

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
IN THE SUPREME COURT

ANGELIC JOHNSON, et al.,

*Petitioners,*

v

JOCELYN BENSON, in her official capacity as  
Michigan Secretary of State, et al.,

*Respondents,*

DNC Services Corporation/Democratic National  
Committee; Michigan Democratic Party; and City of  
Detroit,

*Proposed Intervenors.*

Michigan Supreme Court No. 162286

**BRIEF OF *AMICUS CURIAE* THE CENTER FOR TECH AND CIVIC LIFE  
IN SUPPORT OF RESPONDENTS' OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR  
EXTRAORDINARY WRITS AND DECLARATORY RELIEF**

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## STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

*Amicus Curiae* The Center for Tech and Civic Life adopts the Statement of Jurisdiction contained in the Respondents' Opposition brief.

**STATEMENT OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED**

*Amicus Curiae* The Center for Tech and Civic Life adopts the Statement of Questions Presented contained in the Respondents' Opposition brief.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS AND PROCEEDINGS**

*Amicus Curiae* The Center for Tech and Civic Life adopts the Statement of Facts and Proceedings contained in the Respondents' Opposition brief.

## IDENTITY AND INTEREST OF *AMICUS CURIAE*

*Amicus Curiae* The Center for Tech and Civic Life (“CTCL”) is a nonpartisan, non-profit organization whose mission is to promote civic engagement and the modernization of election administration procedures. Since its founding in 2014, it has provided trainings and support to local election officials to enable them to more effectively serve voters in their communities. CTCL also works to collect and disseminate data to make elections and election processes more accessible and transparent to the public. CTCL’s leadership is bipartisan, and its Board of Directors and Advisory Committee includes members affiliated with both major political parties (or no political party at all) as well as nonpartisan election administrators from around the country. CTCL’s team also includes civic technologists, trainers, researchers, and election administration and data experts working to foster a more informed and engaged democracy.

In keeping with its mission, when CTCL recognized that in 2020 the global COVID-19 pandemic presented local election administrators throughout the country with unprecedented challenges, CTCL took action to help localities adapt: It created a COVID-19 Response Grant Program, which offered funding to local election administrators to enable them to provide safe and secure voting procedures during the pandemic. CTCL’s COVID-19 Response Grants were made available on a nondiscriminatory, nonpartisan basis to any *bona fide* local election office anywhere in the country that chose to apply. Ultimately, over 2,500 municipalities around the country applied for and received grants, including 465 cities and townships of all partisan leanings throughout Michigan. CTCL provided grants with the expectation that they would be used for lawful election administration purposes as determined by local officials.

Petitioners, however, allege that CTCL’s COVID-19 Response Grant Program was really just a disguise for an insidious partisan scheme to skew Michigan’s elections in favor of



Democrats, thereby violating state and federal election laws. For example, Petitioners allege that “Mark Zuckerberg and his spouse, through the charity called CTCL, . . . paid over \$400 million nationwide to Democrat-favoring election officials and municipalities,” including in Michigan, via “private election grants . . . targeted to cities with progressive voter patterns.” Pet. ¶¶ 86, 232. Petitioners further allege that CTCL’s “private federal election grants” to certain Michigan municipalities “violate federal law” and the Michigan Constitution. *Id.* ¶¶ 226-28.

CTCL submits this brief to correct that misrepresentation of its program. In particular, CTCL has an interest in aiding the Court’s decisional process by providing an accurate description of its grant program, addressing the baseless and offensive charges leveled by Petitioners, and offering a more comprehensive account of how its grant program operated both in Michigan and nationwide. CTCL is also uniquely well positioned to provide this Court with additional context for the allegations set forth in the Petition: As this brief recounts, eight federal district judges, nine federal appellate judges, and two Justices of the United States Supreme Court have rejected motions premised on allegations of impropriety or illegality in the operation of CTCL’s grant program—including in a case filed in the Western District of Michigan by Petitioner Dr. Linda Lee Tarver and others. Those rulings, in conjunction with the actual facts about CTCL, confirm that Petitioners’ challenges to the legality of CTCL’s grant program lack merit.

To the extent that Petitioners’ broader claims of electoral impropriety rest on their spurious accusations against CTCL, it only underscores the error of their legal positions.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to MCR 7.312(H), *amicus* states that this brief was not authored by counsel representing a party in this case in whole or in part, nor did such counsel or a party make a monetary contribution intended to fund the preparation or submission of this brief. Other than *amicus curiae* and their counsel, no person made a monetary contribution to assist in preparation of this brief. The positions presented in this brief are those of *amicus* alone.

## INTRODUCTION

In their mandamus petition, Petitioners impugn the CTCL's COVID-19 Response Grant Program, baselessly alleging some sort of insidious, illegal conspiracy to skew the results of the 2020 election. Pet. ¶¶ 86, 208-232. These allegations rest on a grievous mischaracterization of CTCL and its grant program—a mischaracterization that Judge Maloney of the Western District of Michigan has recently recognized as unsupportable. Indeed, over the past few months, eight federal district judges, nine federal appellate judges, and two United States Supreme Court Justices have all rejected challenges to the legality of CTCL's grant program.

