, ¶57 (citing *In re Extension of Time for Absentee and Mail-In Ballots to be Received by Mail and Counted in the 2020 Primary Election*, (C.C.P. Del. Cty. No. 2020-003416)). However, Petitioners believe these county-specific judicial orders (and executive orders) will not suffice in November 2020.

In her preliminary objections filed with the Supreme Court, the Secretary stated that “nothing in the Amended Petition gives any specifics on what exactly will go wrong, where it will go wrong, or, -- just as importantly -- why the statewide remedy Petitioners seek will be necessary to correct the problem. Nor could the Amended Petition supply these specifics; in a fast-changing situation, and with the November general election months away, such predications are necessarily conjectural at best.” Secretary Preliminary Objections, at 16 ¶21.

Considering the above, Petitioners did not carry their burden of showing that the Election Code’s deadline for returning absentee and mail-in ballots is plainly and palpably unconstitutional. One year ago,

the former Election Code required that all mail-in ballots, which were limited to absentee ballots, had to be returned to the county boards of elections by 5:00 p.m. on the Friday *before* Election Day in order to be counted. *Former* Section 1306(a) of the Election Code, 25 P.S. §3146.69(a). The General Assembly, which determines the time, place and manner of Pennsylvania's elections, extended the former received-by deadline by four days in Act 77. It is for the General Assembly to decide what further changes should be made to all the statutory deadlines, which may include advancing the deadline for requesting an absentee or mail-in ballot.

Presently, voters in Pennsylvania have 50 days to request and cast a mail-in ballot. Section 1302.1 – D of the Election Code, 25 P.S. §3150.12a. Voters have the option to request a ballot early in the process and to return it early in the process. They also have the option to wait until one week before the election to request a ballot from the county board of elections, which has 48 hours to respond. If the voter receives the ballot one day before Election Day, she can purchase overnight mailing from the USPS to ensure its timely receipt. If the voter receives the ballot on Election Day, she can personally deliver the ballot to the county board of elections. If the requested ballot is not received by Election Day, the voter can vote in person at her designated polling place, as did Ms. Laudenslager. And, of course, voters have the option to appear at their polling place and vote in person before 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.

Section 1206 of the Election Code provides that where significant problems develop in a precinct or county, our courts of court of common pleas can order

relief. 25 P.S. §3046. This was done in several counties in the 2020 primary election, which extended the deadline for receipt of absentee and mail-in ballots.

As the Secretary noted, there must be deadlines in order for a free and equal election to take place. And every deadline will mean that some voters will not be able to participate in an election. A voter may arrive at the polling place at 8:05 p.m. on Election Day, or a voter's mail-in ballot may arrive at the county board of elections at 8:05 p.m. on Election Day. Neither vote will be counted.

In her original preliminary objections, the Secretary argued that Petitioners' pleading did not present a controversy ripe for judicial review. Nor did Petitioners' evidence. Whatever delays may be occasioned in the November 2020 general election with respect to the receipt of mail-in ballots by county boards of elections, they are not likely to be caused by the USPS. The evidence demonstrated that USPS performance in Pennsylvania exceeds the national average.

There are an infinite number of considerations that go into setting the rules for a free and equal election. It is the job of the legislature, not the judiciary, to make these policy choices.

The 8:00 p.m. Election Day deadline for returning absentee and mail-in ballots has been in existence since 1964.¹² For a court to order a new statewide

¹² Pennsylvania's received-by deadline is consistent with other state election laws. *See* ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. §16-558.01 (West 2015) (requiring the return of a mail-in ballot by 7:00 p.m. on the day of the election); GA. CODE ANN. §21-2-386(a)(1)(f) (West 2019) (requiring the destruction of absentee ballots received after the

deadline may create widespread confusion among voters and the county boards of elections, the parties that actually conduct the election. This militates against intervention by a court sitting in equity, assuming grounds for relief were demonstrated, and here they were not.

Even if that hurdle were crossed, an order enjoining enforcement of the received-by deadline would have to be issued to the county boards of elections. They are the persons that process and qualify ballots. Because they are not parties to this case, they cannot be enjoined from enforcing the received-by deadline in the Election Code.

