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15	Attorneys for Proposed Intervenor-	
16	Defendants ADP and DSCC	
17	EVED	
18	oki Pali	
19	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR	THE STATE OF ARIZONA
20	IN AND FOR THE COUN	ITY OF MARICOPA
21		
22	REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,	No. CV2022-013185
23	et al.,	
24	Plaintiffs,	MOTION TO INTERVENE
25	V.	(Assigned to the Honorable John
26	STEPHEN RICHER, et al.,	Hannah)
27	Defendants.	
28		

INTRODUCTION

Just one month before the 2022 General Election, Plaintiffs ask this Court to insert itself into Maricopa County's election administration and micromanage the hours and conditions for the County's election workers. Plaintiffs' requested relief threatens to hamstring the County's ability to serve and assist its 1.5 million registered voters in casting their ballots. The predictable administrative failures that are likely to follow directly threaten Proposed Intervenor-Defendants the Arizona Democratic Party ("ADP") and the DSCC—the national Democratic Party committee dedicated to electing Democrats to the United States Senate—who seek to intervene to protect their members and constituents, the candidates they support, and the voters of Maricopa County.

Plaintiffs allege that, in past elections, fewer Republican than Democratic appointees have ultimately served on Maricopa County's election boards. Plaintiffs blame certain demands that Maricopa makes of its election workers, including hours requirements, for this difference. But Plaintiffs fail to explain why these requirements make it harder for *only* Plaintiffs to find enough members willing to do the job, when the rules apply equally to poll workers appointed by *both* major parties. And while Plaintiffs emphasize their statutory rights to designate appointees to various election boards, they identify no legal basis for their startling assertion that those designees are exempt from the County's generally applicable requirements for the positions to which they are appointed, or that the County is somehow required to alter those requirements to make those positions more palatable to designees who are unwilling or unable to serve. Compl. ¶¶ 33–34. Plaintiffs fail to explain how it is Maricopa County's fault if equal representation on election boards is sometimes impossible because Republicans are unwilling to serve.

If, as Plaintiffs say, "Republican nominees" are "unwilling[]... to work the schedule demanded by Maricopa County," *id.* ¶ 26, that is a problem for Plaintiffs to solve by designating election workers who are willing to do the job. Plaintiffs assert that "earnest and civic-minded citizens" are deterred from serving on the boards because Maricopa County requires that appointees to its election boards "work long hours." Compl. ¶ 31. But

they provide no support for this causal inference, nor do they explain why Maricopa's hours requirements deter Republicans more than board nominees from other political parties. Similarly, Plaintiffs assume that worker turnover on Maricopa County's boards is due to working conditions and the County's alleged failure to "make earnest efforts to attract and retain citizens in the administration of Arizona elections." *Id.* But Plaintiffs offer no basis beyond conjecture for placing the blame on the County. As Plaintiffs observe, there are more than one hundred thousand more registered Republican than Democratic voters in Maricopa County. *Id.* ¶ 23. All Maricopa County election workers face the same hours requirements and working conditions. Proposed Intervenors have managed to designate poll workers who will do the job. If Plaintiffs have struggled to do the same, the answer is for Plaintiffs to improve their recruiting efforts, not to judicially mandate that the County change its job requirements for election boards.

Instead, Plaintiffs ask this Court to step in and compensate for their failure to adequately recruit poll workers by mandating that Maricopa County change its election rules to reduce election-worker hours, make unspecified alterations to working conditions, and establish a "bullpen" of backup election workers designated by Republicans—all with election day just a few weeks away. As Arizona courts have repeatedly recognized, such late-filed challenges to election procedures severely prejudice not only the parties, but also the courts and the voters of Arizona. *See Mathieu v. Mahoney*, 174 Ariz. 456, 461 (1993) ("Last-minute election challenges, which could have been avoided, prejudice not only defendants but the entire system."); *see also Sotomayor v. Burns*, 199 Ariz. 81, 83, ¶9 (2000); *Ariz. Libertarian Party v. Reagan*, 189 F. Supp. 3d 920, 924–25 (D. Ariz. 2016).

