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8  
 9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 10 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

11 DONALD J. TRUMP FOR PRESIDENT,  
 INC.; REPUBLICAN NATIONAL  
 12 COMMITTEE; and NEVADA  
 REPUBLICAN PARTY,

13 Plaintiffs,

14 vs.

15 BARBARA CEGAVSKE, in her official  
 16 capacity as Nevada Secretary of State,

17 Defendant,

18 and

19 DNC SERVICES  
 CORPORATION/DEMOCRATIC  
 20 NATIONAL COMMITTEE, DCCC,  
 and  
 21 NEVADA STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

22 Intervenor-  
23 Defendants,

24 and

25 PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE AND  
 WALKER RIVER PAIUTE TRIBE,

26 Proposed Intervenor-  
27 Defendants.

Case No. 2:20-cv-01445-JCM-VCF

**STATE'S REPLY IN SUPPORT  
OF ITS MOTION TO DISMISS**

28

1 Defendant Barbara Cegavske, in her capacity as Nevada Secretary of State and on  
2 behalf of the State of Nevada (collectively the “State”), by and through counsel, Aaron D.  
3 Ford, Attorney General, Gregory L. Zunino, Deputy Solicitor General, and Craig Newby,  
4 Deputy Solicitor General, hereby submit this reply in support of the State’s motion to  
5 dismiss Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint (ECF No. 29). The State’s motion to dismiss (ECF  
6 No. 37) seeks dismissal pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

7 DATED this 15th day of September 2020.

8 AARON D. FORD  
9 Attorney General

10 By: /s/Gregory L. Zunino  
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12 Deputy Solicitor General  
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## 14 POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

### 15 I. INTRODUCTION

16 In their opposition to the State’s motion to dismiss (ECF No. 42), Plaintiffs focus  
17 almost exclusively on organizational standing as opposed to the standing of their  
18 individual members and associates. In so doing, they implicitly rely upon the unstated  
19 premise that their right to sue as an organization is divorced from the standing  
20 requirements applicable to their individual members and associates. This is a false  
21 premise. Plaintiffs have no right to sue as an organization if there is no injury to their  
22 individual members and associates. And the Trump campaign fund, namely Donald J.  
23 Trump for President, Inc. (Trump, Inc.), has no right to use the organizational standing of  
24 the Republican National Committee (RNC) and the Nevada Republican Party (NV GOP)  
25 as a proxy for its own organizational standing. Plaintiffs are not, as they suggest,  
26 engaged in a monolithic venture to support Republican voters and Republican candidates.  
27 Trump, Inc. exists to support its candidate and only its candidate.

28 In fact, Trump, Inc. does not claim to have members or associates other than  
President Donald J. Trump. Additionally, Trump, Inc. does not explain how Nevada’s

1 election laws have injured or disadvantaged the President. The alleged injury of vote  
2 dilution does not apply to the President because the President does not vote in Nevada.  
3 Any other injury to the President is left to the imagination. The Amended Complaint  
4 (ECF No. 29) contains not a single factual allegation that sheds light on Plaintiffs'  
5 implied allegation that Nevada's election laws impact the President's electoral prospects.  
6 The Amended Complaint suffers from the same deficiency to the extent it implies that  
7 Nevada's own Republican candidates have been handicapped in their bids for various  
8 state and federal offices. There are no facts in the Amended Complaint to support this  
9 assertion, even though it is the apparent foundation for Plaintiffs' claim to associational  
10 standing.

11 Given these pleading deficiencies, the State has expressly challenged the  
12 organizational standing of Trump, Inc., apparently without rebuttal. The State has not  
13 so challenged the organizational standing of the RNC and the NV GOP because the RNC  
14 and NV GOP would have organizational standing but for the lack of an injury to their  
15 individual members. The State's challenge to the standing of individual members and  
16 associates necessarily defeats any claim to organizational or associational standing on the  
17 part of the RNC or the NV GOP. In other words, the RNC and NV GOP cannot claim to  
18 be injured as the result of having to divert resources in defense of nonexistent injuries to  
19 its members and associates. As discussed in the State's motion to dismiss (ECF No. 37 at  
20 14), an organizational plaintiff who claims to have suffered an injury due to a diversion of  
21 resources "must [] show that it would have suffered some other injury if it had not  
22 diverted resources to counteracting the problem." *Valle del Sol Inc.*, 732 F.3d at 1018  
23 (quoting *La Asociacion de Trabajadores de Lake Forest v. Lake Forest*, 624 F.3d 1083,  
24 1088 (9th Cir. 2010)).