In sum, the Election Code provides meaningful responses for conducting an election during the COVID-19 pandemic. Voters may cast their vote by mail if they conclude their polling place will not meet their standards of safety. That voters have the responsibility to obtain a ballot and return it by 8:00 p.m. Election Day does not impose an unlawful burden on the free exercise of the right to vote. At the next level, county boards of elections may seek relief from their courts of common pleas should the circumstances require that step appropriate. Finally, the General Assembly can enact appropriate measures

polls close); ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 21-a, §755 (1991) (requiring the return of an absentee ballot before the close of the polls on election day); MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. §168.764a (West 2012) (requiring receipt of absentee ballot before the close of polls on election day); WIS. STAT. ANN §7.52(1)(a) (West 2018) (requiring the canvas of all absentee ballots received by 8:00 p.m. on election day).

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should it determine that the COVID-19 pandemic requires a statewide response.

VI. Conclusion

For these reasons, the Court recommends that the Supreme Court deny Petitioners' Prayer for Relief.

Respectfully submitted,

s/Mary Hannah Leavitt
MARY HANNAH LEAVITT,
President Judge

Filed: September 4, 2020

Exhibits Admitted into Evidence at Evidentiary Hearing

Exhibit No.	Description
Petitioners	
Petitioners' Ex. 4	USPS Office of Inspector General Management Alert (July 7, 2020)
Petitioners' Ex. 6	USPS General Counsel Thomas J. Marshall Letter to the Hon. Kathy Boockvar (July 29, 2020)
Petitioners' Ex. 7	USPS General Counsel Thomas J. Marshall Letter to the Hon. Elaine Marshall (July 30, 2020)
Petitioners' Ex. 9	USPS PMG Briefing, Service Performance Measurement (Aug. 12, 2020)
Petitioners' Ex. 28	Eastern Areas Inspiring Mail Service Update
Petitioners' Ex. 30	Preliminary Report of Joseph Eisenberg
Petitioners' Ex. 32	Preliminary Report of Ronald Strohman
Respondents	
Respondents' Ex. 1	Letter dated July 29, 2020, from Thomas J. Marshall, General Counsel and Executive Vice President of the United States Postal Service, to Kathy Boockvar, Secretary of the

	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Respondents' Ex. 2	Chart of County Absentee or Mail-in Ballots
Respondents' Ex. 4	Postal Bulletin: Your 2020 Election and Political Mail Guide (Feb. 13, 2020)
Senate Intervenors	
Senate Intervenors' Ex. 1	Mr. Plunkett's Declaration that as filed on May 18, 2020 as Ex. A to Legislative Intervenors' Opposition to the Petitioners' Application for Special Relief in the Nature of a Preliminary Injunction
Senate Intervenors' Ex. 2	Attachment A from Plunkett's Report, <i>Quarterly Performance for First-Class Flats: Service Variance</i>
Senate Intervenors' Ex. 3	Attachment B from Plunkett's Report, <i>Quarterly Performance Aggregation for First-Class Flats: Service Variance</i>
Senate Intervenors' Ex. 4	Quarterly Performance for Presort First-Class Mail® Service Variance, USPS, FY 2020 Quarter III
Senate Intervenors' Ex. 6	In the Matter of: Investigation of Election Irregularities Affecting Counties Within the 9 th Congressional District

Senate Intervenors' Ex. 7	Final Report of the Miami-Dade County Grand Jury, Spring Term A.D. 2012, available
Senate Intervenors' Ex. 10	USPS Service Alert, Aug. 28, 2020
Senate Intervenors' Ex. 11	Postmaster General Louis DeJoy Statement, USPS, Aug. 18, 2020
Senate Intervenors' Ex. 16	Dhaval M. Dave, <i>et al. Black Lives Matter Protests, Social Distancing, and COVID-19</i>
Senate Intervenors' Ex. 17	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, <i>Notes from the Field</i> , July 31, 2020
House Intervenors	
House Intervenors' Ex. 1	Statement of Postmaster General and Chief Executive Office Louis DeJoy (Aug. 21, 2020)

