

Plaintiffs' relief is granted. He does not want to have to navigate the provisional ballot process and the ensuing uncertainty regarding whether his vote will count.

Bertha Leverette has been a registered voter in North Carolina since 1972 and last updated her voter registration in 2016. Ms. Leverette's name appears on the list of voters as not having a driver's license nor SSN, despite having both forms of identification. She has already presented her driver's license in the 2024 Primary Election when she voted curbside. She intends to vote in the 2024 General Election. Ms. Leverette will be removed from the voter rolls if Plaintiffs' relief is granted. She does not wish to navigate the provisional ballot process and the uncertainty around whether her vote will count.

INTRODUCTION

This case belongs in federal court.² Plaintiffs seek to force the North Carolina State Board of Elections ("NCSBE") to conduct a systematic voter removal program that could purge hundreds of thousands of voters from the registration rolls in the midst of an ongoing presidential election. This requested relief violates Section 8(c) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 ("NVRA"), which prohibits

² While there are various arguments for various avenues concerning the appealability of the district court's order here, *BP p.l.c. v. Mayor of Baltimore* definitively answers the question in the affirmative. 593 U.S. 230, 241-42 (2021) (holding that appellate courts can review a district court's remand order under § 1447(d) so long as § 1442 or § 1443 was invoked in the initial removal, regardless of whether those statutes were a proper basis for removal).

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