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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
10

11 A.W. CLARK,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 SHIRLEY N. WEBER,

15 Defendant.
16

Case No. CV 21-6558 MWF (KSx)

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION (1) FOR DECLARATORY
RELIEF AND (2) PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION [10]**

17 The United States Constitution and its principle of “one person, one vote” does
18 not prevent California from holding its ongoing gubernatorial recall election as
19 scheduled. There is nothing unconstitutional about placing in one ballot a vote for or
20 against the recall of the Governor and then a vote for a replacement candidate.

21 Before the Court is Plaintiff A.J. Clark’s Motion (1) for Declaratory Relief and
22 (2) Preliminary Injunction, Declaring the Unconstitutionality of Cal. Const. Art. II,
23 § 15(c), and Enjoining the Sept. 14, 2021 California Recall Election Based on the
24 Unconstitutionality of § 15(c), filed on August 14, 2021 (the “Motion”). (Docket No.
25 10). As the title indicates, the Motion seeks declaratory relief from this Court that
26 California’s recall procedure violates the United States Constitution and further
27 requests a preliminary injunction either to halt the election entirely or to require a
28 ballot that includes the Governor among the replacement candidates.

1 In addition to the Motion, the Court has reviewed the Declaration of A.W.
2 Clark in Support of the Motion (the “Clark Decl.”). (Docket No. 12). Plaintiff R.J.
3 Beaber’s Declaration (Docket No. 11) was not considered by the Court because
4 Plaintiff Beaber was voluntarily dismissed from this action on August 18, 2021. (*See*
5 Docket No. 21).

6 On August 24, 2021, Defendant Shirley N. Weber, California Secretary of
7 State, filed her Opposition to Plaintiffs’ Motion for Declaratory Relief and
8 Preliminary Injunction (the “Opposition”). (Docket No. 23). On August 26, 2021,
9 Plaintiff Clark filed a Reply on Motion for Declaratory Relief and Preliminary
10 Injunction (the “Reply”). (Docket No. 26). The briefs were filed pursuant to a
11 stipulated schedule. (Docket No. 19).

12 The Governor is not a party to this lawsuit.

13 The Motion is **DENIED**. Plaintiff has established none of the requirements for
14 issuing a preliminary injunction. This request is for a mandatory injunction, which are
15 disfavored. Plaintiff’s federal constitutional rights simply are not violated; therefore,
16 there is no chance that Plaintiff could prevail on the merits. Plaintiff has established
17 no equitable factor favoring a preliminary injunction. In particular, the delay in filing
18 this lawsuit means that Plaintiff seeks to halt an election that, in fact, has already
19 begun, which is a strong indicator that equitable factors are not present here. Finally,
20 decisions of the Supreme Court and the Ninth Circuit strongly indicate that an
21 injunction should not issue.

22 The request for declaratory relief is denied for the same reasons, and also for
23 being procedurally improper. (*See* Opposition at 15 n.12).

24 This Court has an independent duty to determine jurisdiction, which includes
25 Article III standing. A jurisdictional analysis in this area can be complicated. *See*
26 *Townley v. Miller*, 722 F.3d 1127, 1133-36 (9th Cir. 2013) (“*Townley II*”) (analyzing
27 the three prongs of standing in voting cases showed that no plaintiff had standing).
28 Here, Plaintiff has sworn that he intends to vote “No” on the first question and would

1 have voted for the Governor on the second question were that an option. (Clark Decl.,
 2 ¶ 4). The requested relief is consistent with this desire. In addition, Defendant does
 3 not dispute that Plaintiff has standing. Therefore, this Court will assume that Plaintiff
 4 has standing. The Court likewise assumes that its exercise of jurisdiction here does
 5 not offend the Eleventh Amendment.