Proposed Intervenors seek to prevent the widespread harms Plaintiffs' requested relief would impose. Proposed Intervenors meet the requirements for both intervention as of right and permissive intervention under Arizona Rule of Civil Procedure 24. Proposed Intervenors seek intervention to protect the rights of their voters and constituents, their candidates, and their own rights as political party organizations and committees. Proposed Intervenors' perspective differs markedly from that of the existing parties, which do not and

cannot adequately represent Proposed Intervenors in this litigation. As many courts have recognized, government defendants cannot give the same kind of primacy to the interests advanced by political parties; thus, political parties are regularly granted intervention in cases involving election administration. Indeed, Proposed Intervenors were granted intervention as defendants in a case challenging election procedures in the Mohave County Superior Court earlier this year. *See* Order Granting Mot. to Intervene, *Ariz. Republican Party v. Hobbs*, No. S-8015-CV-202200594 (Mohave Cnty. Sup. Ct. May 31, 2022), attached as **Ex. A**.

For these reasons, and as discussed further below, Proposed Intervenors should be granted intervention as of right, or, in the alternative, permissive intervention.

ARGUMENT .

Under Arizona Rule of Civil Procedure 24 and Arizona Rule of Procedure for Special Actions 2(b), a party is entitled to intervene where, on timely motion, the party "claims an interest relating to the subject of the action, and . . . disposing of the action in the person's absence may as a practical matter impair or impede the person's ability to protect that interest, unless existing parties adequately represent that interest." Ariz. R. Civ. P. 24(a). Alternatively, intervention may be permitted where the motion is timely and a party "has a claim or defense that shares with the main action a common question of law or fact." Ariz. R. Civ. P. 24(b)(1). Rule 24 is a remedial rule that "should be construed liberally in order to assist parties seeking to obtain justice in protecting their rights." *Dowling v. Stapley*, 221 Ariz. 251, 270, ¶ 58 (App. 2009). Proposed Intervenors satisfy both standards and their motion to intervene should be granted. Consistent with Rule 24, Proposed Intervenors have attached a proposed answer as their "pleading in intervention." Ariz. R. Civ. P. 24(c).

I. Proposed Intervenors are entitled to intervene as of right.

Proposed Intervenors are entitled to intervene as of right under Rule 24(a). The Court

¹ While Rule 24 requires a "pleading," Rule 12 requires that certain defenses be asserted by motion prior to a responsive pleading. Ariz. R. Civ. P. 12(b). Accordingly, if granted intervention, Proposed Intervenors intend to file a motion to dismiss prior to filing their proposed Answer.

must allow intervention where a proposed intervenor satisfies four elements: "(1) the motion must be timely; (2) the applicant must assert an interest relating to the property or transaction which is the subject of the action; (3) the applicant must show that disposition of the action may impair or impede its ability to protect its interest; and (4) the applicant must show that the other parties would not adequately represent its interests." *Woodbridge Structured Funding, LLC v. Ariz. Lottery*, 235 Ariz. 25, 28, ¶ 13 (App. 2014). Proposed Intervenors meet each of these requirements.

A. The motion to intervene is timely.

Proposed Intervenors timely filed this motion to intervene. Plaintiffs filed this suit on Wednesday, October 5, 2022. Proposed Intervenors file this motion to intervene along with their proposed Answer on Monday, October 10, 2022—only five days later, and before *any* responsive pleadings have been filed.

Timeliness under Rule 24 is "flexible," and the most important consideration "is whether the delay in moving for intervention will prejudice the existing parties to the case." *Weaver v. Synthes, Ltd. (U.S.A.)*, 162 Ariz. 442, 446 (App. 1989). Here, granting the motion would not require altering any existing deadlines. Because Proposed Intervenors' intervention would prejudice no party, the motion is timely.

B. The disposition of this case will impair Proposed Intervenors' and their members' and constituents' abilities to protect their interests.

Political parties and committees are routinely permitted to intervene in litigation challenging election procedures, in Arizona and elsewhere, because of their obvious interest in how elections are administered. *See, e.g., Ariz. Republican Party, supra; Maricopa Cnty. Republican Party v. Reagan*, No. CV2018-013963 (Ariz. Super. Ct. Maricopa Cnty. Nov. 8, 2018), attached as **Ex. B** (granting intervention to political parties and other interested political actors in election dispute); *Mi Familia Vota v. Hobbs*, No. 20-cv-01903, ECF No. 25 (D. Ariz. Oct. 5, 2020) (granting intervention to political party in election dispute). The Court should reach the same conclusion here, where Proposed Intervenors have multiple interests that Plaintiffs' lawsuit threatens to impair.

