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Plaintiffs file this response in opposition to the Intervenor-Defendants' motion to dismiss. See Interv. Mot. (Doc. 104). The Intervenors' motion raises most of the same arguments as the Secretary's motion to dismiss (Doc. 101). To aid the Court's review, Plaintiffs incorporate their arguments made in response to the Secretary, to the extent those same arguments are made by the Intervenors. Plaintiffs expand in this response on the unique arguments made by the Intervenors.

ARGUMENT

I. The RNC and the NVGOP have plausibly alleged harm to their core mission.

Courts generally "have no difficulty concluding" that organizations suffer an injury "attributable to the State" in NVRA cases when the Defendants' violations disrupt the organizations' mission. Nat'l Council of La Raza v. Cegavske, 800 F.3d 1032, 1041 (9th Cir. 2015). The amended complaint alleges that Defendants' violation of the NVRA inflates the voter rolls, which directly injures the RNC and NVGOP's mission to elect Republican candidates and turn out Republican voters. Amend. Compl. (Doc. 98) ¶¶13-20, 23-26. "[T]here can be no question" that harm to the organizations' core mission is an "injury in fact." Havens Realty Corp. v. Coleman, 455 U.S. 363, 379 (1982); see also FDA v. All. for Hippocratic Med., 602 U.S. 367, 395 (2024).

The Intervenors claim that Plaintiffs don't "explain" those injuries. Interv. Mot. at 9. But the amended complaint is full of details explaining exactly how bloated rolls injure the RNC and NVGOP's mission. The RNC and NVGOP rely on registration numbers to form their electoral strategies and to advise candidates. Amend. Compl. ¶¶15, 17. Inflated rolls cause the RNC and NVGOP to spend limited funds on those efforts, contacting voters who are not registered or eligible to vote. ¶¶14-15. The RNC and NVGOP must divert funds from voter-registration and get-out-the-vote initiatives, which are essential to the RNC and NVGOP's mission to elect Republican candidates. *Id.* Inflated rolls harm the RNC and NVGOP's ballot-chase efforts by

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resulting in more ineligible voters receiving mail ballots. ¶16. And all of these injuries harm "the core electoral missions" of the RNC and NVGOP. ¶18, 25.

The Intervenors suggest that these injuries don't suffice because they're just "ordinary campaign expenses." Interv. Mot. at 8-9. But a "diversion-of-resources theory does not require a plaintiff to pursue an entirely new mission in order to gain standing." Black Voters Matter Fund v. Raffensperger, 508 F. Supp. 3d 1283, 1292 (N.D. Ga. 2020). In fact, showing that the defendants' violations "affected and interfered" with the plaintiffs' "core business activities" is the heart of organizational standing. All. for Hippocratic Med., 602 U.S. at 395. And the "core business" of the RNC is "electing Republican candidates and turn out Republican voters in local, state, and federal elections." Amend. Compl. ¶13. By discounting Plaintiffs' injuries because they affect Plaintiffs' core activities, the Intervenors get it backwards. So long as the complaint "alleges that Plaintiffs expended additional resources that they would not otherwise have expended, and in ways that they would not have expended them," the plaintiffs have standing. Nat'l Council of La Raza, 800 F.3d at 1039; see also Tex. Democratic Party v. Benkiser, 459 F.3d 582, 586 (5th Cir. 2006) (Texas Democratic Party had standing to challenge a Republican candidate's removal from the ballot because it would have to rework its campaign).

Moreover, that the RNC and NVGOP might spend *some money* on ballot-chase efforts and other programs absent Defendants' violations does not mean that the additional expenses don't harm their mission. In *La Raza*, the Ninth Circuit held that a voter-registration organization had standing under the NVRA because "[r]esources Plaintiffs put toward registering someone who would likely have been registered by the State, had it complied with the NVRA, are resources they would have spent on some other aspect of their organizational purpose." *Nat'l Council of La Raza*, 800 F.3d at 1040. Swap out voter-registration for voter-turnout, and *La Raza* describes this case: "Because Nevada automatically sends all active voters a mail ballot" the RNC must "divert resources to ensure it is chasing mail ballots of eligible voters, rather

than ballots mailed to voters who are no longer eligible to vote." Amend. Compl. ¶16. So long as "a portion of the resources" spent on an activity is attributable to counteracting the challenged law, an organization has standing. *ACORN v. Fowler*, 178 F.3d 350, 361 (5th Cir. 1999); see also Havens Realty, 455 U.S. at 379 (holding that plaintiff organization had standing because it was forced to divert more resources toward investigating the defendant's "racially discriminatory steering practices" because of the challenged conduct).

The Intervenors' traceability argument suffers from the same problem. They suggest that because the Plaintiffs don't know whether a marginal voter is on the rolls due to error, they can't show that their injuries are traceable to Defendants' violations. Interv. Mot. at 9-10. That misunderstands how the Plaintiffs use voter rolls. The RNC and NVGOP rely "on voter registration lists to determine [their] plans and budgets," for example. Amend. Compl. ¶14. They don't make those decisions on a voter-by-voter basis. But when a state or county has hundreds of thousands of ineligible voters on the rolls, and "more registered voters than they have adult citizens who are over the age of 18," ¶4, it impedes the Plaintiffs' ability form strategies and run an effective campaign, ¶¶15-17.

In any event, when an organization "divert[s] more resources to accomplishing its goals" because of a challenged law, it suffers an "injury in fact," even if "the added cost has not been estimated and may be slight." Fla. State Conf. of NAACP v. Browning, 522 F.3d 1153, 1165 (11th Cir. 2008) (emphasis added) (quoting Crawford v. Marion Cnty. Election Bd., 472 F.3d 949, 951 (7th Cir. 2007), aff'd, 553 U.S. 181 (2008)). The amended complaint contains detailed allegations of how bloated rolls force the RNC and NVGOP to waste a variety of advocacy, education, and strategic resources. "It is these wasted resources, which [Plaintiffs] could have put ... toward any other use ... that provide [Plaintiffs] with standing." ACORN, 178 F.3d at 361 (emphasis added).

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1	Just this week, the Southern District of Mississippi ruled that similar facts is	
2	affidavits were enough to find standing for the RNC and Mississippi Republican Part	
3	on summary judgment. RNC v. Wetzel, Doc. 104, No. 1:24-cv-25 (S.D. Miss. July 28	
4	2024). Here, the allegations must be taken as true. Any they allege "[s]uch concret	
5	and demonstrable injury to the organization's activities" that it would be "imprope	
6	for the District Court to dismiss for lack of standing." Havens Realty, 455 U.S. at 379	
7	CONCLUSION	
8	The Court should deny the Intervenors' motion to dismiss.	
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10	Dated: July 30, 2024	Respectfully submitted,
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