6 The Court vacated the hearing on the Motion, (*see* Docket No. 22), for the
 7 following reasons:

- 8 (1) There are no disputed facts that require an evidentiary hearing;
- 9 (2) Hearings in civil cases are not required during the pandemic pursuant to
 10 General Order 21-08;
- 11 (3) The briefing on these issues of law would not be materially enhanced by
 12 oral argument, *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 78(b); Local Rule 7-15;
- 13 (4) Plaintiff may more quickly seek review in the Ninth Circuit, *see Townley*
 14 *v. Miller*, 693 F.3d 1041, 1043 (9th Cir. 2012) (*Townley I*) (Reinhardt, J.,
 15 concurring) (criticizing the district court for using a delayed hearing as a
 16 tactic to defeat appellate review, among other things); and
- 17 (5) If Plaintiff does not file an appeal, then all Californians — including
 18 voters, the Governor, and the forty-six replacement candidates — will
 19 benefit from knowing as soon as possible that the election will continue to
 20 proceed as scheduled.

21 The pending ex parte applications seeking leave to intervene will be denied in a
 22 separate order.

23 I.

24 **BACKGROUND**

25 The California Constitution has provided for the recall of elected officials,
 26 including a governor, since 1911. (Cal. Sec’y of State website, www.sos.ca.gov;
 27 Reply at 26 (Historical Note on California Recall Elections)). There have been fifty-
 28 four previous attempts to recall a governor, but the only successful recall was that of

1 Governor Gray Davis in 2003, in which essentially the same procedure and ballot
2 language was used as in this election. (*Id.*) The Opposition describes the procedure
3 set forth in the California Elections Code for a recall election to be successfully sought
4 and then scheduled. (Opposition at 2-4). Following that procedure, on July 1, 2021,
5 the Lieutenant Governor proclaimed a special statewide gubernatorial recall election
6 to be held on September 14, 2021. (*Id.*).

7 Pursuant to Elections Code section 11320(a), the recall ballot has two parts.
8 First, using language required by statute, the ballot asks, “Shall GAVIN NEWSOM be
9 recalled (removed) from the office of Governor?” (Cal. Sec’y of State website,
10 www.sos.ca.gov; Opposition at 3-4). The voter then chooses between “Yes” and
11 “No.” If a majority of voters choose “Yes,” then the Governor is removed. (*Id.*).
12 Second, a voter may vote for one candidate among the forty-six qualified candidates
13 to replace the Governor, with the candidate receiving a plurality becoming the new
14 governor. Cal. Const., art. II, § 15(c). The Governor is specifically barred from being
15 a candidate to replace himself. *Id.* It is this provision in section 15(c) that prompted
16 this lawsuit.

17 Defendant submitted the Declaration of Joanna Southard, Assistant Chief of the
18 Elections Division of the California Secretary of State’s Office (“Southard Decl.”).
19 (Docket No. 23-1). The Reply does not dispute her testimony, which essentially
20 confirms that, pursuant to the Elections Code, the replacement candidates were
21 qualified, ballots were printed and mailed, voter information pamphlets were printed
22 and mailed, and ballots have started to be returned. (Southard Decl., ¶¶ 3-6). While
23 the recall election is described as occurring on September 14, 2021, it is better thought
24 of as a process that has already started and will end when all the votes cast by
25 September 14, 2021, are counted and the election results certified.

26 California has spent \$273 million or more on the election, which Plaintiff
27 characterizes as money “out the door,” (Reply at 18), and Defendant characterizes as
28 the cost to California of granting an injunction, (Southard Decl., ¶ 7).

1 II.

2 **DISCUSSION**

3 **A. The Standard for Issuing a Preliminary Injunction Here is Extremely**
 4 **High.**

5 As noted above, Plaintiff seeks a preliminary injunction pursuant to Federal
 6 Rule of Civil Procedure 65. “A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must
 7 establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable
 8 harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in his favor,
 9 and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council,*
 10 *Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008) (rejecting “possibility” standard and holding that plaintiffs
 11 must “demonstrate that irreparable injury is *likely* in the absence of an injunction”).
 12 “A preliminary injunction is an ‘extraordinary and drastic remedy’ . . . ; it is never
 13 awarded as of right.” *Munaf v. Geren*, 553 U.S. 674, 689-90 (2007).

