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11	GARY E. JOHNSON; JAMES P. GRAY)	Case No. 8:12-cv-1626-ODW(JCx)			
12	and GARY JOHNSON 2012, INC., Plaintiff	PLAINTIFF'S RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE JURISDICTION			
13)	THREE-JUDGE COURT			
14	vs. FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION,)	THREE-JUDGE COURT			
15	()				
16	Defendants.				
17					
18	<u>I.</u>				
19	PLAINTIFFS' ACTION MUST BE HEARD BY A THREE-JUDGE PANEL				
20	As explained more fully below, Plaintiffs have instituted this action under 26				
21	U.S.C. §9011(b), which specifically proscribes that "Such proceedings shall be heard				
22	and determined by a court of three judges in accordance with the provisions of				
23	section 2284 of title 28 United States Code." 26 U.S.C. §9011(b)(2). As of the				
24	present date, the case has only been assigned to a singular courtroom and judge.				
25	Thus, any determination regarding the matter, jurisdictional or otherwise, is				
26	premature until the action has been assigned and reviewed by a three-judge panel.				
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<u>II.</u>

THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION UNDER 26 U.S.C. § 9011(b)(2)

The Court is correct in noting that 26 U.S.C. §9011(a) provides that a certification, determination or other action by the Federal Election Committee under the Presidential Campaign Funding Act is subject to review by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. However, Plaintiffs have not filed a petition for review in this court, and instead have instituted a civil action to implement a portion of the Presidential Campaign Funding Act, as authorized by 26 U.S.C. §9011(b).

26 U.S.C. §9011(b) states in its entirety that:

- (1) The Commission, the national committee of any political party, and individuals eligible to vote for President are authorized to institute such actions, including actions for declaratory judgment or injunctive relief, as may be appropriate to implement or contrue [sic] any provisions of this chapter.
- (2) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this subsection and shall exercise the same without regard to whether a person asserting rights under provisions of this subsection shall have exhausted any administrative or other remedies that may be provided at law. Such proceedings shall be heard 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.

Thus, 26 U.S.C. §9011 offers two remedies for plaintiffs seeking redress under the Presidential Campaign Funding Act: a petition for review of an FEC determination asserted directly to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, per subsection (a), as well as a lawsuit filed in United States District court, regardless of whether administrative or other remedies have already been exhausted, under subsection (b). To assert that a petition for review in the D.C.

appellate court is Plaintiffs' only remedy in this instance would serve to completely ignore the plain language, and in fact the very existence, of subsection (b).

Therefore, as asserted in Plaintiffs' complaint, this court has jurisdiction to hear this matter under 26 U.S.C. §9011(b)(2).

III.

THE AUTHORITY CITED IS DISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE INSTANT ACTION

The Court cites *Fed. Election Comm'n v. Reform Party of the U.S.*, 479 F.3d 1302 (11th Cir. 2007). As explained above, Plaintiffs do <u>not</u> seek judicial review of the FEC's determination regarding election funding. Plaintiffs are instead asking the court to interpret and, in turn, implement certain provisions of the Presidential Campaign Funding Act.

While the cross-complaint in *FEC* was also instituted under 26 U.S.C. §9011(b)(2), the similarities with the instant case end there. There, the Reform Party of the United States had been ordered to re-pay election funding they already received and spent, and had attempted to bring a petition for review of the FEC's order to repay under 26 U.S.C. §9011(a). When this petition was dismissed as untimely, and the FEC filed suit in district court to obtain repayment, the Reform Party sought to counterclaim under 26 U.S.C. §9011(b), which the court flat out rejected as a thinly veiled attempt to seek review of the FEC's earlier determination, as the counterclaim argued only that the earlier determination was arbitrary and capricious.

Here, Plaintiffs' suit asks this court <u>not</u> 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). Plaintiffs do not

allege that the FEC's denial of funding was unconstitutional, nor arbitrary and 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

capricious, the typical bases for challenging FEC determinations. In actuality, the fact that the FEC issued a determination denying the Plaintiffs pre-election funding is somewhat irrelevant, in that the disagreement over the interpretation of the language of the pre-election funding statute is what prompted the filing of this suit, not the denial of the funding itself. This comports with the 11th Circuit's opinion in FEC, which states that "In order for the two subsections of section 9011 to have meaning, those actions covered by subsection (b)...must be suits that do not concern review of certifications, determinations, or other actions by the Commission." This suit seeks declaratory and injunctive relief independent of any review of the Commission's final determination, and no review is pending before the D.C. Circuit. If subsection (b) is to have any meaning whatsoever, then it applies in this case. To hold otherwise would be to write this statute out of existence. Thus, this court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 26 U.S.C. §9011(b) as previously asserted.

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<u>IV.</u>

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, this court should refrain from issuing any determination in this matter unless and until the matter has been reviewed by a threejudge panel as ordered by statute. After such review, any remaining jurisdictional issues should be deemed moot, in that this court has subject matter jurisdiction under the plain language of 26 U.S.C. §9011(b)(2).

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Case 8:12-cv-01626-ODW-JC Document 13 Filed 10/11/12 Page 6 of 6 Page ID #:99 **PROOF OF SERVICE** 1 I am employed in the County of Orange, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within entitled action; my business address is 650 Town Center Drive, Twelfth Floor, 2 Costa Mesa, CA 92626. 3 On October 11, 2012, I served the foregoing document(s) described as PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE JURISDICTION on the interested parties in this 4 action by placing a copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed as follows: 5 Anthony Herman, Esq. 6 David Kolker, Esq. Lisa J. Stevenson, Esq. 7 Harry J. Summers, Esq. Seth Nesin, Esq. 8 FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION 9 999 E Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20463 10 Roger E. West, Esq. 11 Assistant United States Attorney First Assistant Chief, Civil Division 12 300 North Los Angeles Street, Suite 7516 Los Angeles, CA 90012 13 14 **BY MAIL.** I caused such envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid to be placed in the XXU.S. Mail at Costa Mesa, California. 15 BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE. I hereby certify that I filed the foregoing with the Clerk of 16 XXthe Court for the United States District Court, Central District of California by using the 17 CM/ECF system on October 11, 2012. 18 Executed on October 11, 2012, at Costa Mesa, California. 19 (Federal) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that XX20 the foregoing is true and correct. 21 22 Jan Rox Sensa 23 24 25

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Paul Rolf Jensen