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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

WASHINGTON ELECTION INTEGRITY
COALITION UNITED et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GREG KIMSEY et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:21-cv-05746-LK

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO
REMAND, GRANTING MOTION
TO DISMISS, AND DENYING
MOTION TO INTERVENE

This matter comes before the Court on Washington Election Integrity Coalition United’s (“WEICU’s”) motion to remand and a motion to dismiss filed by Clark County and Clark County Auditor Greg Kimsey (“Defendants”). Dkt. Nos. 16, 17. Because the individual Plaintiffs lack Article III standing and the Court has no supplemental jurisdiction over the remaining state law claims, and because remand to state court would be futile, the Court dismisses the case.

I. BACKGROUND

This action is one of several nearly identical actions originally filed in state court by WEICU and numerous pro se plaintiffs in counties across Washington, and one of six such actions

1 that have been removed to this Court.¹ Plaintiffs filed their complaint in Clark County Superior
2 Court on September 16, 2021. Dkt. No. 1-1 at 1. Their claims center on the conduct of the
3 November 2020 general election in Clark County, Washington.

4 The individual Plaintiffs² bring claims against the Clark County Auditor for (1) allowing
5 or facilitating fraudulent alterations of the voting results (which Plaintiffs describe as “vote
6 flipping, additions, and/or deletions”); (2) maintaining records of County elector party preference
7 and identifying County electors’ ballots by party preference; and (3) violating the United States
8 Constitution and the Washington State Constitution. Dkt. No. 1-1 at 4–12. For each of these alleged
9 “wrongful acts,” the individual Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief. *Id.* They also seek
10 damages against the Auditor for civil rights violations under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988. *Id.* at
11 13. WEICU’s sole claim is against the Auditor and Clark County under Washington’s Public
12 Records Act (“PRA”), Wash. Rev. Code §§ 42.56.001–42.56.900, for wrongfully denying
13 WEICU’s records request for “original ballots, ballot images, spoiled ballots, adjudication records,
14 ballot envelopes, and returned ballots for the Election.” Dkt. No. 1-1 at 7–9. WEICU seeks to
15 “compel Defendants to provide access to public records from the Election for a full forensic audit.”
16 *Id.* at 8.

17 Defendants removed the case to this Court on October 7, 2021. Dkt. No. 1. On October 22,
18
19

20 ¹ The five other removed actions are *Washington Election Integrity Coalition United v. Fell*, No. C21-1354-LK;
21 *Washington Election Integrity Coalition United v. Anderson*, No. C21-5726-LK; *Washington Election Integrity*
22 *Coalition United v. Wise*, No. C21-1394-LK; *Washington Election Integrity Coalition United v. Bradrick*, No. C21-
1386-LK; and *Washington Election Integrity Coalition United v. Hall*, No. C21-5787-LK.

23 ² The individual Plaintiffs are Brett Simpson, Bonnie Grieco, Jonette Molyneux, Ross Merritt, Tamara Shaw, Harlyn
24 Thompson, Kimberlee Elbon, Robert Ward, Constance Cooke, Doreen Rose, Shirley Mozena, James Mozena,
Michelle Dawson, Lindsey Nichols, Joseph Kent, Roxanne Pearce, David Machado, Joshua Bradley, Bennett Esrael,
Jake Farmer, Rich Audette, Maria Bruemmer, Joseph Gibson, Eric Hargrave, Wendy Keeline, Phillip Hogan, Marili
Haas, Ike Haas, Frank Gmelin, Tricia Shoup, Jen Holbrook, Stephen Clements, Kimberly Anderson, and Susan
Audette. Dkt. No. 1-1 at 15–22.

1 2021, WEICU filed a motion to remand.³ Dkt. No. 16. On October 25, 2021, Defendants moved
2 to dismiss Plaintiffs’ claims under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2), (4), (5), and (6). Dkt.
3 No. 17.

4 II. DISCUSSION

5 Oddly, Defendants removed this action on the basis that this Court has original jurisdiction
6 over it under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, Dkt. No. 1 at 2, and then sought to dismiss the action on the basis
7 that the individual Plaintiffs lack Article III standing to bring their claims, Dkt. No. 17 at 4–6. The
8 only other Plaintiff at that time was WEICU, which purported to assert only a state law claim. Dkt.
9 No. 1-1 at 7–9.

10 28 U.S.C. § 1441 allows a defendant to remove an action filed in state court to federal
11 district court where the federal district court has original jurisdiction. The Ninth Circuit “strictly
12 construe[s] the removal statute against removal jurisdiction,” and “[f]ederal jurisdiction must be
13 rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance.” *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*,
14 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992). “The ‘strong presumption’ against removal jurisdiction means
15 that the defendant always has the burden of establishing that removal is proper.” *Id.* Ultimately, if
16 a district court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a removed action, it usually has the duty to
17 remand it, for “removal is permissible only where original jurisdiction exists at the time of removal
18 or at the time of the entry of final judgment[.]” *Lexecon, Inc. v. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes &*
19 *Lerach*, 523 U.S. 26, 43 (1998); *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a).