First, Proposed Intervenors, on behalf of their members and candidates, have a strong interest in a well-run, adequately staffed election in Maricopa County. Maricopa is the largest county in Arizona and the second-largest voting jurisdiction in the entire country, with over 1.5 million active registered voters.² Plaintiffs ask this Court to micromanage, less than one month before the election, how Maricopa County administers its elections, including by dictating the work schedules for board appointees, establishing unspecified "reasonably hospitable" workplace conditions, and imposing on the County an entirely new requirement to create "a bullpen of Republican election workers sufficient to backfill projected attrition amongst... Republican board appointees." Compl. 12–13. Plaintiffs thus ask the Court to insert itself into the mechanics of Maricopa County's elections in ways that may hamstring the County's ability to serve its 1.5 million active voters while simultaneously adding new legal obligations for the County to fulfill on the eve of the election. Proposed Intervenors have a direct and substantial interest in preserving Maricopa County's existing election rules against this attack.

As described by Plaintiffs, appointees to Maricopa County's various election boards perform myriad critical functions. They "oversee in-person voting on Election Day by confirming voter identity, handing out ballots to qualified electors, assisting voters, [and] returning materials to the county at the conclusion of voting," among other things. Compl. ¶ 15 (citing A.R.S. § 16-531(A)). They also "oversee the processing and tabulation of early ballots," "manually review ambiguously marked ballots to ensure an accurate tabulation of voters," and "oversee operations at Maricopa County's election headquarters that are not statutorily assigned to other boards." *Id.* (citing A.R.S. §§ 16-551(A)–(B), 16-621(B); Ariz. Sec'y of State, *Elections Procedures Manual* (2019) ("EPM") at 197). To adequately perform these numerous functions, Maricopa County's board nominees must "work long hours" during the early voting period. *Id.* ¶ 31. Indiscriminately reducing these hours and changing working conditions, as Plaintiffs demand, threatens to leave election

² See Maricopa County Elections Department, Maricopa County Voter Registration Totals, https://recorder.maricopa.gov/Elections/VoterRegistration/redirect_new.aspx (last visited Oct. 8, 2022); Compl. at 6 n.2.

administrators ill-equipped to manage the County's millions of voters. The result may severely burden and even disenfranchise countless lawful voters, including many of Proposed Intervenors' members and constituents. *Cf. Mathieu*, 174 Ariz. at 461 ("Lastminute election challenges, which could have been avoided, prejudice not only defendants but the entire system."); *State v. Key*, 128 Ariz. 419, 421 (App. 1981) (holding that the right to vote is a "fundamental right[] of a citizen in our democratic society").

For instance, stymicing Maricopa County's ability to serve and assist its voters may result in punishingly long voting lines. By way of comparison, cutting back early voting in Florida has proved catastrophic for voters, who now face devastatingly long lines at the polls.³ Experts concluded that many voters were unable to sustain such long wait times and were disenfranchised as a result.⁴ A similar result may occur here, because reducing the hours of board appointees and complicating the process for appointing replacements will increase the opportunities for error, as additional appointees must familiarize themselves with the applicable rules and processes, while decreasing the time available for appointees to actually process ballots and assist voters. Federal courts have repeatedly held that, where an action carries with it the prospect of disenfranchising a political party's members, the party has a cognizable interest at stake and may intervene to protect that interest. *See, e.g., Crawford v. Marion Cnty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 189 n.7 (2008); *Sandusky Cnty. Democratic Party v. Blackwell*, 387 F.3d 565, 573–74 (6th Cir. 2004) (holding that the risk that some voters will be disenfranchised confers standing upon political parties and labor organizations). Proposed Intervenors more than clear that bar.

Second, Plaintiffs' interpretation of the "Equal Access Statutes," Compl. ¶ 1, and the EPM may harm Proposed Intervenors by either reducing the number of their members and appointees who may serve on Maricopa County's election boards or by requiring them to

³ See Michael C. Herron & Daniel A. Smith, Souls to the Polls: Early Voting in Florida in the Shadow of House Bill 1355, 11 Election L.J. 331, 332 (2012).

⁴ See U.S. Gov't Accountability Office, Observations on Wait Times for Voters on Election Day 2012 (Sept. 2014) at 24, available at https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-850.pdf.

expend resources to identify and designate additional members to serve on those boards. Plaintiffs' claims rest on their assertion that Arizona "law gives political parties the right to designate trusted members to be appointed to" Maricopa County's election boards. *Id.* ¶ 16 (citations omitted). Political party members are, in turn, entitled—indeed, *required*—to serve on the County's boards. *See id.* ¶¶ 15–16. Plaintiffs also allege, however, that Arizona law requires "[p]arity" in staffing the County's boards," *id.* ¶ 16, and that County inspectors and judges must be drawn equally from the Republican and Democratic parties in Arizona, *id.* ¶ 15. Taken together, Plaintiffs' reading of the law might require that if fewer Republican than Democratic appointees are available to serve as county inspectors or judges, then additional Democratic appointees must not be allowed to serve in those roles. Or, conversely, if Plaintiffs succeed in obtaining a court order for shorter hours or more limited responsibilities for election workers, then Defendants would seemingly need to recruit numerous additional poll workers from both parties in order to get the necessary work done, requiring Proposed Intervenors to expend resources recruiting and identifying additional members and supporters who are wifting to serve.

