

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 Partisanship may have been the impetus, but race drew legislative districts
3 with deliberate racial outcomes. If the Defense Parties had doubts about the legality
4 of the use of race, *Louisiana v. Callais* has since resolved the questions before this
5 Court. In *Callais*, the Supreme Court affirmed, “[d]istinctions between citizens
6 solely because of their ancestry are by their very nature odious to a free people whose
7 institutions are founded upon the doctrine of equality.” *Louisiana v. Callais*, Nos.
8 24-109, 24-110, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950, at *29 (Apr. 29, 2026) (quoting *Rice v.*
9 *Cayetano*, 528 U.S. 495, 517 (2000)).

10 California Defendants and their affiliates admit they drew the congressional
11 lines based on race to “retain and expand Voting Rights Act districts that empower
12 Latino voters” and to protect two “historic Black Districts.” ECF No. 240 ¶¶84-86.
13 They admit much more, as pleaded by Noyes Plaintiffs.

14 “In such a situation...the Fifteenth Amendment permits the imposition of
15 liability without demanding the Courts engage in the fraught enterprise of attempting
16 to determine whether the state legislature as an institution...was motivated by race.”
17 *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950, at *37.

18 California Defendants cannot enjoy absolution for their unconstitutional racial
19 means and motivations by way of a referendum. Constitutional rights are not left to
20 the whims of the masses. *See Lucas v. Forty-Fourth Gen. Assembly*, 377 U.S. 713,
21 736-37 (1964).

22 Proposition 50 (“Prop. 50”) violated the Fifteenth Amendment rights of all
23 Californians by separating and sorting the entire population by race and producing
24 maps with deliberate racial targets and outcomes. After *Callais*, the right to vote
25 cannot depend on immutable characteristics. The Defendants are accountable and
26 the Prop. 50 Map violates the Fifteenth Amendment. The motions should be denied.

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- 1 • The Voting Rights Act (“VRA”) “mandat[es] that voters of color be
2 placed in districts with more opportunity to select their preferred
3 candidates.” Senate Floor Debate, Aug. 21, 2025 (Statement of Senator
4 Aisha Wahab), *id.* at 92 (Lee, J. dissenting) (citing Preliminary
5 Injunction Ex. 8 at 172)).

6 To make good on these race-centric aims, the Legislature distributed to each
7 senator and assembly member a document starkly describing racial demographics,
8 and *only the racial demographics*, of each newly proposed congressional district.
9 *See* Noyes Exhibit (“Ex.”) 1, “AB 604 Atlas.” The racial demographics included
10 Latino, Black, Asian, and “other.” The official seal of both the Senate and General
11 Assembly were proudly placed on each page. No political data was provided.

12 Despite the Defense Parties’ insistence that the maps were about politics, the
13 data produced for legislators told a very different tale. The documents and data told
14 the truth. Racial data drew the lines. Racial outcomes were the goal in each
15 Congressional district.

16 While the AB 604 Atlas prominently displays the racial breakdown of every
17 district, political data is not to be found. While the DCCC submitted a modicum of
18 political information along with race data for each proposed district to the
19 Legislature, Noyes Ex. 2, “DCCC Draft Map,” (ECF No. 188-16), the political data
20 was not transferred onto the document distributed to the entire Legislature. The
21 singular official State of California document distributed to the Legislature to
22 consider when voting on Prop. 50 was all about race, not politics. Noyes Ex. 1.

23 The Legislature only focused on the racial composition of the new Prop. 50
24 districts, but even this Court, in its pre-*Callais* denial of the Tangipa Plaintiffs’
25 Motion for Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 216), acknowledged Mapmaker
26 Mitchell’s statements of racial intent. Repeatedly, Mapmaker Mitchell expressed an
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1 intent to sort populations to maximize the power of racial groups like Latino
2 Californians. This Court credits this evidence:

- 3 • “The Prop. 50 Maps I think will be great for the Latino community” as
4 “they ensure that the Latino districts” are “bolstered in order to make
5 them most effective, particularly in the Central Valley.” ECF No. 216
6 at 41 (citing Hispanas Organized for Political Equality (HOPE)
7 Presentation, Preliminary Injunction Ex. 11 at 1383, Doc. 188-9).
- 8 • The “number one thing” he “started thinking about” was creating a
9 “[replacement] Latino majority” district in Los Angeles. *Id.* at 42 n. 17
10 (citing HOPE Presentation, Preliminary Injunction Ex. 11 at 1376-77).
- 11 • Mapmaker Mitchell identified “Latino-influenced” districts and
12 highlighted the importance of “support[ing] and do[ing] turnout there
13 for Latinos to protect a Latino member of Congress in a district that is
14 still a Latino-influenced district, but is no longer a majority/minority
15 district.” *Id.* at 84 (Lee, J. dissenting) (citing Mapmaker Mitchell’s
16 statement on HOPE Zoom meeting, Preliminary Injunction Ex. 11 at
17 25-26, 29).
- 18 • The “proposed Proposition 50 map will further increase Latino voting
19 power” and “adds one more Latino influence district.” *Id.* at 71 (Lee,
20 J., dissenting) (citing Preliminary Injunction Ex. 14).

21 It gets worse. There is strong evidence, cited by the Noyes Plaintiffs in the
22 Complaint, that the Prop. 50 Map could not have been drawn without race
23 deliberately playing a central role in the new districts. Noyes Plaintiffs’ Expert
24 Report, Supplemental Report, and Illustrative Map show in detail how California
25 Defendants used specific racial strategies, tactics, and aims to sort the population by
26 race and draw new congressional districts. ECF No. 240-11.

1 California Defendants’ use of race to draw the Prop. 50 Map violates the civil
2 rights of Californians. The practice of using race to allocate power is not only
3 corrosive to civil society, but also unconstitutional. *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950,
4 at **28-29. The Noyes Plaintiffs properly pleaded both a Fifteenth Amendment and
5 VRA Section 2 claim in the Consolidated Complaint (ECF No. 240).

6 STANDARD OF REVIEW

7 I. Rule 12(b)(1)

8 To evaluate a plaintiff’s standing under Rule 12(b)(1), courts must draw all
9 reasonable inferences in the plaintiff’s favor and accept all factual allegations as true.
10 *Searle v. Allen*, 148 F.4th 1121, 1128 (9th Cir. 2020). The court then evaluates if
11 pleadings are jurisdictionally (facial attack) or factually (factual attack) sufficient to
12 establish subject-matter jurisdiction. *See Leite v. Crane Co.*, 749 F.3d 1117, 1121
13 (9th Cir. 2014); Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1), (h)(3).