This *amicus* brief corrects the Petition's erroneous and inaccurate allegations about CTCL in two respects. *First*, the brief describes CTCL's program, which made grants available on a strictly nonpartisan basis to local election departments nationwide to help administer the election amid the COVID-19 pandemic. CTCL provided a grant to every single local election department that applied—over 2,500 counties, cities, towns, and villages across the country (including 465 in Michigan). Most of those funds were used to purchase personal protective equipment for voters and election workers, to recruit and train additional staff, to provide improved security, to establish in-person polling places, to process mail-in ballots, and to ensure emergency preparedness. CTCL's program thus did not propagate the partisan scheme Petitioners have fabricated, but it *did* help officials throughout the nation to run secure, lawful, and efficient elections for all Americans.

*Second*, this brief recounts federal litigation concerning CTCL's grants here in Michigan—a case filed by one of the Petitioners, represented by the one of the same lawyers here, who asserted similar claims. In that litigation, Judge Maloney denied a temporary restraining order for failure to demonstrate a likelihood of success (or irreparable harm), and then denied a preliminary injunction for failure to demonstrate a likelihood of standing (or irreparable harm). When the

plaintiffs in that case sought injunctive relief on appeal, a three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit unanimously denied relief. And as this brief further recounts, affiliated lawyers filed seven other nearly identical lawsuits alleging impermissible partisan action by CTCL, and they all similarly failed to convince a single court to rule in their favor.

In short, legal developments over the past few months, and a factually accurate picture of CTCL and its grant program, combine to yield one inescapable conclusion: CTCL's COVID-19 Response grant program was neither partisan nor in any way unlawful.

## ARGUMENT

### I. CTCL PROVIDED COVID-19 RESPONSE GRANTS ON A STRICTLY NON-PARTISAN BASIS TO OVER 2,500 CITIES AND COUNTIES NATIONWIDE

CTCL is a nonpartisan, non-profit organization whose mission is to promote civic engagement and the modernization of election administration procedures.<sup>2</sup> Consistent with that mission, CTCL's leadership is bipartisan, and its Board of Directors and Advisory Committee consist primarily of individuals—including elected election administrators from both major political parties—who have dedicated their careers to nonpartisan election administration.<sup>3</sup> CTCL's team also includes civic technologists, trainers, researchers, and election administration and data experts working to foster a more informed and engaged democracy.<sup>4</sup> Since CTCL's

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<sup>2</sup> The facts in this section are based on CTCL's publicly accessible website.

<sup>3</sup> See CTCL, *Board of Directors*, <https://www.techandciviclife.org/board-of-directors/> (“The work of CTCL benefits from the expertise and support provided by a distinguished and diverse board of directors.”); CTCL, *Advisory Committee*, <https://www.techandciviclife.org/advisory-committee/> (“CTCL's Advisory Committee is made up of some of the most experienced, thoughtful election professionals in the United States.”).

<sup>4</sup> See CTCL, *Our Story*, <https://www.techandciviclife.org/our-story/>.

founding in 2014,<sup>5</sup> it has worked closely with local election officials across the country—and particularly in smaller jurisdictions with limited personnel—to enable them to more effectively serve voters in their communities.<sup>6</sup> To that end, it has connected election officials with tools and trainings, identified best practices, created easy-to-use resources for election administrators, promoted infrastructure to better deliver information about elections, and developed the cybersecurity purchased by the federal government to prepare local election departments to protect voting systems from attack.<sup>7</sup>

In 2020, CTCL recognized that election administrators nationwide faced unprecedented challenges in adapting to the global COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>8</sup> Many of these challenges, moreover, were exacerbated by funding shortfalls. For example, election offices needed funds to cover personal protective equipment, election worker recruitment and training, and absentee voting equipment and supplies.<sup>9</sup> Federal and state funding offered some relief but came nowhere close to offsetting the cost of running an election during the pandemic.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> CTCL, *Announcing the Center for Technology and Civic Life*, <https://www.techandciviclife.org/announcing-the-center-for-technology-and-civic-life/>.

<sup>6</sup> *See id.*

<sup>7</sup> *See* CTCL, *Election Officials*, <https://www.techandciviclife.org/our-work/election-officials/> (“We help election officials adopt the tools and skills necessary to meet the changing needs of today’s public.”); *see also* United States Election Assistance Commission, *U.S. Election Assistance Commission Offers No-Cost Online Cybersecurity Training For Election Officials*, <https://www.eac.gov/news/2020/06/22/us-election-assistance-commission-offers-no-cost-online-cybersecurity-training>.

<sup>8</sup> *See* CTCL, *CTCL Program Awards Over 2,500 COVID-19 Response Grants*, <https://www.techandciviclife.org/grant-awards/>.

<sup>9</sup> *See id.*

<sup>10</sup> *See* CTCL, *A First Look at the CTCL Grant Program Impact*, <https://www.techandciviclife.org/grant-update-november/>.