20 Because the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ federal claims, it cannot
21 exercise supplemental jurisdiction over any of Plaintiffs’ state law claims and must either remand
22

23 ³ WEICU had previously filed a “Motion to Strike Notice of Removal” seeking remand. Dkt. No. 12. However,
24 because WEICU filed the motion without being represented by counsel, the Court struck the motion. Dkt. No. 14. An
attorney for WEICU then made an appearance on October 17, 2021. Dkt. No. 15.

1 or dismiss the entire case. The Court dismisses the Plaintiffs’ claims because remand to state court
2 would be futile.

3 **A. Because the Individual Plaintiffs Do Not Have Article III Standing, this Court Lacks**
4 **Subject Matter Jurisdiction over Their Claims**

5 At the outset, the Court recognizes that the right at issue in this case—the right to vote and
6 have that vote counted—is “a fundamental matter in a free and democratic society.” *Reynolds v.*
7 *Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 561–62 (1964). But a voter seeking relief in federal court for alleged violations
8 of constitutional rights must have standing to do so, including “a personal stake in the outcome,
9 distinct from a generally available grievance about government.” *Gill v. Whitford*, 138 S. Ct. 1916,
10 1923 (2018) (cleaned up). “[A] suit brought by a plaintiff without Article III standing is not a ‘case
11 or controversy,’ and an Article III federal court therefore lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the
12 suit.” *Cetacean Cmty. v. Bush*, 386 F.3d 1169, 1174 (9th Cir. 2004). Article III’s “case or
13 controversy” requirement thus obligates federal courts to determine, as an initial matter, whether
14 plaintiffs have standing to bring suit. *Lance v. Coffman*, 549 U.S. 437, 439 (2007).

15 As the party invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of establishing the
16 existence of a case or controversy under Article III. *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555,
17 561 (1992); *see also Tailford v. Experian Info. Sols., Inc.*, 26 F.4th 1092, 1099 (9th Cir. 2022).
18 “To establish Article III standing, an injury must be ‘concrete, particularized, and actual or
19 imminent; fairly traceable to the challenged action; and redressable by a favorable ruling.’”
20 *Clapper v. Amnesty Int’l USA*, 568 U.S. 398, 409 (2013) (quoting *Monsanto Co. v. Geertson Seed*
21 *Farms*, 561 U.S. 139, 149 (2010)). “For an injury to be ‘particularized,’ it ‘must affect the plaintiff
22 in a personal and individual way.’” *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 578 U.S. 330, 339 (2016) (quoting
23 *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560 n.1). The injury must also be “concrete”; “that is, it must actually exist.”
24 *Id.* at 339–40. Because Defendants themselves argue that the individual Plaintiffs lack Article III

1 standing, Dkt. No. 17 at 4–6, they have failed to meet their burden to establish that the Court has
2 subject matter jurisdiction over these claims, *see Britton v. Cnty. of Santa Cruz*, No. 19-CV-04263-
3 LHK, 2020 WL 4197609, at *4 (N.D. Cal. July 22, 2020).

4 Defendants urge the Court to dismiss Plaintiffs’ claims because they raise only generalized
5 grievances and do not identify any particularized individual injury. Dkt. No. 17 at 4–6. These
6 challenges are evaluated under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1). *Maya v. Centex Corp.*,
7 658 F.3d 1060, 1067 (9th Cir. 2011). Defendants advance both factual and facial challenges to the
8 individual Plaintiffs’ standing. In reviewing a factual challenge, the court may consider materials
9 beyond the complaint, *Savage v. Glendale Union High Sch.*, 343 F.3d 1036, 1039 n.2 (9th Cir.
10 2003), “weigh the evidence[,] and satisfy itself as to the existence of its power to hear the case,”
11 *Mortensen v. First Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass’n*, 549 F.2d 884, 891 (3d Cir. 1977). In reviewing a facial
12 attack, however, the inquiry is confined to the allegations in the complaint, and the court assumes
13 all materials allegations in the complaint are true. *Savage*, 343 F.3d at 1039 n.2. However, “[t]his
14 is not to say that plaintiff may rely on a bare legal conclusion to assert injury-in-fact, or engage in
15 an ‘ingenious academic exercise in the conceivable’ to explain how defendants’ actions caused his
16 injury.” *Maya*, 658 F.3d at 1068 (internal footnotes omitted) (quoting *United States v. Students*
17 *Challenging Regulatory Agency Procedures (SCRAP)*, 412 U.S. 669, 689–90 (1973)).