14 II. Rule 12(b)(6)

15 To survive a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, a plaintiff need only plead facts sufficient
16 to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S.
17 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)).
18 When evaluating a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, “a court must consider the complaint in its
19 entirety and any attached documents, documents incorporated by reference, or
20 matters of which a court may take judicial notice.” 238 *Serrano Props. LLC v. State*,
21 No. 2:24-cv-08443-SSS-SSCx2025, U.S. Dist. LEXIS 186200, at *9 (C.D. Cal. Sep.
22 22, 2025) (citing *Tellabs, Inc. v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*, 551 U.S. 308, 322
23 (2007)). “Dismissal for failure to state a claim ‘is proper only where there is no
24 cognizable legal theory or an absence of sufficient facts alleged to support a
25 cognizable legal theory.’” *Shroyer v. New Cingular Wireless Servs.*, 622 F.3d 1035,
26 1041 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal citations omitted).

1 the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 52 U. S. C. §10301 *et seq.*, was designed to enforce
2 the Constitution—not collide with it.”). Section 2 forbids enforcing election
3 procedures enacted with a racial intent or that result in a denial, or abridgment, of
4 the right of any citizen to vote on account of race. 52 U.S.C. § 10301(a). Defendants
5 violated Section 2 by using race to sort the electorate into the new race-based
6 districts.

7 Under the Fifteenth Amendment and Section 2, any state action motivated by
8 any racially discriminatory purpose is illegal—including using race to achieve a
9 partisan political advantage with racially engineered districts. *Callais*, 2026 U.S.
10 LEXIS 1950, at *47.

11 ARGUMENT

12 I. *Louisiana v. Callais* Cripples Defense Parties’ Arguments.

13 *Louisiana v. Callais* altered the landscape since the last time this Court visited
14 these issues. Everything is different now. A deliberately engineered racial outcome
15 violates the Constitution. Race may not play the role it played in the Prop. 50 story.

16 *Callais* was a tectonic shift in the jurisprudence at issue in Defense Parties’
17 motions. The Supreme Court evaluated race-based redistricting beginning with “the
18 general rule that the Constitution almost never permits the Federal Government or a
19 State to discriminate on the basis of race” and concluding that Louisiana’s use of
20 race to create two majority Black districts was unconstitutional. *Callais*, 2026 U.S.
21 LEXIS 1950, at **28, 53.

22 Racial engineering may not be the means a map drawer chooses to achieve
23 partisan ends. *Callais* provides the guide star for this Court to revisit and correctly
24 decide whether racially engineered outcomes are constitutional in legislative map
25 drawing.

26 Racial outcomes were a goal of the Prop. 50 Congressional map. Racial tools
27 were used to draw the Prop. 50 Congressional districts. The map drawers, sponsors,
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1 and advocates said so. The evidence, which of course must be taken as pled at this
2 stage, confirms it. The illustrative map, statements by California legislators, and
3 Mapmaker Mitchell establish the elements of an unconstitutional intention to sort
4 the electorate by race and produce racially designed results. *Callais* forecloses
5 granting Defense Parties’ motions.

6 The singular instance where race may play any role at all and not offend the
7 Fifteenth Amendment is the narrow creation of a remedial district under the VRA—
8 a circumstance not present here. Defense Parties do not attempt that next-to-
9 impossible defense.

10 The tectonic shifts in *Callais* ripple through this case.

11 The Fifteenth Amendment considers “[d]istinctions between citizens solely
12 because of their ancestry are by their very nature odious to a free people whose
13 institutions are founded upon the doctrine of equality.” *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS
14 1950, at *29. In redistricting, “where the State assumes from a group of voters’ race
15 that they ‘think alike, share the same political interests, and will prefer the same
16 candidates at the polls, it engages in racial stereotyping at odds with equal protection
17 mandates.” *Id.* (internal citations omitted). And “present day intentional racial
18 discrimination regarding voting” is unconstitutional. *Id.* at *47.

19 The Complaint pleads Constitutional violations of the sort detailed in *Callais*.

20 First, and perhaps most important, the Court in *Callais* affirmed any use of
21 race, under the VRA or otherwise, is no excuse for discriminatory racial sorting.
22 *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950, at *47 (stating “the Fifteenth Amendment
23 prohibits[] present-day intentional racial discrimination regarding voting.”). Noyes
24 Plaintiffs pleaded a parade of evidence in the Complaint that California used race to
25 redistrict. ECF No. 240 ¶¶78-87. Just like the Louisiana legislators in *Callais*, the
26 California legislators openly stated that race was used to sort the voters and draw the
27 map. Indeed, the Complaint alleges that the documents they received detailing the
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1 maps plainly said so. Race data was used to educate the legislature about each
2 district, not political data.

3 The racial intent was there for all to see, as alleged in the Complaint.
4 California legislators explained the Prop. 50 Map “retains both historic Black
5 districts and Latino-majority districts,” and that it “retains and expands [VRA]
6 districts that empower Latino voters to elect their candidates of choice.” ECF No.
7 240 ¶¶84-85. Defendant-Intervenor DCCC admits the statements Noyes Plaintiffs
8 pleaded show California legislators “advocate[d] for Prop. 50 in part because it
9 preserves existing majority-minority or [VRA] districts in the previous map.” ECF
10 No. 250 at 16.

11 Under *Callais*, this is well pleaded evidence of unconstitutionality. “When the
12 vast majority of voters, regardless of race, favors the same political party, a map that
13 is disadvantageous for members of one racial group cannot be explained on the
14 ground that it was drawn to favor a political party.” 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950, at *43.
15 Noyes Plaintiffs allege that the voting patterns in California fit that description. ECF
16 No. 240 ¶¶49-50.

17 Noyes Plaintiffs even pleaded that California Defendants’ twisted
18 interpretation of the VRA, which they described as “mandating that voters of color
19 be placed in districts with more opportunity to select their preferred candidates” is
20 indicative of a racial purpose. ECF No. 240 ¶86. The VRA does not require creation
21 of racial opportunity districts, particularly after *Callais*. The tectonic shift in *Callais*
22 foreclosed this defense of the Prop. 50 Map. The VRA does not “mandate” that
23 anyone has “more” opportunity. In fact, the VRA does not entitle anyone to anything
24 more or less than the “opportunity” of “members of the electorate” to contribute their
25 votes to a winning cause because of the “application of the State’s combination of
26 permissible criteria.” *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950, at *35.

1 Noyes Plaintiffs have pleaded that race may not be used whatsoever as a
2 legitimate purpose except in very limited circumstances to remedy a finding of
3 discrimination. There is no finding of discrimination in California’s Congressional
4 maps justifying the use of race or racial outcome. Race was unconstitutionally used
5 to sort Californians in direct contravention of the Constitution and Section 2, and
6 Defense Parties’ motions should be denied.