To fill that need, CTCL created a COVID-19 Response Grant Program. This nationwide charitable grant program offered funding to help local officials adopt safe and efficient voting procedures.<sup>11</sup> CTCL's grants were available on a nondiscriminatory basis to *any* local election department that chose to apply—rural, urban, or suburban; historically red, blue, or purple—anywhere in the country.<sup>12</sup> CTCL guaranteed every applicant (even the most sparsely populated jurisdictions) a minimum of \$5,000 and publicly committed to approving every eligible local election department that applied, subject only to verification that the applicant was legitimate.<sup>13</sup> Thus, applicants were asked only for basic information such as the number of registered voters and their existing budgets. No partisan criteria were requested or even communicated to CTCL (much less considered in awarding grants).<sup>14</sup> CTCL provided grants with the expectation that they would be used for lawful election administration purposes as determined by local officials; therefore, CTCL imposed minimal conditions on the acceptance of grants and instead focused principally on ensuring that grants were actually used for election administration (rather than some other purpose).

As the following map reflects, over 2,500 cities, counties, towns, and villages across the United States applied for and received CTCL grants:<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> *See id.*

<sup>12</sup> *See id.*

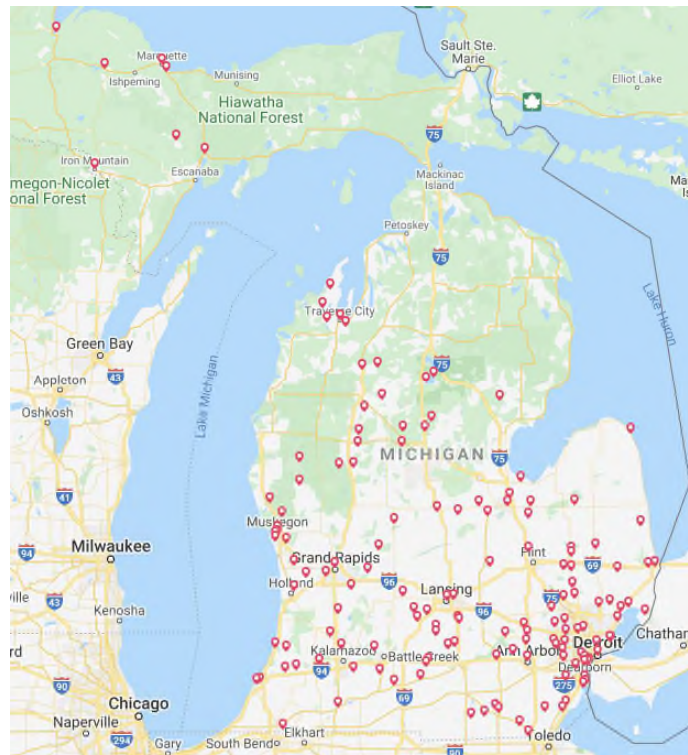
<sup>13</sup> *See CTCL, CTCL Grant Program Receives Over 2,100 Applications and Counting*, <https://www.techandciviclelife.org/grant-update-october/>.

<sup>14</sup> *See id.*

<sup>15</sup> *See CTCL Program Awards Over 2,500 COVID-19 Response Grants.*

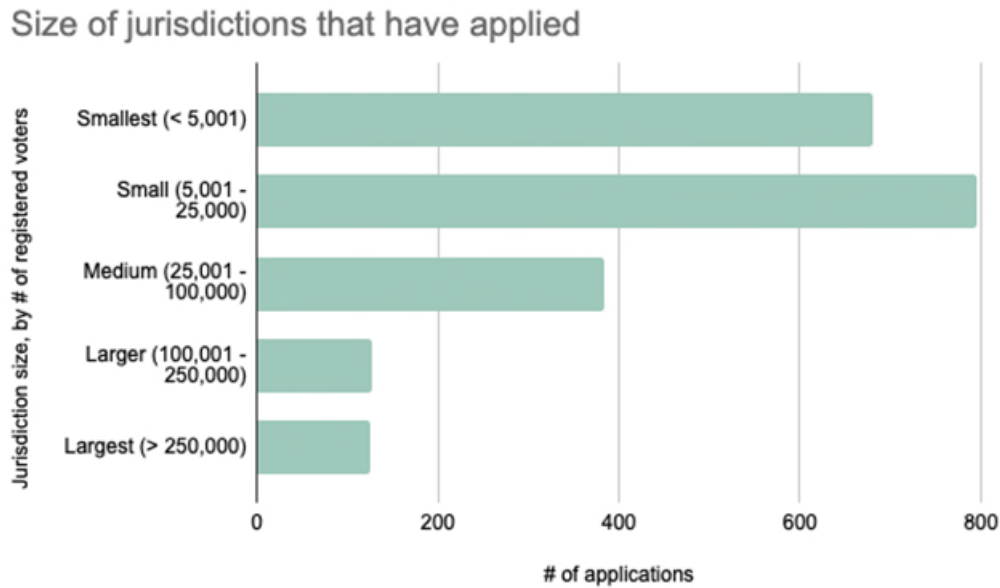


That figure includes 465 jurisdictions in Michigan, *see* Appendix A (listing grant recipients in Michigan), spread all over the state<sup>16</sup>:



<sup>16</sup> CTCL, *Grants Awarded: CTCL COVID-19 Response Grant Program*, <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1E7P3owIO6UlpMY1GaeE8nJVw2x6Ee-iI9d37hEEr5ZA/edit#gid=1993755695> (listing all grantees in United States).