25 If their individual members and associates have no standing, then the RNC and  
26 the NV GOP have no grounds to claim standing based upon an alleged diversion of their  
27 resources. In other words, the RNC and the NV GOP cannot argue that they have been  
28 forced to divert their resources in support of members and associates who have suffered

1 no injuries. The only conceivable basis for their claim to standing in this case is their  
2 assertion that their members will suffer from “vote dilution” if the Court does not enjoin  
3 the mailing of ballots to Nevada’s voters (ECF No. 37 at ¶¶ 6, 31, 32, 34, 102, 125, 140,  
4 154, 168 and 169). This is highly speculative, so speculative in fact that there is not a  
5 single case on point suggesting that vote dilution constitutes an injury in the pre-election  
6 context.

## 7 **II. ARGUMENT**

8 Plaintiffs will not, as they claim, suffer an injury that can be fairly traced to the  
9 implementation and application of Nevada’s vote-by-mail legislation. See Assembly Bill  
10 No. 4 of the 32nd Special Session (2020) of the Nevada Legislature, Act of August 3, 2020,  
11 ch. 3, 2020 Nev. Stat. 18, §§ 1–88 (AB 4). As discussed above, Plaintiffs must necessarily  
12 premise their standing to bring this lawsuit upon a presumed injury of “vote dilution” to  
13 their members, as there is not another factual allegation in the Amended Complaint that  
14 even hints at an injury to any other person. Plaintiffs cite *Bush v. Gore* as support for the  
15 proposition that potential or threatened vote dilution can amount to an injury sufficient  
16 to support standing in federal court (ECF No. 37 at ¶¶ 35–37, 125, 140–142, 145, 146,  
17 149, 154–156, 159–161). See 531 U.S. 98 (2000). As noted previously, *Bush v. Gore* has  
18 little persuasive value because it was issued *per curiam*, indicating that it was fact  
19 specific. The text of opinion includes the following caveat:

20 The recount process, in its features here described, is  
21 inconsistent with the minimum procedures necessary to protect  
22 the fundamental right of each voter in the special instance of a  
23 statewide recount under the authority of a single state judicial  
officer. Our consideration is limited to the present  
circumstances, for the problem of equal protection in election  
processes generally presents many complexities.

24 *Id.* at 109.

25 The late Justice Antonin Scalia reportedly used an expletive to describe the equal  
26 protection rationale for the decision. Evan W. Thomas, *FIRST: SANDRA DAY O’CONNOR*  
27 (Random House 2019), p. 332. Aside from its questionable legal reasoning, *Bush v. Gore*  
28 addressed a post-election situation, specifically the now infamous “hanging chad”

1 situation, which was qualitatively different than any conceivable election outcome in  
2 Nevada. 531 U.S. at 105–107. *Bush v. Gore* provides no support for a requested pre-  
3 election order enjoining the distribution of mail-in ballots to Nevada’s voters. The claims  
4 here are based entirely upon speculation that AB 4 has increased the risk of voter fraud,  
5 but the Amended Complaint includes no factual allegations demonstrating that election  
6 workers have failed to competently perform their duties, or performed them in an  
7 arbitrary and capricious fashion. In fact, three of the claims in this case do not implicate  
8 voter fraud at all. These claims challenge provisions of law that allegedly undermine the  
9 uniformity of election administration (ECF No. 37 at ¶¶ 124–138, 140–152, and 154–164).  
10 According to the uniformity argument, some voters may be subject to greater burdens  
11 than other voters if processes and procedures are not uniform from county to county. This  
12 is no less speculative than the claims about an increased risk of voter fraud.