7 **II. Noyes Plaintiffs Have Standing Because They Each Are California**
8 **Voters Living in Racially-Drawn Districts.**

9 Any voter in a state that unconstitutionally uses race to draw a Congressional
10 district map may bring a Fifteenth Amendment challenge to the implementation of
11 the map. *See North Carolina v. Covington*, 585 U.S. 969, 978 (2018) (plaintiffs can
12 establish a cognizable injury if they have “been placed in their legislative districts
13 on the basis of race” and the district court’s remedy is to ensure plaintiffs are
14 “relieved of the burden of voting” in a racially gerrymandered district); *see also*
15 *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. at 650; *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 911 (1995)
16 (explaining that just as the state may not “segregate citizens on the basis of race” in
17 public parks, buses, golf courses, beaches, and schools, “it may not separate its
18 citizens into different voting districts on the basis of race”).

19 Standing is also not confined to members of favored racial groups or
20 “protected classes.” *Davis v. Guam*, 932 F.3d 822, 832 (9th Cir. 2019) (“[T]he
21 Fifteenth Amendment applies with equal force regardless of the particular racial
22 group targeted by the challenged law.”); *United Jewish Orgs. of Williamsburgh v.*
23 *Carey*, 430 U.S. 144 (1977) (recognizing that white voters can bring claims under
24 the VRA).

25 Because Noyes Plaintiffs are voters in a state that unconstitutionally used race
26 to draw its 52 districts to maximize Hispanic and Black electoral power, they each
27 have standing to challenge California’s Prop. 50 Map. *See Cath. League for*
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1 *Religious & C.R. v. City & Cnty. of San Francisco*, 624 F.3d 1043, 1052 (9th Cir.
2 2010) (en banc) (“The cause of the plaintiffs’ injury here is not speculative: it is the
3 resolution itself.”); *Adarand Constructors v. Pena*, 515 U.S. 200, 211 (1995)
4 (explaining there is injury when “a discriminatory classification prevents the
5 plaintiff from competing on an equal footing. The aggrieved party need not allege
6 that he would have obtained the benefit but for the barrier in order to establish
7 standing”) (internal citations omitted).

8 **A. Fifteenth Amendment Standing Is Also Not Limited by Geography.**

9 Noyes Plaintiffs have standing because they are California voters who have a
10 right to vote in California’s Congressional elections free from the implementation of
11 an unconstitutionally drawn map.

12 Because *every district* is challenged for being drawn unconstitutionally,
13 Noyes Plaintiffs need not have a residence in any specific individual district to bring
14 their Fifteenth Amendment claim. Defense Parties miss the mark.

15 Defense Parties exclusively cite cases challenging Congressional maps based
16 on the Fourteenth Amendment for the argument that Noyes Plaintiffs do not have
17 standing. *United States v. Hays*, 515 U.S. 737, 744 (1995); *Shaw II*, 517 U.S. at 904;
18 *Sinkfield v. Kelley*, 531 U.S. 28, 31 (2000); *Gill v. Whitford*, 585 U.S. 48, 65-72
19 (2018). This ignores the fundamental difference between the Fourteenth and
20 Fifteenth Amendments—the Fourteenth is an equal protection claim, and the
21 Fifteenth is a denial or abridgment of the right to vote.

22 Defense Parties’ position would deprive the *Gomillion v. Lightfoot* plaintiffs
23 of standing to bring their Fifteenth Amendment challenge. *Gomillion*, 364 U.S. at
24 340-41 (plaintiffs resided outside the new, challenged city boundaries).

25 The Defense Parties’ construction of standing would create absurd and
26 judicially inefficient barriers to challenge an unconstitutional statewide map. The
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1 caption above would require at least 52 different plaintiffs—one from each of
2 California’s districts.

3 Defendants misunderstand why Noyes Plaintiffs pleaded facts about the tight
4 52-55% Latino CVAP and the two Black influence districts in the Complaint as
5 *evidence* of the unconstitutional line drawing. Noyes Plaintiffs do not suggest that
6 these were the *only* districts drawn using race. Every district was drawn by race. The
7 map benefited “Latino” and “Black” voters, thereby disadvantaging all “others.”
8 Again, Noyes Plaintiffs challenge *every district* as being drawn with racial intent.

9 Simply put, Noyes Plaintiffs have standing because they were
10 unconstitutionally sorted by race when California implemented the Prop. 50 Map.

11 **B. Fifteenth Amendment Standing Is Not Limited to Members of a
12 Protected Class.**

13 California Defendants’ argument that Noyes Plaintiffs do not have standing
14 because they failed to allege they belong to a “protected class” is based on the
15 corrosive notion that not all races are protected by voting rights laws. *See* ECF No.
16 253-1 at 20-21. Both the Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit have blocked this foul
17 defense.

18 The Fifteenth Amendment does not require Noyes Plaintiffs to fall within an
19 enumerated “protected class of citizens” to have standing. *Davis*, 932 F.3d at 832;
20 *United Jewish Orgs.*, 430 U.S. at 166 (holding a “plan [that] did not minimize or
21 unfairly cancel out white voting strength” complied with the Fifteenth Amendment).
22 The Ninth Circuit resolved this question in Noyes Plaintiffs’ favor. “Moreover, the
23 Fifteenth Amendment applies with equal force regardless of the particular racial
24 group targeted by the challenged law.” *Davis*, 932 F.3d at 832; *see United States v.*
25 *Brown*, 494 F. Supp. 2d 440, 449 (S.D. Miss. 2007) (holding defendants violated
26 Section 2 of the VRA when they “engaged in racially motivated manipulation of the
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1 electoral process in Noxubee County to the detriment of white voters”), aff’d *United*
2 *States v. Brown*, 561 F.3d 420 (5th Cir. 2009).

3 The California Defendants’ argument that the Noyes Plaintiffs must identify
4 themselves by race and that only certain races have standing is not only wrong, but
5 also quite telling. The California Legislature classified its non-Black, non-Latino,
6 and non-Asian constituents as “other” on legislative materials analyzing each
7 district. *See* Noyes Ex. 1. Noyes Plaintiffs need not plead their race. Blacks,
8 Hispanics, Asians and “Other” have standing to bring a Fifteenth Amendment claim.

9 The legislative history of the enactment of the Fifteenth Amendment offers no
10 quarter to the California Defendants’ standing argument. “If there be a man in the
11 United States who needs the ballot for the protection of his manhood, his rights, and
12 privileges as an American citizen, that man is the poor landless working man. It
13 matters not whether he be a white man or a black man, the possession of the ballot
14 increases his sense of self-respect, augments his power, and wins the consideration
15 of others.” CONG. GLOBE, 40th Cong. 2d Sess. 769 (Jan. 1868) (Statement of
16 Congressman Wilson).