It also includes jurisdictions of all population sizes, as summarized by this graph published after 2,100 election offices had applied:<sup>17</sup>



The election offices that applied for CTCL grants identified a range of anticipated uses. The most common anticipated expenses included purchasing personal protective equipment, providing poll worker recruitment and training, ensuring sufficient temporary staffing, and obtaining mail/absentee equipment and supplies.<sup>18</sup>

Those expectations matched reality. CTCL’s published initial analysis includes the following conclusions:<sup>19</sup>

- **Staffing:** “Election offices overwhelmingly spent grant funds on hiring additional workers, incentivizing workers with hazard pay, and compensating overtime work . . . . To replace veteran poll workers, jurisdictions used grant funds to hire recruiters, launch recruitment advertising campaigns, and incentivize workers with hazard pay . . . . Many jurisdictions [also] used the funding to pay temporary workers to process a drastic increase in vote-by-mail.”

<sup>17</sup> See *CTCL Grant Program Receives Over 2,100 Applications and Counting*.

<sup>18</sup> See *id.*

<sup>19</sup> See generally *A First Look at CTCL Grant Program Impact*.

- **Safety:** “Grant funds went toward personal protective equipment like face masks, face shields, and latex gloves — sometimes even enough to offer voters PPE, not just poll workers. Funds went toward hand sanitizer, disinfectant, sterilizing wipes . . . bleach and paper towels, sterilizing wands, electrostatic sprayers, sneeze guards, plexiglass screens, air purifiers, and thermal temperature stations.”
- **COVID-19 Testing:** “Despite all the safety precautions, serving as an election worker included some amount of health risk. This led many jurisdictions to offer hazard pay, and at least a few offices used grant funds to pay for COVID-19 testing for poll workers after the election.”
- **Accessibility:** “Several offices used [funds] to ensure that accessibility wasn’t sacrificed during the pandemic. This ranged from big-ticket items, like ADA-compliant voting machines, to smaller purchases, like chairs.”
- **Equipment:** “Voter behavior shifted toward mail voting even in counties that did not actively promote the option. Processing mail ballots at scale takes substantial infrastructure that many jurisdictions did not have before the grant program. Grant funds went toward mail processing equipment like ballot printers, folding machines, inserters, label makers, postage machines, sorting machines, barcode scanners, machines with signature verification software, envelope joggers, letter-opening machines, high-speed scanners, counting/tabulation machines, and more.”
- **Security:** “Some offices made renovations like securing the doors to their election offices and warehouses, in order to accommodate the new need to store a large volume of returned mail ballots. Others bought ballot safes, tamper-proof security seals, security cameras, etc.”
- **Emergency Preparedness:** “Some jurisdictions spent funds on emergency preparedness measures, especially electricity generators. Western offices worried about wildfires and public power shutoffs, northern offices worried about snowstorms, and rural offices worried about everything . . . generators were needed to power creative polling places, like outdoor tents and mobile voting centers.”

As this publicly available information shows, the CTCL COVID-19 Response Grant Program did a lot of good in many communities across the country—and across Michigan (extending to 465 jurisdictions, rather than the mere handful discussed by Petitioners, *see* Pet. ¶ 220). CTCL is proud to have played a role in supporting election officials nationwide who worked hard to ensure fair, secure, and efficient elections for Americans from all walks of life and all political backgrounds.



## II. EVERY COURT TO CONSIDER THE ISSUE HAS REJECTED CHALLENGES TO THE LEGALITY OF CTCL'S GRANTS

Petitioners' conspiracy theories that CTCL's grants were somehow unlawful are not new, but they are contrary to recent precedents. Some of the same lawyers representing Petitioners here, along with other lawyers also serving as "Special Counsel to Amistad Project of the Thomas More Society," have filed a total of eight federal lawsuits over the past two months aimed at challenging numerous municipalities' acceptance and use of CTCL grants. Every single judge to consider those lawsuits has deemed them meritless or otherwise denied any relief. That includes eight federal district judges, three unanimous federal appellate panels, and two Justices of the United States Supreme Court. This judicial consensus all but vitiates Petitioners' suggestion that there is anything untoward, unlawful, or partisan about CTCL's nationwide grant program.