14 “[T]he burdens at the preliminary injunction stage track the burdens at trial.”
 15 *Gonzales v. O Centro Espirita Beneficente Uniao do Vegetal*, 546 U.S. 418, 429
 16 (2006).

17 A preliminary injunction can be either a prohibitory injunction or a mandatory
 18 injunction. *Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d
 19 873, 878 (9th Cir. 2009) (vacating district court’s grant of mandatory injunction for
 20 product recall and restitution); *Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F.3d 976, 999 (9th Cir.
 21 2017) (noting the distinction between a prohibitory and mandatory injunction and
 22 “assum[ing] without deciding that the [injunction in question] is mandatory”).

23 A prohibitory injunction “preserves the status quo” while a mandatory
 24 injunction “orders a responsible party to take action.” *Marlyn Nutraceuticals*, 571
 25 F.3d at 878. A mandatory injunction is disfavored and therefore requires a higher
 26 showing. *Id.*; see generally 5D Charles Alan Wright & Arthur R. Miller, *Federal*
 27 *Practice & Procedure* § 2948, Grounds for Granting or Denying a Preliminary
 28 Injunction (3d ed. 2018) (“Movant seeking a preliminary injunction that falls into one

1 of the categories of historically disfavored preliminary injunctions, which either alter
 2 the status quo, are mandatory preliminary injunctions, or afford the movant all the
 3 relief that it could recover at the conclusion of a full trial on the merits, must satisfy a
 4 heightened burden.”).

5 Defendant correctly argues that the injunction here would be mandatory.
 6 (Opposition at 15-16). A mandatory injunction is “particularly disfavored.” *Garcia v.*
 7 *Google*, 786 F.3d 733, 740 (9th Cir. 2015) (en banc) (quoting *Stanley v. Univ. of S.*
 8 *Cal.*, 13 F.3d 1313, 1320 (9th Cir. 1994 (internal citations omitted))). “The ‘district
 9 court should deny such relief unless the facts and law clearly favor the moving
 10 party.’” *Garcia*, 786 F.3d at 740 (quoting *Stanley*, 13 F.3d at 1320). “In plain terms,
 11 mandatory injunctions should not issue in ‘doubtful cases.’” *Garcia*, 786 F.3d at 740
 12 (quoting *Park Vill. Apartment Tenants Ass’n v. Mortimer Howard Trust*, 636 F.3d
 13 1150, 1160 (9th Cir. 2011)).

14 As the Court explains below, Plaintiff does not demonstrate a federal
 15 constitutional violation at all. But even if this Court erred in that conclusion, it cannot
 16 be doubted that the law and facts are not “clearly” on Plaintiff’s side. The mandatory
 17 nature of this injunction means that Plaintiff could not possibly prevail.

18 In the Motion, Plaintiff argues that an injunction is both warranted under the
 19 *Winter* test and that *Winter* did not abrogate an alternative “sliding scale” test that, in
 20 Plaintiff’s view, also justifies issuance of an injunction. (Motion at 6-7). Even if the
 21 alternative test still exists, Plaintiff is mistaken because (1) Plaintiff ignores the
 22 mandatory nature of the injunction; (2) Plaintiff has no likelihood of success on the
 23 merits; and (3) Plaintiff’s putative hardship is nugatory, while the putative hardship on
 24 California is extraordinary.

25 In the Reply, Plaintiff contends that this injunction is not mandatory because it
 26 would require Defendant to do nothing and that *Garcia* applies only to copyright
 27 cases. (Reply at 22-23). Neither argument is persuasive. The status quo is
 28 unmistakably that the election is already taking place. The reasoning and citations in

1 *Garcia* as to mandatory injunctions are not dependent on the dispute in that case,
2 which was indeed a copyright dispute as Plaintiff argues.