17 The fact that the Fifteenth Amendment protects all races as possible plaintiffs
18 has been the law of the land since Reconstruction and is only reinforced every time
19 courts have confronted the question. The Supreme Court first confronted the reach
20 of the Fifteenth Amendment in 1876 when it said, “[i]f citizens of one race having
21 certain qualifications are permitted by law to vote, those of another having the same
22 qualifications must be. Previously to this amendment, there was no constitutional
23 guaranty against this discrimination: now there is.” *United States v. Reese*, 92 U.S.
24 214, 218 (1875); *see also Ex parte Yarbrough*, 110 U.S. 651, 665 (1884) (explaining
25 that although the Fifteenth Amendment “was mainly designed for citizens of African
26 descent,”... the protection of the exercise of the right is “as necessary to the right of
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1 other citizens to vote as to the colored citizen, and to the right to vote in general as
2 to the right to be protected against discrimination.”).

3 The Fifteenth Amendment protects everyone, not just members of a favored
4 racial group. California Defendants have harmed every Californian who wants to
5 participate in a political process free from racial sorting. Using race to allocate power
6 “reinforces racial stereotypes and threatens to undermine our system of
7 representative democracy by signaling to elected officials that they represent a
8 particular racial group rather than their constituency as a whole.” *Shaw*, 509 U.S. at
9 650. For standing, Noyes Plaintiffs need only plead they are citizens who are subject
10 to power being allocated using race.

11 **III. Noyes Plaintiffs’ Fifteenth Amendment and VRA Section 2(a) Claims**
12 **are Facially Plausible.**

13 Noyes Plaintiffs pleaded that California Defendants denied their right to vote
14 in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment and Section 2 by using race to sort all
15 Californians. Defense Parties’ motions must be denied because the practice of using
16 race to allocate power is unconstitutional under the Fifteenth Amendment.

17 **A. Noyes Plaintiffs Pleaded a Fifteenth Amendment Claim.**

18 **1. Fifteenth Amendment Claims Are Analytically Distinct from**
19 **Fourteenth Amendment Claims.**

20 Defense Parties invite confusion by conflating the Fifteenth and Fourteenth
21 Amendments and subjecting the Fifteenth Amendment to Fourteenth Amendment
22 analysis. *See* ECF No. 250 at 11-13; 251-1 at 23-25; 253-1 at 21-22. This is flawed.
23 The Ninth Circuit understands what the Defense Parties do not. The Fifteenth
24 Amendment provides a distinct, independent, and quite different Constitutional
25 check than does the Fourteenth Amendment. *Davis*, 932 F.3d at 824, n.1 (“Because
26 we affirm the district court on Fifteenth Amendment grounds, we do not address
27 *Davis*’s arguments that the 2000 Plebiscite Law violates the Fourteenth Amendment,
28 the Voting Rights Act, and the Organic Act of Guam.”)

1 Noyes Plaintiffs properly pleaded a distinct Fifteenth Amendment claim
2 challenging the California Defendants’ unconstitutional use of race in drawing the
3 Prop. 50 Map.

4 Defense Parties’ assertions that the Fifteenth Amendment offers no
5 independent relief or that a Fifteenth Amendment claim must be bootstrapped to a
6 Fourteenth Amendment claim is quite confused. The Fifteenth Amendment asks
7 only one question: Did race drive the construction of the map? In this case, the
8 answer is “yes.” The Fourteenth Amendment asks more, different, and evidentiarily
9 harder questions. “Any suggestion that the Fifteenth Amendment be read
10 restrictively should be viewed with skepticism. The right to vote is foundational in
11 our democratic system.” *Davis*, 932 F.3d at 830.

12 The Fifteenth Amendment is a distinct cause of action to challenge race-based
13 redistricting, not a sidecar to the Fourteenth Amendment. The history of the
14 Reconstruction Amendments as well as how courts treat claims under each
15 Amendment help resolve the confusion.

16 First, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were passed to serve different
17 purposes. The Fourteenth Amendment was passed by Congress in June 1866, and
18 the Fifteenth Amendment was passed by a different Congress in February 1869. The
19 Fifteenth Amendment’s enactment was centered on the need and desire for universal
20 suffrage. *See* JOHN MABRY MATTHEWS, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL HISTORY OF THE
21 FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT 21-22 (The Johns Hopkins Press 1909). Between 1866 and
22 1869, unionist White citizens in the South—sometimes derisively called
23 “carpetbaggers”—experienced lawlessness and murder. Congressman Morton
24 explained the situation as such:

25 Congress had attempted the work of reconstruction through the
26 constitutional amendment by leaving the suffrage with the white men,
27 and by leaving with the white people of the South the question as to
28 when the colored people should exercise the right of suffrage, if ever;
but when it was found that those white men were as rebellious as ever,
that they hated this Government more bitterly than ever; when it was

1 found that they persecuted the loyal men, both white and black, in their
2 midst...then it became apparent to all men of intelligence that
3 reconstruction could not take place upon the basis of the white
4 population, and something else must be done.

5 CONG. GLOBE, 40th Cong. Sess. S.p. 725 (Jan. 1868) (Statement of Congressman
6 Morton).

7 The history of Reconstruction is not the only evidence that the Fourteenth and
8 Fifteenth Amendments are independent and analytically distinct. Courts consistently
9 treat the Amendments differently. Defense Parties argue that challenges to
10 legislative maps drawn for racial purposes are not justiciable under the Fifteenth
11 Amendment alone and, instead, are either only cognizable as Fourteenth
12 Amendment challenges or when the claim is brought under both the Fourteenth and
13 Fifteenth Amendments. ECF Nos. 250 at 13; 251-1 at 23-25; 253-1 at 21-24. This
14 defense is flat wrong.

15 First, California Defendants' argument that a Fifteenth Amendment claim
16 alleging unconstitutional redistricting does not exist, ECF No. 253-1 at 21-22, is
17 directly contracted by both *Callais* and *Gomillion*. In both cases, the Supreme Court
18 addressed the unconstitutional use of race in redistricting in the Fifteenth
19 Amendment context. *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950, at **50-55; *Gomillion*, 364
20 U.S. at 347-48.

21 Next, Defense Parties' argument that Noyes Plaintiffs did not plead a
22 "traditional" racial gerrymandering claim that is subject to the same standards as
23 claims under the Fourteenth Amendment, ECF Nos. 250 at 13; 251-1 at 23-24, 253-
24 1 at 21-22, wrongly assumes that claims alleging unconstitutional redistricting are
25 only cognizable in the equal protection context. Redistricting can be challenged
26 under either the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment, and each claim is subject to a
27 quite different analysis.
28

1 The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment “prevents a State,
2 in the absence of ‘sufficient justification,’ from ‘separating its citizens into different
3 voting districts on the basis of race.’” *Cooper v. Harris*, 581 U.S. 285, 291 (2017)
4 (internal citations omitted).