In fact, Petitioner Dr. Linda Lee Tarver herself has already served as a plaintiff in a lawsuit challenging municipalities' receipt of CTCL's grants. On September 29, 2020—represented by one of Petitioners' counsel here and other special counsel to the Amistad Project—Petitioner Tarver, among other individual plaintiffs (and an organization called the "Election Integrity Fund"), sued the Cities of Lansing and Flint for accepting CTCL grants. *See Election Integrity Fund v. City of Lansing*, No. 20 Civ. 950 (W.D. Mich.). Plaintiffs in that suit alleged that the CTCL program was "targeted to cities with progressive voter patterns," in violation of the United States Constitution, several federal laws, and Michigan's law against election bribery, MCL 168.931. *See id.*, Dkt. 1 at ¶ 23 ("Compl."). On this basis, Plaintiffs sought emergency relief to block acceptance or use of the grants. *See id.*, Dkt. 5 (motion for temporary restraining order).

Judge Maloney denied the TRO request, concluding that Plaintiffs had not only failed to allege "immediate, irreparable harm," but had also failed to demonstrate "a substantial likelihood of success on the merits" in proving that receipt of CTCL grants was unlawful. *See id.*, Dkt. 11 at

2 (“TRO Order”). After the parties submitted further briefing on Plaintiffs’ request for a preliminary injunction, Judge Maloney denied that relief as well. This time, Judge Maloney concluded that Plaintiffs neither established a likelihood of Article III standing nor “imminent irreparable harm,” given the “undifferentiated, generalized” nature of Plaintiffs’ grievance and the conjectural and “highly attenuated” nature of their alleged harm. *See id.*, Dkt. 19 at 4-5 (PI Order). Judge Maloney held that Plaintiffs’ “own data contradict[ed] the allegation that CTCL has targeted its grants at ‘progressive cities,’” rendering that allegation factually “unsupported.” *See id.* at 4.

Plaintiffs next moved for an injunction pending appeal before the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.<sup>20</sup> *See* Dkt. 5, *Election Integrity Fund v. City of Lansing*, No. 20-2048 (6th Cir. Oct. 27, 2020). Three days later, Judges Stranch, Bush, and Murphy unanimously denied that motion, *see id.*, Dkt. 10-2, and Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed their appeal a week later. *Id.*, Dkt. 13.<sup>21</sup> The lesson from this federal litigation is clear: Prior to Election Day, four federal judges considered the legality of the CTCL grant program and how that program operated in Michigan, and all ruled unanimously against the plaintiffs. The failure of these federal challenges to CTCL’s grant program in Michigan only serves to underscores the baseless and “unsupported” nature of Petitioners’ allegations of partisan impropriety against CTCL here. *See* PI Order at 2.

But that is not all: Similar claims have met similar fates all over the country, as Special Counsel for the Amistad Project filed cases in Minnesota, Iowa, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, and Wisconsin challenging CTCL’s grant program. In each case, the court denied motions for a TRO and/or a preliminary injunction. *See Minnesota Voters Alliance v. City of*

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<sup>20</sup> As required by Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 8, Plaintiffs first sought relief pending appeal before Judge Maloney, *Election Integrity Fund*, 20 Civ. 950, Dkt. 21, who denied that request. *Id.*, Dkt. 27.

<sup>21</sup> The action remains pending in the Western District of Michigan, where Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on November 5, 2020. *Election Integrity Fund*, 20 Civ. 950, Dkt. 29.

*Minneapolis*, No. 20 Civ. 2049, 2020 WL 6119937 (D. Minn. Oct. 16, 2020); Dkt. 23, *Iowa Voter Alliance, et. al. v. Black Hawk Cty.*, No. 20 Civ. 2078, 2020 WL 6151559 (N.D. Iowa Oct. 20, 2020); *Pennsylvania Voters Alliance, et al. v Centre Cty., et al.*, No. 4:20 Civ. 01761, 2020 WL 6158309 (M.D. Pa. Oct. 21, 2020); *South Carolina Voter’s Alliance, et. al. v. Charleston Cty., et al.*, No. 2:20 Civ. 3710 (D.S.C. Oct. 26, 2020); *Georgia Voter Alliance v. Fulton Cty.*, No. 1:20 Civ. 04198, 2020 WL 6589655 (N.D. Ga. Oct. 28, 2020); Dkt. 19, *Texas Voters Alliance, et al. v. Dallas Cty., et al.*, No. 4:20 Civ. 775, 2020 WL 6146248 (E.D. Tex. Oct. 20, 2020); *Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. City of Racine*, No. 1:20 Civ. 1487, 2020 WL 6129510, at \*2 (E.D. Wis. Oct. 14, 2020).

In several of these cases, moreover, courts rejected versions of the same unsupported theories about partisan targeting that the Petitions press here. *See, e.g., Pennsylvania Voters Alliance*, 2020 WL 6158309, at \*6 (“Defendants have used CTCL funding in a nonpartisan way to facilitate the upcoming election.”); *Georgia Voter Alliance*, 2020 WL 6589655, at \*5 (“Plaintiffs have failed to plead or argue that Fulton County was favored over ostensible Georgia counties that were conservative, deserved grant money, and did not receive it.”); *Texas Voters Alliance*, 2020 WL 6146248, at \*18 (“CTCL grants are nonpartisan and guaranteed to any municipality that meets minimum criteria . . . 88% of Texas counties that received grants voted for the Republican presidential candidate in 2016.”); *see also Wisconsin Voters Alliance*, 2020 WL 6129510, at \*2 (E.D. Wis. Oct. 14, 2020).