Third, as political party committees, Proposed Intervenors have a direct interest in their candidates' electoral prospects in Arizona. If Plaintiffs' demand for shorter hours and less demanding working conditions for their poll workers is successful, Defendants may be forced to reduce voting days or hours or take other actions that make it harder for Proposed Intervenors' supporters to vote. If so, that would force Proposed Intervenors to expend substantial additional resources educating and mobilizing their voters, diverting those resources away from other mission-critical efforts. With the 2022 General Election quickly approaching, Proposed Intervenors would be forced to shift resources to voter outreach and education efforts aimed at ensuring their voters and members are prepared to overcome administrative inefficiencies in exercising their right to vote, including potential reductions in early voting hours and the need to endure longer wait times on election day as a result of inadequate staffing. Those resources would no longer be available for the myriad other activities in which Proposed Intervenors ordinarily engage during an election cycle—and

in an election cycle, resources are truly finite. Thus, Plaintiffs' requested relief will irreparably injure Proposed Intervenors and their mission. *See Crawford v. Marion Cnty. Election Bd.*, 472 F.3d 949, 951 (7th Cir. 2007), *aff'd* 551 U.S. 181 (2008) (finding that the Democratic Party suffered injury in fact because challenged law "compell[ed] the party to devote resources" in response); *Tex. Democratic Party v. Benkiser*, 459 F.3d 582, 586 (5th Cir. 2006) (same).

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C. Proposed Intervenors are not adequately represented in this case.

Proposed Intervenors' interests are not adequately represented by the parties participating in this case. Plainly, the Arizona Republican Party and Republican National Committee do not represent Proposed Intervenors' interests. And Proposed Intervenors' particular interests in this case—fielding successful candidates in the 2022 General Election, efficiently using limited resources in competitive elections, and ensuring that as many of their voters can vote as possible—are also not shared by any of the county officials named as Defendants. County defendants are entrusted with a general obligation to their respective residents, not a particular competitive interest in fielding candidates or mobilizing voters. Where Defendants "must represent the interests of all people in [their jurisdiction]," they cannot give Proposed Intervenors or their members' interests "the kind of primacy" that Proposed Intervenors will. Planned Parenthood Ariz., Inc. v. Am. Ass'n of Pro-Life Obstetricians & Gynecologists, 227 Ariz. 262, 279 (App. 2011) (permitting adversely affected groups to intervene in defense of a challenged statute). Consistent with these observations, courts have repeatedly permitted political parties to intervene in cases involving election administration, even where government officials are named as defendants—including in Arizona. See, e.g., Ariz. Republican Party, supra; Maricopa Cnty. Republican Party, supra; Mi Familia Vota, No. 20-cv-01903, ECF No. 25 (D. Ariz. Oct. 5, 2020); see also Issa v. Newsom, No. 2:20-cv-01044-MCE-CKD, 2020 WL 3074351, at *4 (E.D. Cal. June 10, 2020) ("While [government] Defendants' arguments turn on their inherent authority as state executives and their responsibility to properly administer election laws, Proposed [political party] Intervenors are concerned with ensuring their party

members and the voters they represent have the opportunity to vote in the upcoming federal election, advancing their overall electoral prospects, and allocating their limited resources to inform voters about the election procedures.").

II. In the alternative, Proposed Intervenors should be granted permissive intervention.

In the alternative, the Court should grant Proposed Intervenors permissive intervention because they have "a claim or defense that shares with the main action a common question of law and fact." Ariz. R. Civ. P. 24(b)(1). In particular, Proposed Intervenors' defenses depend on the same questions of law and fact surrounding the proper interpretation of Arizona election law as Defendants' defenses will surely involve.