3 **B. Plaintiff has no Likelihood of Success on the Merits.**

4 The United States Constitution guarantees the right to vote and that every vote
5 be weighted equally: The “one person, one vote” doctrine requires, for example, that
6 legislative districts be equal in population. *See, e.g., Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533,
7 555 (1964) (Alabama could not assign one state senator to each county). Included in
8 the doctrine is the concept that a vote may not be “diluted” by having other votes or
9 voters weighted more heavily. *Id.* However, the right to vote inherently has common-
10 sense limitations because every conceivable candidate or issue cannot be presented on
11 every ballot. *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 433 (1992); *see also Soltysik v.*
12 *Padilla*, 910 F.3d 438, 444 (9th Cir. 2018).

13 Plaintiff’s argument is that Plaintiff, as a supporter of the Governor, only gets to
14 vote once, *i.e.*, a “No” vote on the first question. Opponents of the Governor, on the
15 other hand, get to vote twice, first by voting “Yes” on the first question in favor of
16 recall and then by voting for one of the replacement candidates. (Motion at 4).
17 Implicit in the Motion and explicit in the Reply is the notion that Plaintiff (as a
18 supporter of the Governor) has a federal constitutional right not to see a replacement
19 candidate elected with a plurality that is smaller than the “No” vote on the first
20 question. (*See* Reply at 9-10).

21 Defendant correctly argues that the ban in section 15(c) on the recalled
22 officeholder’s being listed as a replacement candidate is not subject to strict scrutiny,
23 based on *Burdick* and *Public Integrity Alliance*, 836 F.3d 1019, 1024 (9th Cir. 2016).
24 (Opposition at 7-8). The argument in the Reply to the contrary is nothing more than
25 the unsupported assertion that Plaintiff’s right to vote is severely burdened. (Reply at
26 8-10).

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1 There simply is no Fourteenth Amendment violation here, under either the Due
2 Process Clause or the Equal Protection Clause or the Privileges and Immunities
3 Clause, for these reasons:

4 **First**, as a matter of logic and common sense, it simply is not true that Plaintiff
5 only gets to vote once while others get to vote twice. Plaintiff and all California
6 voters have the opportunity to vote two distinct issues. The first is whether the
7 Governor should be recalled. Plaintiff and all other voters have the opportunity but
8 not the obligation to vote for a replacement candidate. Obviously, that vote only
9 matters if a majority of the voters turn out to have voted “Yes.” Plaintiff and all other
10 voters have the same equal vote as to who the Governor’s replacement should be.
11 Voters do not need to vote on the recall in order to vote on a replacement candidate.

12 Section 15(c) meets the *Burdick* test by preventing the anomalous result that an
13 officer recalled by a majority would be immediately returned to office by a slim
14 plurality. That limitation makes sense. Plaintiff’s argument ignores that a majority of
15 the voters must first vote to remove the Governor before votes for the replacement
16 candidates mean anything.

17 Plaintiff plainly feels disgruntled that a replacement candidate with a small
18 plurality might replace a sitting governor who, based on a robust “No” vote, might
19 well have beaten that same replacement candidate in a general election. As that may
20 be, such disgruntlement raises no federal constitutional issues and certainly does not
21 give the federal judiciary the right to halt the mammoth undertaking of this
22 gubernatorial recall election. No one suggests that a state constitutional mechanism
23 for recall is in itself unconstitutional. If the possibility for recall exists, then a means
24 for selecting a successor must be specified. No doubt, it would be cheaper and
25 simpler to replace a sitting governor with the lieutenant governor. But for over one
26 hundred years, California has chosen a different procedure. The United States
27 Constitution does not prevent that. California voters who are dubious of a “plurality
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1 lottery” among the forty-six replacement candidates have the opportunity to vote
2 “No.”

3 Reading the Reply, one would think that only those voters who voted “Yes” on
4 the first question have the right to vote for a replacement candidate. (Reply at 6 &
5 n.6). That is not correct. All voters have the right to cast a vote on both parts of the
6 ballot or just the first part (recall) or just the second part (choosing among the
7 replacement candidates). Plaintiff’s reliance on *Partnoy v. Shelley*, 277 F. Supp. 2d
8 1064, 1076-77 (S.D. Cal. 2003) is therefore misplaced. In *Partnoy*, the district court
9 held that it was unconstitutional to require voters to cast a vote on the first part of the
10 ballot in order for their vote on the second part of the ballot to be counted. This case
11 does not present the same situation because the requirements at issue in *Partnoy* are
12 no longer enforced and will not apply in this election.