As Judge Griesbach explained in denying a challenge to CTCL’s grants in Wisconsin, there is simply “nothing in the statutes Plaintiffs cite[d], either directly or indirectly, that can be fairly construed as prohibiting the defendant Cities from accepting funds from CTCL.” *Wisconsin Voters Alliance*, 2020 WL 6129510, at \*2. On that basis, Judge Griesbach characterized the plaintiffs’

contentions as “at most a policy argument for prohibiting municipalities from accepting funds from private parties to help pay the increased costs of conducting safe and efficient elections.” *Id.* And after considering virtually the same theory of partisan skewing that Petitioners advance in this litigation, Judge Griesbach specifically explained that “[t]he record before the Court . . . does not provide the support needed for the Court to make such a determination, especially in light of the fact that over 100 additional Wisconsin municipalities received grants as well.” *Id.* This reasoning is all the truer here in Michigan, where over 400 municipalities received CTCL grants.

Finally, in both the Wisconsin and Pennsylvania cases challenging acceptance and use of CTCL grants (including based on allegations of partisan targeting), the plaintiffs also sought emergency appellate injunctions. The Seventh and Third Circuits both unanimously denied relief. ECF 5, *Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. City of Racine*, No. 20-3002 (7th Cir. Oct. 23, 2020) (Sykes, CJ., and Easterbrook and Flaum, JJ.); ECF 20, *Pennsylvania Voters Alliance v. Centre Cty.*, No. 20-3175 (3d Cir. Oct. 28, 2020) (Ambro, Greenaway, Bibas, JJ.). And when the plaintiffs sought emergency U.S. Supreme Court intervention from Justices Kavanaugh and Alito, they both denied relief without even calling for a response. *See Wisconsin Voters Alliance v. City of Racine et al.*, No. 20A75 (application for injunction denied); *Pennsylvania Voters Alliance v. Centre Cty.*, No. 20A82 (same).

Simply put, not a single plaintiff has convinced even a single federal judge to grant relief in any case alleging that CTCL’s grants were unlawful.

### CONCLUSION

The bottom line here is inescapable: CTCL’s grant program was neither partisan nor remotely unlawful. After months of federal litigation—and despite the opportunity to present their cases to nineteen judges—no plaintiff in a suit challenging the CTCL grant program has persuaded

anyone of the claim that CTCL is involved in an unlawful effort to undermine the integrity of elections. That is because there is no truth to that offensive allegation (and no evidence supporting it). CTCL's COVID-19 Response Grant Program is exactly what it appears to be: a nationwide effort by nonpartisan, nonprofit election administration experts to assist local officials in over 2,500 jurisdictions as they conducted an election amid unprecedented challenges. To the extent Petitioners rest their case upon accusations aimed at CTCL (or individuals who helped to fund its grant program), those attacks are unfounded only confirm the error of their position.

Date: December 4, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

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**Appendix A**

*to*

*Brief Of Amicus Curiae The Center For Tech And Civic Life In Support Of Respondents' Opposition To Petition For  
Extraordinary Writs And Declaratory Relief*

Michigan Supreme Court  
Case No. 162286

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**APPENDIX A**

**Jurisdictions in Michigan That Received Grants from the CTCL COVID-19 Response Grant Program**

**Cities and Townships**

1. Ada Township
2. Adams Township
3. Addison Township
4. Adrian City
5. Adrian Township
6. Albert Township
7. Albion City
8. Albion Township
9. Alcona Township
10. Alger County
11. Algoma Township
12. Allegan City
13. Allendale Charter Township
14. Alma City
15. Almena Township
16. Almont Township
17. Ann Arbor Charter Township
18. Arcada Township
19. Argentine Township
20. Atlas Township
21. Backus Township
22. Bainbridge Township
23. Bark River Township
24. Battle Creek City
25. Bay City
26. Beaver Township
27. Bedford Charter Township
28. Bedford Township
29. Belding City
30. Belleville City
31. Bellevue Township
32. Belvidere Township
33. Benton Charter Township
34. Benton Harbor City
35. Benzonia Township
36. Berkley City
37. Berlin Township
38. Bethany Township
39. Big Creek Township

40. Big Rapids City
41. Birch Run Township
42. Blaine Township
43. Blair Township
44. Blendon Township
45. Blissfield Township
46. Bloomfield Township
47. Blumfield Township
48. Boyne Valley Township
49. Breen Township
50. Bridgeport Charter Township
51. Brighton City
52. Brighton Township
53. Brookfield Township
54. Brownstown Charter Township
55. Buchanan City
56. Buchanan Township
57. Buena Vista Charter Township
58. Burdell Township
59. Burlington Township
60. Burton City
61. Cadillac City
62. Caldwell Township
63. Caledonia Charter Township
64. Cannon Township
65. Canton Charter Township
66. Carmel Township
67. Caro City
68. Casco Township
69. Casnovia Township
70. Caspian City
71. Cedar Creek Township
72. Cedar Township
73. Center Line City
74. Champion Township
75. Charleston Township
76. Charlotte City
77. Chassell Township
78. Cheboygan City
79. Chester Township
80. Chesterfield Township
81. Chippewa Township
82. Chocolay Charter Township
83. Clare City
84. Clark Township
85. Clawson City