18 The Supreme Court has “consistently held that a plaintiff raising only a generally available
19 grievance about government—claiming only harm to his and every citizen’s interest in proper
20 application of the Constitution and laws, and seeking relief that no more directly and tangibly
21 benefits him than it does the public at large—does not state an Article III case or controversy.”
22 *Lance*, 549 U.S. at 439 (quoting *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 573–74 (1992)); *see also Warth v. Seldin*, 422
23 U.S. 490, 499 (1975) (“[T]he Court has held that when the asserted harm is a ‘generalized
24 grievance’ shared in substantially equal measure by all or a large class of citizens, that harm alone

1 normally does not warrant exercise of jurisdiction.”). Accordingly, and in recognition “that a
 2 person’s right to vote is ‘individual and personal in nature,’” courts have long held that “‘voters
 3 who allege facts showing *disadvantage to themselves as individuals* have standing to sue’ to
 4 remedy that disadvantage.” *Gill*, 138 S. Ct. at 1929 (emphasis added) (quoting *Reynolds*, 377 U.S.
 5 at 561 and *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 206 (1962)). As Defendants contend, Plaintiffs fail to
 6 show such disadvantage and therefore lack Article III standing.

7 1. Plaintiffs Do Not Allege that They Suffered Any “Concrete, Particularized, and
 8 Actual or Imminent” Injury from the Alleged Misconduct by the Auditor

9 Plaintiffs’ claims each follow a similar pattern: they allege a violation of law, ask the Court
 10 to declare the Auditor’s duties under the law and enjoin her from violating the law, and then state
 11 that they “will suffer irreparable injury” from violations of their constitutional rights:

Allegation	Requested Declaration/Injunction	“Injury”
Plaintiffs “are informed and believe” that the Auditor “allow[ed] and/or facilitate[ed] electronic manipulation of the voting results from the [2020] Election,” and that “a portion of the state-wide vote flipping, additions and/or deletions occurred in the County’s Election overseen by Auditor.” Dkt. No. 1-1 at 4.	Declare “Plaintiffs’ rights and the duties of Auditor with regard to the alleged vote flipping, additions and/or deletions before, during and/or after the [2020] Election,” and to restrain the Auditor from “allowing and/or facilitating electronic manipulation of the voting results for any election held in the County.” <i>Id.</i> at 5–6.	“Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury in that their fundamental rights under the Washington State Constitution and/or United States Constitution . . . will be further violated.” <i>Id.</i> at 5.
Plaintiffs “are informed and believe” that the Auditor allowed or facilitated (1) maintenance of a record of County voters’ party preference and (2) identification of County voters’ ballots cast in the 2020 election by party preference. <i>Id.</i> at 6.	Declare “Plaintiffs’ rights and the duties of Auditor with regard to the alleged party preference conduct,” and restrain the Auditor from “allowing and/or facilitating party preference tracking and/or ballot identification.” <i>Id.</i> at 7.	Same as above. <i>See id.</i>
Auditor’s conduct violated the United States Constitution, including the Fourteenth Amendment. <i>Id.</i> at 10–12.	Declare “Plaintiffs’ rights and the duties of Auditor, as they pertain to the [2020] Election and future elections in the County,” and restrain the Auditor from allowing or facilitating vote flipping, additions and/or deletions, and/or allowing or facilitating party preference tracking and/or ballot identification. <i>Id.</i> at 12.	Same as above, <i>id.</i> at 12, and: “Because Auditor failed to follow state and federal law,” County voters “were denied their fundamental right of suffrage without due process of law” and “had the value of their votes diluted, and the will of said voters denied, without due process of

Allegation	Requested Declaration/Injunction	“Injury”
		law,” and County voters’ ballots “were not treated equally nor given equal levels of protection under the law.” <i>Id.</i> at 11.

In none of these allegations do Plaintiffs claim that they suffered any “concrete, particularized, and actual or imminent” injury from the Auditor’s alleged misconduct. Although Plaintiffs do not explain their theory of vote dilution, it appears to be based on general allegations of election irregularities that affected the votes of all “qualified electors” in the County. *See* Dkt. No. 1-1 at 11 (because “Auditor failed to follow state and federal law,” “[q]ualified electors who voted similarly had the value of their votes diluted”). “As courts have routinely explained, vote dilution is a very specific claim that involves votes being weighed differently and cannot be used generally to allege voter fraud.” *Bowyer v. Ducey*, 506 F. Supp. 3d 699, 711 (D. Ariz. 2020). *See also* *Feehan v. Wis. Elections Comm’n*, 506 F. Supp. 3d 596, 609 (E.D. Wis. Dec. 9, 2020) (plaintiff lacked standing where his “alleged injuries are injuries that any Wisconsin voter suffers if the Wisconsin election process were . . . so riddled with fraud, illegality, and statistical impossibility” that its results could not be certified); *Martel v. Condos*, 487 F. Supp. 3d 247, 253 (D. Vt. 2020) (“A vote cast by fraud or mailed in by the wrong person through mistake has a mathematical impact on the final tally and thus on the proportional effect of every vote, but no single voter is specifically disadvantaged.”); *Paher v. Cegavske*, 457 F. Supp. 3d 919, 926 (D. Nev. 2020) (“Plaintiffs’ purported injury of having their votes diluted due to ostensible election fraud may be conceivably raised by any Nevada voter.”); *Am. C.R. Union v. Martinez-Rivera*, No. 2:14-CV-026-AM-CW, 2015 WL 13650011, at *7 (W.D. Tex. Feb. 23, 2015) (speculative complaints of “potential vote dilution are nothing but a generalized grievance about government, complaining that an official should be required to follow the law.”). While Plaintiffs speculate that the Auditor tracked or identified ballots by “party preference,” Dkt. No. 1-1 at 6, they do not