13 The Reply raises for the first time the argument that California’s Top Two
14 Candidates Open Primary Act (Proposition 14), amending Cal. Const. art II., §§ 5-6, is
15 inconsistent with the lack of a run-off for the dozens of replacement candidates.
16 (Reply at 10-11). Procedurally, this Court will not consider an argument raised for the
17 first time in the Reply. Substantively, it is an issue for the California courts and does
18 not involve federal constitutional issues.

19 ***Second***, the Motion cites to ***no*** Supreme Court or Ninth Circuit case specifically
20 favoring Plaintiff’s dilution argument. (Motion at 4-5). Plaintiff’s citations are
21 simply the basic cases establishing a federal constitutional right to vote. (*Id.*) On the
22 other hand, Defendant cites to numerous cases that demonstrate that there is no
23 constitutional violation here, both by showing that section 15(c) is sound under
24 *Burdick* and that violations of “one person, one vote” involved far different
25 circumstances. (*See* Opposition at 9-11).

26 In the Reply, Plaintiff still does not cite to any pertinent case. At most, Plaintiff
27 makes some interesting points that *Partnoy v. Shelley*, *supra*, is ultimately not a
28 helpful case for Defendant (Reply at 9), but that is not the same as demonstrating that

1 the Supreme Court or the Ninth Circuit would deem California's procedure to be a
 2 violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The challenge in *Partnoy* was also brought
 3 before the ballots were printed.

4 Because section 15(c) does not violate "the one person, one vote" doctrine,
 5 there is no federal constitutional violation, and therefore, Plaintiff has shown no
 6 likelihood of success on the merits.

7 **C. Plaintiff has not Established the Equitable Factors for a Preliminary**
 8 **Injunction.**

9 This Court adopts the reasoning of Defendant that all the other equitable factors
 10 are against issuing a preliminary injunction. (Opposition at 12-15). Specifically, the
 11 Court in its discretion finds and holds that Plaintiff will suffer no irreparable harm and
 12 the balance of equities and the public interest do not favor Plaintiff. (*Id.*).

13 The Court emphasizes two of Defendant's arguments, delay and the Ninth
 14 Circuit decision in *Southwest Voter*. In the Ninth Circuit, delay (as laches) is not a
 15 basis in itself to deny a preliminary injunction, but it may be considered in
 16 determining whether Plaintiff has established the equitable factors. *Arc of California*
 17 *v. Douglas*, 757 F.3d 975, 990 (9th Cir. 2014) (as but one factor, courts are "loath" to
 18 deny an injunction based on delay alone); *Oakland Tribune, Inc., v. Chronicle Pub.*
 19 *Co.*, 762 F.2d 1374, 1377 (9th Cir. 1985). This Court agrees with Defendant that the
 20 delay between the certification on July 1, 2021, and the filing of this lawsuit on
 21 August 13, 2021, demonstrates that the equitable factors are not met here.

22 Plaintiff attempts to justify the delay by arguing that there was no standing
 23 before the actual receipt of the ballot. (Reply at 20). The Court disagrees, although
 24 the Court for this Motion accepts the truthfulness of the assertion that Plaintiff did not
 25 focus on this issue until receipt of the ballot. Regardless of Plaintiff's subjective
 26 knowledge or intentions, Plaintiff did not need to wait until receiving a ballot to file
 27 this lawsuit. Just as this Court accepts Plaintiff's testimony regarding the intention to
 28 vote, standing similarly could have been established at any time after July 1, 2021. As

1 of that date, the California Constitution and the Elections Code established the
 2 procedure that would be followed here. By Plaintiff's logic, a sincere lack of
 3 knowledge would justify an injunction request brought on September 13, 2021. And
 4 even if the delay does not bear on Plaintiff's harm, it still bears on the balance of
 5 hardships.