86. Clay Township
87. Clinton Charter Township
88. Coldsprings Township
89. Coldwater Township
90. Colfax Township
91. Colon Township
92. Columbia Township
93. Commerce Charter Township
94. Convis Township
95. Conway Township
96. Cooper Charter Township
97. Corunna City
98. Courtland Township
99. Crockery Township
100. Crosswell City
101. Crystal Lake Township
102. Dallas Township
103. Dalton Township
104. Dearborn City
105. Dearborn Heights City
106. Deerfield Township
107. Delhi Charter Township
108. Delta Charter Township
109. Denton Township
110. Denver Township
111. Detroit City
112. DeWitt Charter Township
113. DeWitt City
114. Dexter City
115. Douglas City
116. Dover Township
117. East Bay Township
118. East Lansing City
119. East Tawas City
120. Eaton Rapids City
121. Eaton Rapids Township
122. Eaton Township
123. Eckford Township
124. Ecorse City
125. Egelston Township
126. Elba Township (Gratiot County)
127. Elba Township (Lapeer County)
128. Elmwood Charter Township
129. Ensign Township
130. Escanaba City
131. Essex Township

132. Ewart City
133. Ewart Township
134. Ewing Township
135. Farmington Hills City
136. Fennville City
137. Fenton Township
138. Ferndale City
139. Flint Charter Township
140. Flushing City
141. Forest Township
142. Fort Gratiot Charter Township
143. Frankenmuth City
144. Frankenmuth Township
145. Frankfort City
146. Fraser City
147. Fredonia Township
148. Free Soil Township
149. Freeman Township
150. Frenchtown Township
151. Frost Township
152. Fruitport Charter Township
153. Fulton Township
154. Gaastra City
155. Gaines Charter Township
156. Galesburg City
157. Garden City
158. Garfield Township
159. Geneva Township
160. Genoa Township
161. Gerrish Township
162. Gibraltar City
163. Gobles City
164. Goodland Township
165. Grand Haven Charter Township
166. Grand Haven City
167. Grand Rapids City
168. Grand Traverse County
169. Grandville City
170. Grant City
171. Grayling City
172. Green Oak Township
173. Greenbush Township
174. Greenwood Township
175. Grosse Ile Township
176. Grosse Pointe Farms City
177. Grosse Pointe Park City

178. Grosse Pointe Woods City
179. Groveland Township
180. Hadley Township
181. Hamburg Township
182. Hamilton Township (Van Buren County)
183. Hamilton Township (Clare County)
184. Hamlin Township
185. Hampton Charter Township
186. Hamtramck City
187. Hancock City
188. Hanover Township
189. Harper Woods City
190. Harrison Charter Township
191. Harrison City
192. Hartford City
193. Hatton Township
194. Hawes Township
195. Hayes Township (Clare County)
196. Hayes Township (Charlevoix County)
197. Hazel Park City
198. Henrietta Township
199. Hersey Township
200. Higgins Township
201. Highland Charter Township
202. Hill Township
203. Holland Charter Township
204. Holland City
205. Holton Township
206. Homer Township
207. Hope Township
208. Howard Township
209. Howell City
210. Hudson Township
211. Hudsonville City
212. Huntington Woods City
213. Huron Charter Township
214. Ida Township
215. Imlay City
216. Independence Charter Township
217. Ingham Township
218. Inkster City
219. Iron Mountain City
220. Iron River City
221. Irving Township
222. Ishpeming City
223. Ishpeming Township

224. Ithaca City
225. Jackson City
226. Jamestown Charter Township
227. Johnstown Township
228. Juniata Township
229. Kalamo Township
230. Kentwood City
231. Kimball Township
232. Kingsford City
233. L'Anse Township
234. Lafayette Township
235. LaGrange Township
236. Lake Township
237. Lansing Charter Township
238. Lansing City
239. Lapeer City
240. Lapeer Township
241. Larkin Charter Township
242. Lawrence Township
243. Le Roy Township (Osceola County)
244. Lee Township
245. Leland Township
246. Leroy Township (Calhoun County)
247. Leslie City
248. Leslie Township
249. Lexington Township
250. Lima Township
251. Lincoln Charter Township
252. Lincoln Park City
253. Lincoln Township
254. Linden City
255. Livonia City
256. Logan Township
257. London Township
258. Long Lake Township
259. Lowell City
260. Luna Pier City
261. Lyon Township
262. Macomb Township
263. Madison Charter Township
264. Madison Heights City
265. Mancelona Township
266. Manton City
267. Marathon Township
268. Marengo Township
269. Marine City