APPENDIX H

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
PENNSYLVANIA**

Pennsylvania Democratic Party <i>et al.</i> , <div style="text-align: center;">Petitioners,</div> <div style="text-align: center;">v.</div> Kathy Boockvar <i>et al.</i> , <div style="text-align: center;">Respondents.</div>		No. 133 MM 2020
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AFFIDAVIT OF VONNE ANDRING

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF ARMSTRONG)

Vonne Andring who having been first duly sworn, deposes and states as follows:

1. I am an adult over the age of 18.
2. I am currently the Executive Director of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania (the “RPP”).
3. The RPP is a major political party, 25 P.S. § 2831(a), and the “State committee” for the Republican Party in Pennsylvania, 25 P.S. § 2834, as well as a federally registered “State Committee” of the Republican Party as defined by 52 U.S.C. § 30101(15).
4. Section 1.2 of RPP’s Bylaws provides:

Rule 1.2: The Republican Party of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which is a political party as defined in § 2831 of the Election Code, shall consist of the following bodies:

- a. The State Party (i.e., the Republican State Committee under § 2834 of the Election Code);
 - b. The Leadership Committee of the State Party;
 - c. The State Party Finance Committee;
 - d. Republican County Committees, as defined in § 2837 of the Election Code (the “County Committees”), and such subordinate committees of a County Committee as the rules of a County Committee shall provide;
 - e. Such Committees of the State Party as may from time to time be recognized by the State Party Chairman;
 - f. The six (6) Regional Republican Caucuses of the State Party as defined in Rule 9.1, below; and
 - g. All validly registered Republican electors in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
5. The RPP supports and seeks to uphold free and fair elections for all Pennsylvanians.
 6. The RPP has a substantial and particularized interest in ensuring that Pennsylvania carries out free and fair elections consistently throughout the Commonwealth.

7. The RPP, on behalf of itself and its members, including its voters, nominates, promotes, and assists Republican candidates seeking election or appointment to federal, state, and local office in Pennsylvania.

8. Additionally, the RPP devotes substantial resources toward educating, mobilizing, assisting, and turning out voters in Pennsylvania.

9. In conjunction with its Election Day Operations (“EDO”), the RPP devotes substantial time and resources toward the recruitment and training of poll workers, poll watchers, and volunteers throughout the 67 counties of the Commonwealth to assist voters on election day.

10. As part of its EDO, the RPP also devotes substantial time and resources toward the recruitment and training of a “ground team” of lawyers throughout the Commonwealth who stand ready on Election Day to assist poll workers, poll watchers, and volunteers should questions arise as to elections laws or the voting process within the Commonwealth.

11. The RPP has devoted substantial time and resources in mobilizing and educating voters in Pennsylvania in the past many election cycles and continues to do so again in 2020. In this regard, the RPP, among other things, routinely publishes a newsletter entitled “PA GOP Morning.”

12. Each of the RPP’s EDO, training programs, and voter education efforts relies upon, utilizes, and is built upon the clear language of the Election Code.

13. The recent enactment of Act 77, which fundamentally changes the manner in which

Pennsylvania are permitted to vote, most notably by providing a new universal mail-in voting regime, has required the RPP to significantly update and alter its EDO, training programs, and voter education programs.

14. In particular, the RPP has substantially increased the amount of its time and resources dedicated to educating voters, poll workers, poll watchers, volunteers, and its legal teams throughout Pennsylvania's 67 counties regarding the provision of Act 77.

15. I am aware of the relief sought by Petitioners in this litigation as well as guidances promulgated by Secretary Boockvar regarding Act 77 (the "Boockvar Guidances"). Copies of the Boockvar Guidances are collectively attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.

16. I understand that the Boockvar Guidances are intended to advise each of the Commonwealth's 67 County Boards of Elections as to the manner in which each may conduct elections in each county. Because the Boockvar Guidances purport to grant discretion to County Boards of Elections on certain election administration issues, the manner of voting in Pennsylvania may vary from county to county if the Boockvar Guidances are upheld and implemented.

17. Both the relief sought in this litigation and the Boockvar Guidances differ and depart from the statutory language of Act 77 as well as the clear dictates of Article VII, Section 4 of the Pennsylvania Constitution, upon which the RPP has relied in undertaking its EDO, training programs, and voter education programs.