5 The Fifteenth Amendment, on the other hand, prohibits “intentional racial
6 discrimination.” *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950, at *36. The Supreme Court
7 reaffirmed “what the Fifteenth Amendment prohibits: present-day intentional racial
8 discrimination regarding voting.” *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950, at *47. The
9 Supreme Court emphasized the importance and breadth of the Fifteenth Amendment
10 when it said, “In light of the text and the unique importance of the Fifteenth
11 Amendment, where there is any doubt about the Fifteenth Amendment’s boundaries
12 we err on the side of inclusiveness.” *Davis*, 932 F.3d at 830.

13 Under the Fifteenth Amendment, “all citizens, regardless of race, have an
14 interest in selecting officials who make policies on their behalf.” *Rice*, 528 U.S. at
15 523 (holding that, “[u]nder the Fifteenth Amendment, voters are treated not as
16 members of a distinct race but as members of the whole citizenry”). The Fifteenth
17 Amendment’s “prohibition on race-based voting restrictions is both fundamental and
18 absolute.” *Davis*, 932 F.3d at 832. “Unlike the Fourteenth Amendment[], there is *no*
19 *room* for a compelling state interest defense, as the Fifteenth Amendment’s
20 prohibition is *absolute*.” *Prejean v. Foster*, 227 F.3d 504, 519 (5th Cir. 2000)
21 (emphasis added). Defendant-Intervenor LULAC attempts to minimize the value of
22 how the *Prejean* court distinguished the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, ECF
23 No. 251-1 at 24-25, but the Fifth Circuit was clear: “Redistricting legislation must
24 still pass Fifteenth Amendment muster.” *Id.*

25 The Supreme Court recognized the difference between Fourteenth and
26 Fifteenth Amendment claims in its request for supplemental briefing in *Callais*. The
27 Court asked the parties to address the question: “Whether the State’s intentional
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1 creation of a second majority-minority congressional district violates the Fourteenth
2 or Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.” *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950,
3 at **27-28 (emphasis added). The Supreme Court did not treat the two Amendments
4 in the redistricting context as equals, and neither should this Court.

5 **2. Noyes Plaintiffs Alleged Facts Sufficient to Support the**
6 **Fifteenth Amendment Claim.**

7 Prop. 50 violates the Fifteenth Amendment because race was used to allocate
8 power and produce Congressional maps drawn deliberately on account of race.
9 Regardless of whether partisanship was the “impetus,” *Abbott v. League of United*
10 *Latin Am. Citizens*, 607 U.S. , 146 S. Ct. 418, 420 (2025) (Alito, J., concurring),
11 the Prop. 50 Map is unconstitutional because every district line was drawn by sorting
12 the electorate based on their race. California has “refused to take no for an answer
13 and continued to circumvent the Fifteenth Amendment’s prohibition.” *Shaw*, 509
14 U.S. at 639.

15 The allegations in the Noyes Plaintiffs’ Complaint state a cause of action
16 under the Fifteenth Amendment that aligns with the Supreme Court’s analysis in
17 *Callais*. Noyes Plaintiffs pleaded facts that support a Fifteenth Amendment
18 violation.

19 First, Noyes Plaintiffs alleged Prop. 50 was drawn with racial intent with
20 direct evidence including admissions by Mapmaker Mitchell and the legislators who
21 passed Prop. 50. ECF No. 240 ¶¶62-73, 78-87. *See Bethune-Hill v. Va. State Bd. of*
22 *Elections*, 580 U.S. 178, 191 (2017) (ruling that a Plaintiff can establish racial
23 redistricting with “direct evidence of the legislative purpose and intent or other
24 compelling circumstantial evidence.”).

25 Before this case was filed, Mapmaker Mitchell was forthcoming about his
26 racial goals when drawing the map that would become the Prop. 50 Map. Mapmaker
27 Mitchell said the “number one thing that [he] first started thinking about” was
28

1 “drawing a replacement Latino majority/minority district in the middle of Los
2 Angeles.” ECF No. 240 ¶63. That is direct evidence of a racial purpose.

3 Mapmaker Mitchell incorporated the concerns of HOPE about any
4 “elimination of a majority/minority Latino district within the area of Los Angeles
5 gateway cities.” ECF No. 240 ¶64.

6 Mapmaker Mitchell confirmed a formal “analysis” was conducted and that the
7 Prop. 50 Map “improves the opportunity for Latino voters to elect candidates of
8 choice in two more districts than the existing plan.” ECF No. 240 ¶66.

9 These pieces of direct evidence alone are constitutionally fatal, but Mapmaker
10 Mitchell went further.

11 The Complaint also contains Mapmaker Mitchell’s statements that the map
12 “will be great for the Latino community in...that they ensure that the Latino districts
13 that are the VRA seats are bolstered in order to make them most effective,
14 particularly in the Central Valley.” ECF No. 240 ¶67. Mapmaker Mitchell’s
15 expressions of racial intent are direct evidence of unconstitutional racial sorting. *See*
16 *also* ECF No. 240 ¶¶65, 68-77.

17 Defendant-Intervenor DCCC claims the statements of Mapmaker Mitchell
18 cannot be imputed to the Legislature and therefore Noyes Plaintiffs have not met
19 their burden of alleging discriminatory intent. ECF No. 250 at 17-19. Not so. Noyes
20 Plaintiffs’ Complaint connects Mapmaker Mitchell to the Legislature by alleging he
21 spoke with the Chief of Staff to the Speaker of the General Assembly and then
22 submitting the map that would become the Prop. 50 Map to the Legislature. ECF
23 No. 240 ¶56; *See also* Noyes Exs. 1, 2. The fact that Defendant-Intervenor DCCC
24 acted as an intermediary between Mapmaker Mitchell and the Legislature does not
25 negate the connection.

26 Even if Mapmaker Mitchell’s statements of racial intent cannot be imputed to
27 the Legislature, Noyes Plaintiffs pleaded in the Complaint a parade of statements
28

1 made by California legislators evidencing that racial purpose saturated the passage
2 of Prop. 50. ECF No. 240 ¶¶78-87; *see also supra*, Argument § I.