When this required common question of law or fact is present, Arizona courts may consider other factors to decide whether to grant permissive intervention, including: (1) "the nature and extent of the intervenors' interest," (2) "their standing to raise relevant legal issues," (3) "the legal position they seek to advance, and its probable relation to the merits of the case," (4) "whether the intervenors' interests are adequately represented by other parties," (5) "whether intervention will prolong or unduly delay the litigation," and (6) "whether parties seeking intervention will significantly contribute to full development of the underlying factual issues in the suit and to the just and equitable adjudication of the legal questions presented." *Bechtel v. Rose*, 150 Ariz. 68, 72 (1986). Like Rule 24(a), Rule 24(b) should be liberally construed. *Id.* Here, each factor weighs in favor of permitting Proposed Intervenors' permissive intervention. *Cf. Ariz. Democratic Party v. Hobbs*, No. 2:20-cv-01143-DLR, ECF No. 60 (D. Ariz. June 26, 2020) (granting permissive intervention to political party entities).

First, Proposed Intervenors have distinct interests in ensuring that their members and constituents can successfully vote, in safeguarding their candidates' electoral prospects, and in avoiding diverting their limited resources to help voters overcome last-minute administrative failures impeding them from casting their ballots. As noted above, Maricopa County's ability to administer its elections may be so stifled that some voters' rights may

be nullified entirely, including those of Proposed Intervenors' members and constituents.

Second, Proposed Intervenors may be directly harmed by the relief Plaintiffs seek in this case. Plaintiffs' requested relief is likely to make it harder for Proposed Intervenors' supporters to vote. It is also likely to either reduce the opportunities for Proposed Intervenors' supporters to work as election workers or to require that Proposed Intervenors expend resources recruiting additional supporters to work as election workers to make up for the reduced hours and responsibilities that Plaintiffs seek.

Third, Proposed Intervenors' interests are distinct from those of other parties in this case, as they represent both their own organizational interests as well as the interests of individual voters and supporters who will need to overcome the hurdles Plaintiffs seek to impose on Maricopa County.

Fourth, Proposed Intervenors seek intervention promptly, and their intervention will not delay the proceedings.

Lastly, Proposed Intervenors will contribute to the full factual development of this case because they can present evidence regarding their own poll workers' experience in Maricopa County elections and evidence regarding the impact of the procedural changes necessary to accommodate Plaintiffs' demands for reducing poll-worker hours and making unspecified improvements in working conditions on voters, candidates, and voter turnout efforts.

Because Rule 24 is liberally construed to protect the rights of all interested parties, the Court should permit intervention in this case.

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, the ADP and DSCC request that the Court grant their Motion to Intervene and participate in these proceedings as Defendants.

1	Dated: October 10, 2022 Response	ectfully submitted,
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13	D 00	leys for Proposed Intervenor- dants ADP and DSCC
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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that on this 10th day of October, 2022, I electronically transmitted
3	a PDF version of this document to the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Maricopa
4	County, for filing using the AZTurboCourt System. I further certify that a copy of the
5	foregoing was sent via email this same date to:
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7	Veronica Lucero
8	Roger Strassburg Jackie Parker
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15	Attorneys for Proposed Intervenor-	
16	Defendants ADP and DSCC	
17	*Pro hac vice application to be filed	
18	"Fro hac vice application to be filed	
19	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOI	R THE STATE OF ARIZONA
20	IN AND FOR THE COU	NTY OF MARICOPA
21	IN AND TOK THE COOL	VII of Mindeolin
22		
	REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,	No. CV2022-013185
23	et al.,	
24	Plaintiffs,	ANSWER IN INTERVENTION
25	V.	(Assigned to the Honorable John
26		Hannah)
	STEPHEN RICHER, et al.,	
27	Defendants.	
28		

Intervenor-Defendants Arizona Democratic Party ("ADP") and DSCC (together, "Intervenor-Defendants"), answer Plaintiffs' Verified Complaint as follows:

- 1. Paragraph 1 of the Verified Complaint states a legal conclusion to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, Intervenor-Defendants admit that the Equal Access Statutes have been enacted for more than forty years and provide certain rights for members and appointees of the largest political parties to participate in the administration of elections, but Intervenor-Defendants deny that the Equal Access Statutes "guarantee[]" such participation even when a party's members and appointees are unwilling or unable to comply with Defendants' generally applicable requirements for poll workers, as Plaintiffs allege.
 - 2. Admitted.
- 3. Intervenor-Defendants deny that the allegations of Plaintiffs' complaint show any violation of the Equal Access Statutes. Intervenor-Defendants are otherwise without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 3 of the Verified Complaint, and therefore deny them.
 - 4. Denied.
- 5. Paragraph 5 of the Verified Complaint is a statement of Plaintiffs' subjective intent to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 5 of the Verified Complaint, and therefore deny them.