18. Should this Court grant the relief sought in this litigation or should the Secretary be permitted to implement changes to Act 77 via the Boockvar Guidances, the resources and efforts which the RPP have expended on its EDO, training programs, and voter education programs will have been wasted.

19. Indeed, should this Court grant the relief sought in this litigation or should the Secretary be permitted to implement changes to Act 77 via the Boockvar Guidances, the RPP will be required to expend substantial new additional resources and effort on overhauling its EDO, training programs, and voter education programs to reflect the changes in Pennsylvania's election laws and election administration scheme.

20. Moreover, if Act 77's received-by deadline for absentee and mail-in ballots is extended, the RPP will need to devote significant new resources to recruiting, organizing, and training additional poll workers, poll watchers, lawyers, and volunteers to attend and observe the expanded number of days on which election officials will receive, open, and count absentee and mail-in ballots.

21. Furthermore, should the Boockvar Guidances be permitted to become effective, the manner in which Pennsylvanians will vote may differ from county to county. Such an outcome would significantly complicate, and require the RPP to devote even more substantial new additional resources to, its EDO, training programs, and voter education efforts.

22. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Affiant sayeth nothing further.

APPENDIX I

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
PENNSYLVANIA**

Pennsylvania Democratic
Party *et al.*,

Petitioners,

v.

Kathy Boockvar *et al.*,

Respondents.

No. 133 MM
2020

**AFFIDAVIT OF MELANIE STRINGHILL
PATTERSON**

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY)

Melanie Stringhill Patterson, who having been first
duly sworn, deposes and states as follows:

1. I am an adult individual over the age of
eighteen (18).
2. I reside in Belle Vernon, Fayette County,
Pennsylvania.
3. I am a qualified registered elector in the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and registered
member of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania.

4. As a Pennsylvania qualified registered elector, I have always voted in person at primary and general elections, and I intend to vote in-person at the upcoming November 3, 2020 General Election.

5. As a Pennsylvania qualified registered elector who votes in-person, I do not want my vote diluted or cancelled by votes that are cast in a manner contrary to the requirements enacted by the Pennsylvania General Assembly.

6. I believe that, to ensure the integrity of elections, all voters in Pennsylvania must follow the rules established by the General Assembly in the Election Code. For voters who cast absentee or mail-in ballots, this includes, without limitation, using an inner secrecy envelope without any marks, text, or symbols which identify the person who voted the ballots, and filling in, signing, and dating the declaration on the outside envelope. Also, voters who cast absentee or mail-in ballots must mail or personally deliver their own ballots to the county election board office rather than depositing them in unmonitored and unsecured drop-boxes. Further, non-disabled voters should not be allowed to have third-parties deliver their absentee or mail-in ballots.

7. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Affiant sayeth nothing better.

Executed on September 8th, 2020

/s/ Melanie Stringhill Patterson

Melanie Stringhill Patterson

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY)

On this 8th day of September, 2020, before me, a Notary Public, the undersigned officer, personally appeared **MELANIE STRINGHILL PATTERSON**, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the persons whose name is subscribed to the within Affidavit and who swore that the information contained in the foregoing Affidavit is true and correct based upon her personal knowledge and acknowledged that she executed the same for the purpose therein contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and official seal the day and year first above written.

/s/ Tracie S. Turoczy
Notary Public

APPENDIX J

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY
PROVISIONS**

The Electors Clause provides:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 2.

* * *

The Elections Clause provides:

The Times, Places, and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

U.S. Const. art. I, § 4 cl. 1.

* * *

2 U.S.C. § 1 provides:

At the regular election held in any State next preceding the expiration of any term for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress, at which election a Representative to Congress is regularly by law to be chosen, a United States Senator from said State shall be elected by the people thereof for the term commencing on the 3d day of January next thereafter.

2 U.S.C. § 1.

* * *

2 U.S.C. § 7 provides:

The Tuesday next after the 1st Monday in November, in every even numbered year, is established as the day for election, in each of the States and Territories of the United States, of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the 3d day of January next thereafter.

2 U.S.C. § 7.

* * *

3 U.S.C. § 1 provides:

The electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed, in each State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every

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fourth year succeeding every election of a
President and Vice President.

3 U.S.C. § 1.