- 3 • Republican-led states are redrawing their congressional districts “with
4 the explicit aim of diluting Black and Brown representation and
5 power.” ECF No. 240 ¶79.
- 6 • “A Latino voice in Texas is worth one third of the representation as a
7 white voice. A Black voter in Texas is worth one fifth of the
8 representation of a white voter in Texas. I didn’t say three fifths. There
9 was no compromise. I said one fifth. That is the kind of
10 gerrymandering, that is the kind of theft that they are perpetuating. And
11 we can’t just sit by and let it happen.” ECF No. 240 ¶79.
- 12 • “This is about whether a Latino child in Texas, a Black family in
13 Florida, or an immigration community in California has a voice in their
14 own democracy.” ECF No. 240 ¶80.
- 15 • “We may not even have any Black people serving in office to have
16 representation. It’s about ten African American members of Congress
17 that could be wiped away in Congress if we don’t stand up and be
18 counted.” ECF No. 240 ¶81.
- 19 • “They want to silence the voices of Latino voters, Black voters, API
20 voters, and LGBTQ voters.” ECF No. 240 ¶82.
- 21 • “Black Texans will lose much of their power, being reduced to about a
22 fifth of what their power was before this gross attack.” ECF No. 240
23 ¶83.
- 24 • “Texas once saw Black political power rise during reconstruction, as it
25 had across much of the country, only to be stripped away by the Black
26 codes, and Jim Crow, and racial terror, poll taxes, white-only primaries
27
28

1 that cut Black voter rolls in Texas from over 10,000 to just a few
2 thousand.” ECF No. 240 ¶83.

- 3 • Prop. 50 “makes no changes to historic Black districts in Oakland and
4 the Los Angeles area and retains and expands Voting Rights Act
5 districts that empower Latino voters to elect their candidates of choice.”
6 ECF No. 240 ¶84.

7 Defendant-Intervenor LULAC’s defense that Plaintiff Tangipa’s statements
8 about the partisan nature of Prop. 50 “conclusively establishes partisan intent on
9 behalf of the legislators,” ECF No. 251-1 at 12, seems ridiculous in light of this
10 parade of racially saturated legislative statements. The Supreme Court said where,
11 as here, the inference of racial motivation is strong, “§2 of the Fifteenth Amendment
12 permits the imposition of liability without demanding that the courts engage in the
13 fraught enterprise of attempting to determine whether the state legislature as an
14 institution, as opposed to certain individual members or the State’s hired mapmaker,
15 was motivated by race.” *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950, *37.

16 Noyes Plaintiffs alleged district-specific statistical facts, statements by
17 legislators, and statements by the mapmaker himself—including *direct evidence* of
18 Mapmaker Mitchell’s racial intent in drawing the Prop. 50 Map and the California
19 Legislature’s racial intent in enacting the Prop. 50 Map. Even LULAC admits:
20 “Plaintiffs allege direct evidence of a racial gerrymander.” ECF No. 251-1 at 21.

21 The facts pleaded in the Complaint get worse for the Defense Parties.

22 Noyes Plaintiffs have also alleged expert quantitative evidence that the Latino
23 majority districts were carefully engineered to meet an intentional 52-55% band,
24 while preserving two Black influence districts. *See* ECF No. 240-11 at 62-63, ¶147.
25 This uniform percentage in an identical number of Hispanic-majority districts as the
26 prior Congressional district map, despite massive demographic shifts and walling
27 off two racially engineered districts are in the Complaint. Worse for all Defendants,
28

1 Mapmaker Mitchell made it plain that he did it all intentionally. *See* ECF No. 251-1
2 at 19.

3 The Complaint alleges that California ensured an outsized electoral impact for
4 specific racial groups at the expense of every other Californian. ECF No. 240 ¶¶141,
5 146-47.

6 Defendant-Intervenor LULAC claims that the result of five additional,
7 reliably Democrat districts, is an admission by Noyes Plaintiffs of a partisan effect—
8 believing that this evidences a failure to disentangle race from politics. *See* ECF No.
9 251-1 at 13.

10 LULAC misunderstands the law. That Prop. 50 could deliver five new
11 districts to Democrats does not overcome unconstitutional racial intent. Noyes
12 Plaintiffs do not allege that California Defendants cannot enjoy partisan redistricting
13 goals. The Fifteenth Amendment requires that race cannot be the tool to achieve that
14 outcome. Race-based redistricting is exactly what happened here. Race drew the
15 lines.

16 Noyes Plaintiffs’ Illustrative Map showed that California could have achieved
17 its partisan goals *without using race*. ECF 240-11 at 223-336. The Illustrative Map
18 also overcomes any presumption of legislative good faith to which the California
19 Legislature may have otherwise been entitled. *See Alexander*, 602 U.S. at 15.

20 Defendant-Intervenor DCCC also argues that the Complaint must be
21 dismissed for failing to do a “district-by-district” analysis and, instead, challenging
22 the map “as a whole.” ECF No. 250 at 9-10. This argument is factually untrue.
23 California Defendants admit that Noyes Plaintiffs’ expert performed a district-by-
24 district analysis to support Noyes Plaintiffs’ claim that every district was drawn with
25 racial intent. ECF Nos. 253-1 at 16; 240-11 at 1-64.

1 In the Complaint, in addition to incorporating their expert’s district-by-district
2 analysis, Noyes Plaintiffs allege specific facts about several key districts evidencing
3 that race motivated the district lines. ECF No. 240 ¶¶88-123.

4 As alleged in the Complaint, throughout the Prop. 50 legislative process,
5 legislators were presented with documents describing each new district that *only*
6 provided racial data to inform their decision. Political data was not included. Noyes
7 Ex. 1.

8 Noyes Plaintiffs alleged specific facts about the sixteen Hispanic-majority
9 districts and how the districts attained a specific HCVAP percentage. ECF No. 240
10 ¶¶95-99.

11 Noyes Plaintiffs also alleged specific facts about District 42 and 41 and how
12 in Prop. 50, the old District 42 was replaced with District 41. ECF No. 240 ¶¶100-
13 107.

14 Noyes Plaintiffs alleged specific facts about how the two Black influence
15 districts were preserved in the Prop. 50 Map where two Democrats districts could
16 have been drawn without creating a racial outcome (ECF No. 240 ¶¶108-16).
17 Partisanship yielded to racial goals in Los Angeles, twice.

18 Noyes Plaintiffs alleged specifically that District 13 demonstrates the racial
19 purpose of the Prop. 50 Map (ECF No. 240 ¶¶117-123).

20 Over and over again, the Complaint pleads facts demonstrating that California
21 Defendants used race to draw the Prop. 50 Map in violation of the Fifteenth
22 Amendment.