JURISDICTION

- 6. Intervenor-Defendants admit that the Court has jurisdiction under Article 6, § 14 of the Arizona Constitution, but they deny that jurisdiction is conferred by A.R.S. § 12-1801 or -2021, Rules 3 or 4 of the Arizona Rules of Procedure for Special Actions, or the Arizona Uniform Declaratory Judgments Act.
 - 7. Admitted.

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PARTIES

- 8. Intervenor-Defendants admit that Plaintiff Republican National Committee is a national political party committee. Intervenor-Defendants are otherwise without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 8 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 9. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 9 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
 - 10. Admitted.
 - 11. Admitted.
- 12. Intervenor-Defendants admit that Stephen Richer is the Maricopa County Recorder, which office is constitutionally created. Intervenor-Defendants are otherwise without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 12 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 13. Intervenor-Defendants admit that Ray Valenzuela is the Maricopa County Director of Mail-in Voting and Election Services. Intervenor-Defendants are otherwise without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 13 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 14. Intervenor-Defendants admit that Scott Jarett is the Maricopa County Director of In-Person Voting and Tabulation. Intervenor-Defendants are otherwise without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 14 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

15. Intervenor-Defendants admit that the quoted language appears without emphasis at page 197 the *Election Procedures Manual* (EPM) and the statutory provisions cited in paragraph 15 of the Verified Complaint. Intervenor-Defendants also admit the allegations in Paragraph 15(a), 15(b), and 15(c) of the Verified Complaint, and of all but the last sentence of Paragraph 15(d). The last sentence of Paragraph 15(d) alleges a legal

conclusion as to which no response is required; to the extent a response is required, the allegation is denied.

- 16. Intervenor-Defendants admit that the quoted language appears without emphasis at page 133 of the EPM and that the law gives the county chairperson of the two largest political parties the right to designate qualified electors to serve on election boards. Otherwise, Paragraph 16 of the Verified Complaint states legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, the remaining allegations of paragraph 16 are denied.
- 17. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 17 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 18. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 18 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 19. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 19 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 20. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 20 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 21. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 21 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 22. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 22 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
 - 23. Admitted.

- 24. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 24 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 25. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 25 of the Verified Complain and therefore deny them.
- 26. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 26 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.

Imminent Violations in the 2022 General Election

- 27. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 27 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 28. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 28 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 29. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 29 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 30. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 30 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 31. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 31 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
- 32. Intervenor-Defendants admit that there are approximately 836,611 active registered Republicans in Maricopa County. Intervenor-Defendants deny that that the Equal Access Statutes impose any limitation on the hours requirements and working conditions

in Paragraph

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that Defendants may establish for poll workers and deny that the Equal Access Requirements require any exception to Defendants' generally applicable hours requirements and working conditions for poll workers. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 32 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.

- 33. Denied.
- 34. Intervenor-Defendants admit the quoted language appears without emphasis at page 133 of the EPM and in the statutory provisions cited in Paragraph 34. Otherwise, Intervenor-Defendants deny the allegations contained in Paragraph 34 of the Verified Complaint, including but not limited to the assertion that the quoted language supports the allegation in Paragraph 33.
 - 35. Denied.
- 36. Intervenor-Defendants admit that the quoted language appears in the cited news report from 2018. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 36 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
 - 37. Denied.

COUNT I

- 38. Intervenor-Defendants incorporate by reference each of their preceding admissions, denials, and statements as if fully set forth in this paragraph.
 - 39. Denied.
- 40. Intervenor-Defendants deny that Defendants' generally applicable requirements for poll workers are an abuse of discretion and deny that Plaintiffs' nominees are exempt from such requirements. Intervenor-Defendants are without sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 40 of the Verified Complaint and therefore deny them.
 - 41. Denied.
 - 42. Denied.

1	43.	Denied.
2	44.	Denied.
3	45.	Denied.
4	46.	Denied.
5	47.	Denied.
6		DEMAND FOR RELIEF
7	48.	Intervenor Defendants deny that Plaintiffs are entitled to any relief.
8		GENERAL DENIAL
9	49.	Intervenor-Defendants deny every allegation in the Verified Complaint that is
10	not express	ly admitted herein.
11		<u>AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES</u>
12	50.	Plaintiffs' claims are barred in whole or in part for failure to state a claim upon
13	which relies	f can be granted.
14	51.	Plaintiffs' claims are barred because Plaintiffs lack standing.
15	52.	Plaintiffs' claims are barred by the doctrine of laches.
16	53.	Plaintiffs' claims are barred by the doctrine of unclean hands, estoppel, and
17	waiver.	OIE VELV
18	54.	Intervenor-Defendants reserve the right to assert additional affirmative
19	defenses, in	cluding, but not limited to, those set forth in Rule 8(d) of the Arizona Rules of
20	Civil Proce	dure, as additional facts are discovered.
21		
22	WH	EREFORE, having fully answered Plaintiffs' Verified Complaint, Intervenor-
23	Defendants	pray for judgment as follows:
24	A.	That the Court dismiss Plaintiffs' Verified Complaint;
25	В.	That judgment be entered in favor of Intervenor-Defendants and against
26	Plaintiffs or	n Plaintiffs' Verified Complaint and that Plaintiffs take nothing thereby;
27	C.	That Intervenor-Defendants be awarded their reasonable attorneys' fees and
28	costs; and	

