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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

GARY E. JOHNSON; JAMES P. GRAY;  
and GARY JOHNSON 2012, INC.,  
  
Plaintiffs,  
  
v.  
  
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION,  
  
Defendant.

Case No. 8:12-cv-1626-ODW(JCx)  
**ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE  
JURISDICTION**

The Court has received Plaintiffs’ response to the Court’s Order to Show Cause. (ECF No. 13.) Upon review, the Court finds Plaintiffs’ arguments tenuous and unsupported under established law.

First, Plaintiffs assert that they are not seeking review of the Federal Election Commission’s decision denying Plaintiffs’ funding request. (Response 2.) But the Court finds that Plaintiffs’ Complaint states otherwise: “An actual dispute has arisen between Plaintiffs and Defendant, namely that Plaintiffs claim they are entitled to pre-general election funding as set forth above, the Defendant claims Plaintiffs are ineligible for such funding.” (Compl. 5.) To now argue that a review of FEC’s denial of funding is not the purpose of this suit is pure doublespeak:

Here, Plaintiffs’ suit asks this court not to review the FEC’s previous decision regarding funding, but to interpret statutory language over which the parties disagree, in order to construe, and thus implement, a certain provision of the Presidential Campaign Funding Act, specifically 26 U.S.C. § 9004(a)(2)(A).

1 (Response 3.) And because Plaintiffs—regardless how they choose to word their  
2 arguments—seek review of the FEC’s denial of funding, the only court with  
3 jurisdiction to hear such a review is the United States Court of Appeals for the District  
4 of Columbia.<sup>1</sup> 26 U.S.C. § 9011(a); *Fed. Election Comm’n v. Reform Party of the*  
5 *U.S.*, 479 F.3d 1302, 1309 (11th Cir. 2007) (finding that despite Counterclaimants’  
6 assertion that the district court had jurisdiction under 26 U.S.C. § 9011(b), the  
7 counterclaim should be dismissed because it sought review of a FEC decision  
8 concerning campaign funds—a review exclusive to the D.C. Circuit.)

9 Second, even if Plaintiffs’ true intent is to seek statutory interpretation of 26  
10 U.S.C. § 9004(a)(2)(A), there still must be an actual case or controversy. *Am. States*  
11 *Ins. Co. v. Kearns*, 15 F.3d 142, 143 (9th Cir. 1994). There is only one actual  
12 controversy here: whether the FEC’s denial was proper. Thus, if the Court accepts  
13 Plaintiffs’ stance that they do not seek review of the FEC’s denial of funding, then the  
14 Court must also find that there is no actual case or controversy. All Plaintiffs seek is  
15 an advisory opinion—this, the Court declines to do.

16 And Plaintiffs’ suggestion that this outcome “writes [26 U.S.C. § 9011(b)] out  
17 of existence” is overstated. (Response 4.) Section 9011(b) allows district courts to  
18 hear “suits that do not concern review of certifications, determinations, or other  
19 actions by the [FEC].” *FEC*, 479 F.3d at 1308. For instance, such suits may be ones  
20 brought on by U.S. citizens challenging the constitutionality of the 5% “minor party”  
21 rule—which is not the case here. Such suits would be proper in district courts; and  
22 these suits are distinct from suits seeking review of a FEC determination. *Id.*

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<sup>1</sup> What Plaintiffs truly seek is the determination that the meaning of “minor party” in 26 U.S.C.  
§ 9004(a)(2)(A) escapes the definition of “minor party” as defined in a separate section. That is, as  
used in the statutory chapter, the term “minor party” means “a political party whose candidate for  
office of President in the preceding presidential election received . . . 5 percent or more but less than  
25 percent of the total number of popular votes received by all candidates for such office.” 26  
U.S.C. § 9002(7). By eliminating the 5% requirement, Plaintiffs seek to distinguish themselves as a  
“minor party,”—even though they only received 0.81% of the popular votes in the previous  
election—so that they may receive FEC funding for the 2012 presidential election. (Compl. 5.)

1 Finally, the Court finds no merit in Plaintiffs’ contention that for a § 9011(b)  
2 suit, any jurisdictional determination must be made by a three-judge court.  
3 (Response 1.) The statute does not read in the manner Plaintiffs suggest:

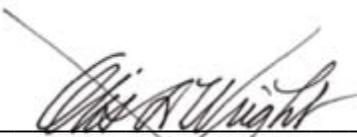
4 The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of  
5 proceedings instituted pursuant to this subsection and shall exercise the  
6 same without regard to whether a person asserting rights under provisions  
7 of this subsection shall have exhausted any administrative or other  
8 remedies that may be provided at law. Such proceedings shall be heard  
9 and determined by a court of three judges in accordance with the  
provisions of section 2284 of title 28, United States Code, and any appeal  
shall lie to the Supreme Court.

10 26 U.S.C. § 9011(b)(2). A three-judge court is proper when a district court has proper  
11 jurisdiction over a case filed under § 9011(b): “Such proceedings shall be heard and  
12 determined by a court of three judges.” *Id.* Conversely, when jurisdiction is  
13 improper, a three-judge court is not necessary because the case is not “such” a  
14 proceeding under § 9011(b). This position is further supported by the statute  
15 authorizing three-judge courts: “Upon the filing of a request for three judges, the  
16 judge to whom the request is presented shall, unless he determines that three judges  
17 are not required, immediately notify the chief judge of the circuit, who shall designate  
18 two other judges . . . .” 28 U.S.C. § 2284(b)(1). Here, because of the lack of  
19 jurisdiction, the Court finds that a three-judge court is not required to dismiss this  
20 case.

21 For the reasons discussed above and in the Court’s October 4, 2012 Order to  
22 Show Cause, this case is hereby **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**. The Clerk  
23 of Court shall close this case.

24 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

25  
26 October 12, 2012

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**OTIS D. WRIGHT, II**  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**