23 Defendant-Intervenor DCCC misapplies the standard of review and
24 misconstrues Noyes Plaintiffs’ allegations. ECF No. 250 at 19-29. DCCC argues
25 that the allegations about Districts 13, 38, and 42 are insufficient to show the districts
26 were drawn predominately by race, that the HCVAP percentages do not show racial
27 predominance, and that the allegations that Prop. 50 preserves VRA and Black-
28

1 influence districts do not establish racial predominance. These are factual quibbles
2 for another day. None of these arguments are sufficient to support dismissal under
3 Rule 12.

4 The DCCC spends eleven pages attempting to dispute alleged facts. It is as if
5 the DCCC expects Noyes Plaintiffs to have alleged enough facts to blunt every
6 alternative explanation for the allegations of racial intent the DCCC can conjure.
7 Arguing pled facts is not appropriate for a Rule 12 motion.

8 But this is not a trial, and Noyes Plaintiffs have not yet had the benefit of the
9 discovery process. DCCC asks this Court to apply a heightened pleading standard—
10 one that requires plaintiffs to go far and above the “facial plausibility” standard.
11 *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. At the motion to dismiss stage, Noyes Plaintiffs must simply
12 put forth “factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that
13 the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Glazer Cap. Mgmt., L.P. v.*
14 *Forescout Techs., Inc.*, 63 F.4th 747, 763 (9th Cir. 2023) (citing *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at
15 678)). Noyes Plaintiffs meet the appropriate standard and should not be held to
16 anything higher.

17 Even if DCCC’s arguments were appropriate at the motion to dismiss stage,
18 they miss the mark because they ask the Court to analyze every allegation of racial
19 intent in isolation. Courts have required the totality of the circumstances to govern
20 the inquiry of whether voting rights were violated. *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950,
21 at **47-48. The Complaint alleges facts that show race was used to draw the Prop.
22 50 Map. Each alleged fact need not stand alone—though some of the statements in
23 the Complaint are so squarely direct evidence of racial intent, they most certainly
24 could. The Supreme Court has acknowledged that a showing of how race was used
25 “can be made through some combination of direct and circumstantial evidence.”
26 *Alexander*, 602 U.S. at 12.

1 Third, Noyes Plaintiffs addressed DCCC’s arguments by way of the
2 Illustrative Map. ECF 240-11 at 223-336. Noyes Plaintiffs’ Expert, through an
3 Illustrative Map, demonstrated that Mapmaker Mitchell could have achieved the
4 same partisan goals without resorting to the unconstitutional use of race.

5 Noyes Plaintiffs challenge the *criteria* used to draw every district in the Prop.
6 50 Map and have put forth allegations that, when viewed as a whole, demonstrate
7 that race was the key criteria used and that race drove the Prop. 50 Map. ECF No.
8 240 ¶¶62-123.

9 Thus, the allegations plausibly allege that the Prop. 50 Map was drawn with
10 racial intent in direct violation of the Fifteenth Amendment.

11 **B. Noyes Plaintiffs Pleaded a Section 2 Claim.**

12 The Supreme Court reaffirmed that “subsection(a) [of Section 2 of the VRA]
13 means that a districting map may run afoul of §2 if it ‘results in a denial or
14 abridgment’ of the right to vote ‘on account of race or color.’” *Callais*, 2026 U.S.
15 LEXIS 1950, at *31. The focus of Section 2 “must be enforcement of the Fifteenth
16 Amendment’s prohibition on *intentional* discrimination.” *Id.* at *36 (emphasis
17 added).

18 Section 2 entitles a voter to “nothing less and nothing more” than the
19 “opportunity” to contribute their vote to a winning cause that results from “the
20 application of the State’s combination of permissible criteria.” *Callais*, 2026 U.S.
21 LEXIS 1950, at *35. In other words, minority voters are entitled to nothing less and
22 nothing more than the same opportunity as the rest of the electorate to contribute
23 their votes to a winning cause so long as that opportunity was created using
24 permissible criteria. Because California Defendants used race to allocate power,
25 California Defendants violated Section 2.

26 Noyes Plaintiffs’ Complaint aligns directly with the Supreme Court’s ruling
27 in *Callais* for Fifteenth Amendment and Section 2 claims. Noyes Plaintiffs met the
28

1 disentanglement burden by putting forth an Illustrative Map that demonstrates the
2 same political goals could have been achieved without using race, putting forth
3 evidence that California legislators were motivated by race, and putting forth
4 evidence that Mapmaker Mitchell used race to draw the district lines with preferred
5 racial outcomes. *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950, *40.

6 Defense Parties argue that Noyes Plaintiffs have not alleged a proper “vote
7 dilution” claim under the VRA. Noyes Plaintiffs never tried.

8 Noyes Plaintiffs allege that by allocating power based on race to preferred
9 racial groups, every other racial group’s right to vote has been abridged or denied.
10 That is a well pleaded violation of Section 2. A constitutionally compliant map
11 “results from the application of the State’s combination of *permissible* criteria”—of
12 which race is not one. *Callais*, 2026 U.S. LEXIS 1950, at *35 (emphasis added).

13 California Defendants argue Noyes Plaintiffs did not allege any of the
14 *Arlington Heights* factors, *Vill. of Arlington Heights v. Metro. Hous. Dev. Corp.*, 429
15 U.S. 252 (1977). *Arlington Heights* is about evidence—what constitutes relevant
16 circumstantial evidence of racial intent. Plaintiffs do not need circumstantial
17 evidence when so much direct evidence of racial intent exists. Plaintiffs do not need
18 *Arlington Heights* when a long parade of direct evidence is marching through the
19 Complaint.

20 California Defendants violated Section 2 by drawing a map to maximize the
21 electoral impact of Black and Latino voters and in doing so, denied or abridged the
22 right to vote of millions of Californians.

23 **C. A Referendum Cannot Absolve a Constitutional Violation**

24 The effect of a referendum was hardly briefed the last time this issue was
25 before the Court. Thankfully the Supreme Court resolved the matter in 1964. *Lucas*
26 *v. Forty-Fourth Gen. Assembly* controls the question. 377 U.S. 713 (1964).

1 Unconstitutional maps cannot be absolved by submitting them to the voters.
2 In *Lucas v. Forty-Fourth Gen. Assembly*, the Supreme Court held, “the fact that an
3 apportionment plan is adopted in a popular referendum is insufficient to sustain its
4 constitutionality or to induce a court of equity to refuse to act. . . . ‘One’s right to life,
5 liberty, and property . . . and other fundamental rights may not be submitted to vote;
6 they depend on the outcome of no elections.’ A citizen’s constitutional rights can
7 hardly be infringed simply because a majority of the people choose that it be.” *Lucas*,
8 377 U.S. at 736-37 (internal citations omitted).

9 A referendum provides no sanctuary to a map drawn using racial means and
10 with racial goals. Allocating power using race remains contrary to the Constitution,
11 even if a majority of voters subsequently ratify the legislature’s allocation.