1	D. For such other and further relief as the Court, in its inherent discretion, deems
2	appropriate.
3	
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5	
6	Dated: October 10, 2022 Respectfully submitted,
7	/s/ Daniel A. Arellano
8	Roy Herrera
9	Daniel A. Arellano Jillian L. Andrews
10	HERRERA ARELLANO LLP
11	530 E. McDowell Rd. #107-150 Phoenix, AZ 85004
12	Thomas, Tagocoo T
13	ELIAS LAW GROUP LLP
14	David R. Fox*
15	Joel J. Ramirez* Ian U. Baize*
	10 G Street NE, Suite 600
16	Washington, D.C. 20002
17	Ian U. Baize* 10 G Street NE, Suite 600 Washington, D.C. 20002 Attorneys for Proposed Intervenor- Defendants ADP and DSCC
18	Defendants ADP and DSCC
19	*Pro hac vice application to be filed
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25 26	
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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that on this 10th day of October, 2022, I electronically transmitted
3	a PDF version of this document to the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Maricopa
4	County, for filing using the AZTurboCourt System. I further certify that a copy of the
5	foregoing was sent via email this same date to:
6	Alexander Kolodin
7	Veronica Lucero
8	Roger Strassburg Jackie Parker
9	DAVILLIER LAW GROUP, LLC
	4105 North 20th Street Suite 110
10	Phoenix, AZ 85016 akolodin@davillierlawgroup.com
11	vlucero@davillierlawgroup.com
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14	CRAN
15	Attorneys for Plaintiff AZGOP
16	Phoenix, AZ 85016 akolodin@davillierlawgroup.com vlucero@davillierlawgroup.com rstrassburg@davillierlawgroup.com jparker@davillierlawgroup.com phxadmin@davillierlawgroup.com Attorneys for Plaintiff AZGOP Timothy A. La Sota TIMOTHY A. LA SOTA, PLC
17	TIMOTHY A. LA SOTA, PLC 2198 East Camelback Road, Suite 305
	Phoenix, Arizona 85016
18	tim@timlasota.com
19	Attorneys for Plaintiff RNC
20	
21	Joseph E. La Rue MARICOPA COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
22	CIVIL SERVICES DIVISION
23	laruej@mcao.maricopa.gov
	225 West Madison St. Phoenix, Arizona 85003
24	
25	Attorney for Maricopa County Defendants
26	
27	/s/ Daniel A Avellano
28	/s/ Daniel A. Arellano

Exhibit A

RETAILIFIED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET, COM

1	Roy Herrera (032907)	Elisabeth C. Frost*
2	Daniel A. Arellano (032304) Jillian L. Andrews (034611)	Richard A. Medina* William K. Hancock*
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6	daniel@ha-firm.com jillian@ha-firm.com	rmedina@elias.law whancock@elias.law
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8	Attorneys for Proposed Intervenor-	Attorneys for Proposed Intervenor-
9	Defendants ADP, DCCC, DSCC, and	Defendants ADP, DCCC, and DSCC
10	DNC	
11	M. Patrick Moore Jr.* HEMENWAY & BARNES LLP	ADOCKET COM
	75 State Street	
12	Boston, Massachusetts 02109	OCK
13	pmoore@hembar.com Talanharay (617) 557, 0715	70
14	Telephone: (617) 557-9715	
15	Attorney for Proposed Intervenor- Defendant DNC	
16	Dejenaani DNC	
17		OR THE STATE OF ARIZONA
18	IN THE SOMERIOR COURT F	OR THE STATE OF ARIZONA
19	IN AND FOR THE CO	OUNTY OF MOHAVE
20		
21	ARIZONA REPUBLICAN PARTY, et al.,	No. S-8015-CV-202200594
	Plaintiffs,	
22	V.	ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO INTERVENE
23		
24	KATIE HOBBS, et al.,	(Assigned to the Honorable Lee F. Jantzen)
25	Defendants.	,
26		
27		
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ı	I	

Having considered the Motion to Intervene by Proposed Intervenor-Defendants Arizona Democratic Party, DSCC, DCCC, and the Democratic National Committee ("Intervenor-Defendants"), and Plaintiff's response filed today's date, and good cause appearing,

IT IS ORDERED granting Intervenor-Defendants' Motion to Intervene.