270. Marion Township
271. Markey Township
272. Marquette City
273. Marquette Township
274. Martin Township
275. Mason City
276. Masonville Township
277. Mayfield Township
278. Melvindale City
279. Menominee City
280. Metamora Township
281. Michigamme Township
282. Mills Township
283. Milton Township
284. Minden Township
285. Monroe City
286. Montague City
287. Montague Township
288. Moorland Township
289. Mount Clemens City
290. Mount Morris Township
291. Mount Pleasant City
292. Munising City
293. Munising Township
294. Muskegon Charter Township
295. Muskegon City
296. Muskegon Heights City
297. Negaunee City
298. New Baltimore City
299. New Haven Township
300. Niles City
301. North Branch Township
302. North Muskegon City
303. North Shade Township
304. Northfield Township
305. Northville Township
306. Norton Shores City
307. Norwich Township
308. Novi City
309. Oak Park City
310. Oakland Charter Township
311. Ogden Township
312. Olive Township
313. Olivet City
314. Oneida Charter Township
315. Onondaga Township

316. Ontwa Township
317. Orange Township
318. Orion Charter Township
319. Osceola Township
320. Otsego City
321. Ottawa County
322. Overisel Township
323. Oxford Charter Township
324. Paradise Township
325. Parchment City
326. Park Township
327. Pavilion Township
328. Peninsula Township
329. Petoskey City
330. Plainfield Charter Township
331. Plainwell City
332. Plymouth Charter Township
333. Plymouth City
334. Port Huron Charter Township
335. Port Huron City
336. Port Sheldon Township
337. Portage City
338. Potterville City
339. Putnam Township
340. Raisinville Township
341. Ravenna Township
342. Ray Township
343. Redford Charter Township
344. Reeder Township
345. Richfield Township
346. Richland Township
347. Richmond Township
348. Ridgeway Township
349. Riga Township
350. Riley Township
351. River Rouge City
352. Riverside Township
353. Riverview City
354. Rives Township
355. Robinson Township
356. Rochester Hills City
357. Rockford City
358. Rockwood City
359. Rogers City
360. Romulus City
361. Roosevelt Park City

- 362. Roscommon Township
- 363. Rose Township
- 364. Roxand Township
- 365. Royal Oak Charter Township
- 366. Royal Oak City
- 367. Rubicon Township
- 368. Rutland Charter Township
- 369. Saginaw Charter Township
- 370. Saginaw City
- 371. Saline City
- 372. Sands Township
- 373. Sandstone Township
- 374. Sanilac Township
- 375. Schoolcraft Township
- 376. Scio Township
- 377. Seville Township
- 378. Shelby Charter Township
- 379. Sheridan Township (Mecosta County)
- 380. Sheridan Township (Calhoun County)
- 381. Sherman Township (Isabella County)
- 382. Sherman Township (Osceola County)
- 383. Solon Township
- 384. South Haven Charter Township
- 385. Southfield City
- 386. Southgate City
- 387. Sparta Township
- 388. Spencer Township
- 389. Spring Arbor Township
- 390. Spring Lake Township
- 391. Springfield Charter Township
- 392. Springfield City
- 393. St. Clair City
- 394. St. Clair Shores City
- 395. St. Ignace Township
- 396. St. James Township
- 397. St. Louis City
- 398. Stanton City
- 399. Sterling Heights City
- 400. Stockbridge Township
- 401. Sullivan Township
- 402. Summerfield Township
- 403. Sumner Township
- 404. Sumpter Township
- 405. Sunfield Township
- 406. Superior Charter Township
- 407. Surrey Township

408. Swan Creek Township
409. Swartz Creek City
410. Sylvan Township
411. Taylor City
412. Tecumseh City
413. Thomas Township
414. Thornapple Township
415. Three Rivers City
416. Tompkins Township
417. Torch Lake Township
418. Traverse City
419. Trenton City
420. Troy City
421. Troy Township
422. Tuscola County
423. Union Charter Township
424. Utica City
425. Van Buren Charter Township
426. Vergennes Township
427. Vermontville Township
428. Vevay Township
429. Vienna Charter Township
430. Walker City
431. Walled Lake City
432. Warren City
433. Washington Township
434. Washtenaw County
435. Waterford Charter Township
436. Wayland City
437. Wayland Township
438. Wayne City
439. Wells Township
440. West Bloomfield Charter Township
441. West Branch Township
442. Westland City
443. Wheeler Township
444. White Lake Charter Township
445. White River Township
446. Whiteford Township
447. Whitehall City
448. Whitehall Township
449. Williamstown Township
450. Windsor Charter Township
451. Winfield Township
452. Winterfield Township
453. Woodhaven City



- 454. Wyandotte City
- 455. Wyoming City
- 456. Ypsilanti Charter Township
- 457. Zeeland City
- 458. Zilwaukee City

**Counties**

- 459. Clare County
- 460. Eaton County
- 461. Oakland County
- 462. Muskegon County
- 463. Menominee County
- 464. Marquette County
- 465. Ingham County