12 Defense Parties squirm against this Constitutional truth. ECF Nos. 250 at 15-
13 16; 251-1 at 9-11; 253-1 at 11-13. The constitutional rights of citizens cannot be left
14 to the electorate and “[t]he sovereignty of the people is itself subject to those
15 constitutional limitations which have been duly adopted and remain unrepealed.”
16 *Hunter v. Erickson*, 393 U.S. 385, 392 (1969); *Palmore v. Sidoti*, 466 U.S. 429, 433
17 (1984) (“Private biases may be outside the reach of the law, but the law cannot,
18 directly or indirectly, give them effect.”).

19 Noyes Plaintiffs are not required to concoct some novel means of gauging the
20 will of “the voters” who enacted Prop. 50.

21 The Constitution, not the will of the masses, governs here. Absolving
22 unconstitutional legislation with a referendum creates “perverse incentives for the
23 governor and the state legislature to shroud their unlawful racial designs and package
24 their actions in more popular terms for the public.” ECF No. 216 at 72 (Lee, J.
25 dissenting).

1 Imagine the kinds of racial mischief and discrimination that could follow if
2 legislators can absolve themselves of unconstitutional racial intent by merely
3 holding a referendum.

4 What if a state legislature intended to discriminate against Black voters so
5 they put a literacy test requirement to a vote? Would *Guinn v. United States*, 238
6 U.S. 347 (1915) and *United States v. Mississippi*, 380 U.S. 128 (1965) have come
7 out differently in that scenario?

8 Or what if a state legislature enacted a grandfather clause by putting it to a
9 referendum vote? Would that have changed the outcome of *Myers v. Anderson*, 238
10 U.S. 368 (1915)?

11 What if a majority voted to exclude all Black citizens from city limits? Would
12 the outcome of *Gomillion v. Lightfoot*, 364 U.S. 339 (1960) differ?

13 Glance at our country’s history, and you can easily contemplate the civil rights
14 violations and Constitutional abuses if state legislatures could seek absolution from
15 a public vote.

16 Practical problems arise by making the intent of the public a relevant inquiry.
17 Doing so makes the intent of every single voter in California relevant and
18 presumably in the reach of discovery. So much for the secrecy of the ballot.

19 The Ninth Circuit recognized the implications on ballot secrecy. “If the true
20 motive is to be ascertained not through speculation but through a probing of the
21 private attitudes of the voters, the inquiry would entail an *intolerable* invasion of the
22 privacy that must protect an exercise of the franchise.” *S. Alameda Spanish Speaking*
23 *Org. v. Union City*, 424 F.2d 291, 295 (9th Cir. 1970) (emphasis added); *see also*
24 *Kirksey v. Jackson*, 663 F.2d 659, 662 (5th Cir. 1981) (finding that an inquiry “into
25 the motives of voters may very well constitute an unwarranted and unconstitutional
26 undermining of one of the most fundamental rights of the citizens under our
27 constitutional form of government”).

1 Additional practical evidentiary problems plague this novel intent inquiry,
2 including those highlighted in Judge Lee’s dissenting opinion. He explained, “[w]e
3 cannot discern the intent of 11 million Californians for redrawing a single
4 congressional district when they voted on a statewide referendum that changed all
5 52 congressional districts.” ECF No. 216 at 72 (Lee, J. dissenting)

6 This is not to say that evidence of voter intent could *never* be relevant to
7 constitutional questions, rather voter intent cannot be the *determinative* issue. The
8 cases cited by Defense Parties support this understanding by analyzing voter intent
9 as just one factor in a greater analysis to discern discriminatory intent and do not
10 support dismissal of the Complaint. The Court in *Washington v. Seattle Sch. Dist.*
11 *No. 1.*, 458 U.S. 457 (1982), did not solely look at the intent of the voters to
12 determine whether the initiative had a racial purpose, nor did the case turn on the
13 intent of the voters. 458 U.S. at 471-74. Similarly, in *City of Los Angeles v. Cnty. of*
14 *Kern*, 462 F. Supp. 2d 1105, 1113-14 (C.D. Cal. 2006), in addition to looking at the
15 ballot campaign for discriminatory intent, the Ninth Circuit looked at the stated
16 purposes of the challenged measure.

17 Regardless, *Lucas* controls the role of any referendum.

18 ***

19 Noyes Plaintiffs present a facially plausible claim that both Mapmaker
20 Mitchell and the Legislature drew and enacted Prop. 50 with racial intent in violation
21 of the Fifteenth Amendment and Section 2(a) of the VRA. Defense Parties’ motions
22 to dismiss must be denied.

23 **IV. The Eleventh Amendment Does Not Bar the Claims Against Governor**
24 **Newsom.**

25 Governor Newsom is a proper Defendant, and he is not entitled to Eleventh
26 Amendment protections. *Ex parte Young* provides an exception to sovereign
27 immunity when “an officer of the State [is] a party defendant in a suit to enjoin the
28

1 enforcement of an act alleged to be unconstitutional” when such officer has some
2 connection with the enforcement of the act. *Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123, 157
3 (1908); *Los Angeles Cnty. Bar Ass’n v. March Fong Eu*, 979 F.2d 697, 704 (9th Cir.
4 1992). “An official-capacity suit for injunctive relief is properly brought against
5 persons who ‘would be responsible for implementing any injunctive relief.’” *R.W.*
6 *v. Columbia Basin Coll.*, 77 F.4th 1214, 1223 (9th Cir. 2023) (internal citations
7 omitted).

8 Governor Newsom is not protected by the Eleventh Amendment because he
9 was sued in his official capacity for injunctive relief from implementing an
10 unconstitutional Congressional district map and under the California Constitution,
11 “[t]he supreme executive power of this State is vested in the Governor.” Cal. Const.
12 Art V, § 1; Ex. 240 ¶¶38, 135.

13 CONCLUSION

14 For the foregoing reasons, Defense Parties’ motions to dismiss should be
15 denied. No longer should a government be permitted to unjustly separate its citizens
16 by race. The Fifteenth Amendment rights of every person—no matter their skin
17 color—must be protected. Noyes Plaintiffs further pray for all other relief, at law or
18 in equity, to which they may be justly entitled.

1 DATE: May 22, 2026
2

3 Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

The undersigned counsel of record for Plaintiff Mitch Noyes, Holden Lomeli, and Anthony McBroom, certifies that this brief contains 8,987 words, which complies with this Court’s order (ECF No. 257).

DATED: May 22, 2026

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Joseph Nixon, do hereby certify that service of a true and correct copy of this Response has been forwarded to all counsel of record via electronic notification and sent to non-parties via regular and/or certified mail.

DATED: May 22, 2026

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