The Order to Show Cause Hearing remains set for June 3, 2022 at 1:30 p.m. Defendants have previously been notified that written responses to the original Petition for Order to Show Cause are due by Wednesday, June 1, 2022 at noon. These times and deadlines remain. Responses to the original petition for Order to Show Cause are not mandatory.

The Court reserves the right to limit the Intervenor based on whether other Defendants fully defend the Petition RETREVED FROM DEMOCRAÇTOR

Dated this 31st day of May 2022.

Mohave County Superior Court

Exhibit B

RETAIL VED FROM DEMOCRACY DOCKET, COM

SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA MARICOPA COUNTY

CV 2018-013963 11/08/2018

HONORABLE MARGARET R. MAHONEY

CLERK OF THE COURT D. Swan/G. Verbil Deputy

YUMA COUNTY REPUBLICAN PARTY, et al. BRETT W JOHNSON

v.

MICHELE REAGAN, et al.

JOSEPH E LA RUE

RYAN DOOLEY JEFFERSON R DALTON RYAN ESPLIN **JASON MOORE COLLEEN CONNOR ROSE WINKELER** KENNETH A ANGLE ROBERT DOUGLAS GILLILAND WILLIAM J KEREKES DANIEL JURKOWITZ CHRISTOPHER C KELLER CHARLENE A LAPLANTE **BRITT W HANSON** THOMAS M STOXEN JOSEPH YOUNG SAMBO DUL SARAH R GONSKI SPENCER G SCHARFF

JUDGE MAHONEY

MINUTE ENTRY

SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA MARICOPA COUNTY

CV 2018-013963 11/08/2018

The Court has considered:

- 1. Proposed Intervenor Arizona Democratic Party's Motion to Intervene and Memorandum in Support Thereof, filed 11/8/18;
- 2. Proposed Intervenors League of United Latin American Citizens of Arizona, League of Women Voters of Arizona, and Arizona Advocacy Network Foundation's Motion to Intervene as Defendants, filed 11/8/18;
- 3. Proposed Intervenors' Motion to Intervene by Arizona Republican Party and Public Integrity Alliance, filed 11/8/18; and
- 4. Plaintiffs Maricopa County Republican Party, Apache County Republican Party, Navajo County Republican Party and Yuma County Republican Party's Response to Motions to Intervene, filed 11/8/18.

None of the Motions to Intervene are opposed.

Good cause shown, and the requirements of Rule 24 having been met,

IT IS ORDERED granting each of the three unopposed Motions to Intervene identified above.

1	Pov. Homoro (022007)		
	Roy Herrera (032907) Daniel A. Arellano (032304)		
2	Jillian L. Andrews (034611)		
3	Austin T. Marshall (036582) HERRERA ARELLANO LLP		
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9	Joel J. Ramirez*		
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14	ELIAS LAW GROUP LLP 10 G Street NE, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20002 dfox@elias.law jramirez@elias.law ibaize@elias.law Telephone: (202) 968-4513		
15	Attorneys for Proposed Intervenor-		
16	Defendants ADP and DSCC		
17	*Pro hac vice application to be filed		
18	Tro nuc vice application to be filed		
19	DI THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR	D THE CTATE OF A DIZONA	
	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FO	R THE STATE OF ARIZONA	
20	IN AND FOR THE COU	NTY OF MARICOPA	
21			
22	DEDUDUICANINATIONAL COMMITTEE	No. CW2022 012195	
23	REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, et al.,	No. CV2022-013185	
24	Plaintiffs,	[PROPOSED] ORDER	
25	V.	(Assigned to the Honorable John	
26		Hannah)	
27	STEPHEN RICHER, et al.,		
	Defendants.		
28			

1	Having considered Proposed Intervenor-Defendants Arizona Democratic Party and
2	DSCC's Motion to Intervene, and good cause appearing,
3	IT IS ORDERED granting the Motion to Intervene.
4	
5	Dated this day of October, 2022
6	
7	The Honorable John Hannah Maricopa County Superior Court
8	Maricopa County Superior Court
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