6 The second argument to emphasize is that Defendant correctly relies on
 7 *Southwest Voter Registration Education Project v. Shelley*, 344 F.3d 914, 918 (9th
 8 Cir. 2003), in which the Ninth Circuit en banc reversed a panel decision that had
 9 reversed the district court's refusal to halt the recall election of Governor Davis.
 10 (Opposition at 13-14). In *Southwest Voter*, the Circuit noted that "[i]nterference with
 11 impending elections is extraordinary [citing *Reynolds*] and interference with an
 12 election after voting has begun is unprecedented." *Id.* at 919. It is true that the Circuit
 13 in a later en banc decision upheld an injunction against a new Arizona election statute
 14 and distinguished *Southwest Voter*. See *Feldman v. Arizona Secretary of State's*
 15 *Office*, 843 F.3d 366, 368-69 (9th Cir. 2016) (en banc) (upholding an injunction that
 16 preserved the historic status quo). However, the Ninth Circuit did so on grounds that
 17 only strengthen the applicability of *Southwest Voter* to the facts here. In this Court's
 18 view, the decision in *Southwest Voter* is a sufficient reason in itself to deny the
 19 Motion.

20 Accordingly, the Court rules that Plaintiff has failed to establish the equitable
 21 factors that would justify a preliminary injunction.

22 **D. Other Caselaw Strongly Supports Denying the Motion.**

23 There are two sets of cases that, while not directly on point and not cited by the
 24 parties, strongly support this Court's refusal to issue a preliminary injunction. The
 25 first set of cases is *Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1 (2006) (per curiam) and its
 26 progeny, which stand for the proposition that "lower federal courts should ordinarily
 27 not alter the election rules on the eve of an election." *Republican Nat'l Comm. v.*
 28 *Democratic Nat'l Comm.*, 140 S. Ct. 1205, 1207 (2020). The precise issues in these

1 cases do not apply here, but their general thrust is that a district court should hesitate
2 to issue an injunction and thus disrupt state practices when the election is nigh (or, as
3 here, has started). The Ninth Circuit recognized as much in *Feldman*. 843 F.3d at
4 368-69.

5 The second set of cases are the two *Townley* cases cited above. Both *Townley I*
6 and *Townley II* dealt with the unusual Nevada election option of voting for “none of
7 these candidates,” which, as a formal ballot matter, could not change any election
8 result (“none” can’t win), but could conceivably have effects in the real world by
9 siphoning enough votes from a candidate to affect the outcome. The precise holding
10 of *Townley I* was that the district court’s issuance of an injunction against “none of
11 these candidates” (and thus the election) was stayed pending appeal, but it was issued
12 as a motions ruling *per curiam* and without meaty analysis on that point. 693 F.3d at
13 1042. The precise holding in *Townley II* was that the plaintiffs lacked standing. 722
14 F.3 at 1133-36. Although *Townley I* and *II* are not directly applicable, one cannot read
15 these decisions without concluding that a district court should hesitate to enjoin a state
16 election practice, even if odd or — perhaps — regrettable, in the absence of a genuine
17 and clear burden on the right to vote.

18 III.

19 CONCLUSION

20 The Motion is **DENIED**.

21 In theory, this action could continue after the election, just as the action did in
22 *Townley*. However, the Court fails to see why discovery or further proceedings or a
23 trial would matter; Plaintiff has presented a clever issue of law upon which this Court
24 has ruled, correctly or not. Accordingly, the Court **ORDERS** Plaintiff A.J. Clark to
25 show cause in writing, if any there be, why summary judgment should not be entered
26 in favor of Defendant Shirley N. Weber, as California Secretary of State, pursuant to
27 Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff’s response to this Order to

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1 Show Cause shall be filed on or before **September 21, 2021**. If the parties agree that
2 the action should continue in the usual course for reasons that this Court does not now
3 perceive, then they may stipulate that the Order to Show Cause should be discharged.
4

5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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7 Dated: August 27, 2021

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9 MICHAEL W. FITZGERALD
10 United States District Judge
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