13 To the extent that election workers might do something unexpected during or after  
14 the election, as in *Bush v. Gore*, those claims are not ripe for review. To allege an injury  
15 of vote dilution prior to an election is to allege that all lawful votes will be diluted relative  
16 to the total number of votes cast, both lawful and unlawful. However, there is simply no  
17 way to quantify or evaluate how vote dilution may impact individual voters or discrete  
18 groups of voters. Arguments about prospective vote dilution are analogous to claims about  
19 prospective tax fraud or fiscal mismanagement. For example, electronic filing processes  
20 arguably make our tax system more vulnerable to tax fraud. When people commit tax  
21 fraud by filing fraudulent electronic tax returns claiming credits or refunds that are not  
22 due, all taxpayers presumably suffer an abstract injury because they are forced to bear  
23 more than their fair share of the aggregate tax burden; the burden is distributed  
24 unevenly across the citizenry as a whole. The U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly  
25 rejected claims to standing premised upon the disproportionality of tax burdens:

26 Plaintiffs' principal claim that the franchise tax credit depletes  
27 state funds to which they contribute through their taxes, and  
28 thus diminishes the total funds available for lawful uses and  
imposes disproportionate burdens on them, is insufficient to  
establish standing under Article III. This Court has  
denied *federal* taxpayers standing under Article III to object to a

1 particular expenditure of federal funds simply because they are  
2 taxpayers. ... This rationale applies with undiminished force to  
3 state taxpayers who allege simply that a state fiscal decision  
will deplete the fisc and impose disproportionate burdens on  
them.

4 *Daimler Chrysler Corp. v. Cuno*, 547 U.S. 332, 333 (2006).

5 The same distribution principle is true of vote dilution. The alleged  
6 disproportionality is an abstraction with no quantifiable injury to an individual voter or  
7 group of voters. In fact, the vote dilution problem is indistinguishable from the multitude  
8 of other governance problems that affect the citizenry of the United States as a whole.  
9 “The proposition that all constitutional provisions are enforceable by any citizen simply  
10 because citizens are the ultimate beneficiaries of those provisions has no boundaries.”  
11 *Valley Forge Christian College v. Americans United for Separation of Church and*  
12 *State*, 454 U.S. 464, 485 (1982) (quoting *Schlesinger v. Reservists Committee to Stop*  
13 *the War*, 418 U.S. 202, 227 (1974)). “It is one thing for a court to hear an individual’s  
14 complaint that certain specific government action will cause that person private  
15 competitive injury . . . but it is another matter to allow a citizen to call on the courts  
16 to resolve abstract questions.” *Schlesinger*, 418 U.S. at 223 (internal citations  
17 omitted).

18 Plaintiffs call upon this Court to resolve abstract questions about vote dilution.  
19 What measures should Nevada adopt to minimize vote dilution? How might those  
20 measures impact access to voting? To what extent might those measures disenfranchise  
21 marginalized voters? What measures might Nevada adopt to enfranchise voters while  
22 still preserving the integrity of elections? These are questions for legislators, not judges.  
23 For the time being, the Nevada Legislature has resolved these questions. Since Plaintiffs  
24 have failed to demonstrate that their members and/or associates will suffer an injury due  
25 to the enactment of AB 4, their claims to organizational and/or associational standing are  
26 without merit. They have diverted their resources to prosecute a non-justiciable lawsuit.  
27 Accordingly, their diversion of resources does not support their claims to organizational or  
28

1 associational standing, nor does it make their claims ripe for review. The Amended  
2 Complaint should be dismissed.

3 **III. CONCLUSION**

4 Plaintiffs cannot rely upon “organizational” or “associational” standing as a  
5 substitute for articulating an injury to their members and associates. They have  
6 identified no injury to their members and associates. Furthermore, the concept of “vote  
7 dilution” is unique to the facts and the circumstances of *Bush v. Gore*. It does not confer  
8 standing upon individuals or organizations to challenge election laws before they have  
9 even been applied to voters. In substance, the Amended Complaint is a policy critique of  
10 vote-by-mail election processes. As such, the Amended Complaint should be dismissed for  
11 failure to articulate a jurisdictional basis for the Court’s requested intervention in the  
12 2020 general election.

13 DATED this 15th day of September, 2020.

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15 Attorney General

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General, State of Nevada, and that on this 15th day of September, 2020, I filed with this Court's CM/ECF electronic filing system, **STATE'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION TO DISMISS**, and served the parties associated with this case electronically

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