1 suggest that any votes were weighed differently, including their own. Thus, although allegations
2 of vote dilution may create standing in some circumstances, they do not do so here.

3 Similarly, Plaintiffs never assert that they were personally harmed by any of Defendants’
4 alleged conduct with respect to the manipulation of voting results or the tracking of party
5 preference. *See generally* Dkt. No. 1-1. To the extent Plaintiffs argue more broadly that they
6 maintain an interest in government officials conducting an election in conformity with the
7 Constitution, “they merely assert a ‘generalized grievance’ stemming from an attempt to have the
8 Government act in accordance with their view of the law.” *Wis. Voters All. v. Pence*, 514 F. Supp.
9 3d 117, 120 (D.D.C. 2021). *See also Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 576 (“the public interest in proper
10 administration of the laws” is insufficient to create Article III standing, regardless of “the source
11 of the asserted right”); *Wood v. Raffensperger*, 981 F.3d 1307, 1314 (11th Cir. 2020) (“An injury
12 to the right ‘to require that the government be administered according to the law’ is a generalized
13 grievance.” (quoting *Chiles v. Thornburgh*, 865 F.2d 1197, 1205–06 (11th Cir. 1989))), *cert.*
14 *denied*, 141 S. Ct. 1379 (2021); *Ickes v. Whitmer*, No. 1:22-CV-817, 2022 WL 4103030, at *3
15 (W.D. Mich. Sept. 8, 2022) (finding that “Plaintiffs likely do not have standing to raise [their]
16 concern about [allegedly uncertified] machines used in the November 2022 election or the possible
17 destruction of records” because they “have only a generalized grievance that would be common
18 among all people who cast a vote in the November 2022 election and not a particularized,
19 individual injury”).

20 Plaintiffs also lack standing to assert their claims under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988
21 because those claims are derivative of their other claims, which the Court has already found they
22 lack standing to assert. Sections 1983 and 1988 do not create standing where it is otherwise lacking.
23 *See Save Our Valley v. Sound Transit*, 335 F.3d 932, 936 (9th Cir. 2003) (“One cannot go into
24 court and claim a ‘violation of § 1983’—for § 1983 by itself does not protect anyone against

1 anything.” (quoting *Gonzaga Univ. v. Doe*, 536 U.S. 273, 285 (2002)); 42 U.S.C. § 1988 (granting
2 discretion to accord attorney’s fees to the “prevailing party” in a suit under § 1983).⁴

3 Defendants’ motion to dismiss the individual Plaintiffs’ claims was opposed by WEICU
4 and joined by all but two of the individual Plaintiffs,⁵ Dkt. Nos. 29, 31, but Plaintiffs’ opposition
5 briefs fail to demonstrate that any of the individual Plaintiffs have standing. WEICU’s opposition
6 contends that WEICU has standing to bring its PRA claim under section 42.56.550 of the Revised
7 Code of Washington, Dkt. No. 29 at 3, but it does not address Article III standing at all. *See*
8 *generally id.*; *Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts*, 472 U.S. 797, 804 (1985) (“Standing to sue in any
9 Article III court is, of course, a federal question which does not depend on the party’s prior
10 standing in state court.”). The individual Plaintiffs’ notice of joinder also fails to address the
11 standing issue. *See generally* Dkt. No. 31.

12 Because Plaintiffs have asserted only generalized grievances, the Court finds that Plaintiffs
13 lack Article III standing to assert their federal claims.

14 2. The Court Lacks Supplemental Jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ State Law Claims

15 WEICU and Defendants dispute whether the Court may exercise supplemental jurisdiction
16 over Plaintiffs’ state law claims. Dkt. No. 25 at 4–8; Dkt. No. 28 at 4–5.

17 Under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), a district court “shall have” supplemental jurisdiction over
18 claims that form part of the “same case or controversy” as claims within the court’s original
19 jurisdiction. However, “if the court dismisses [all federal claims] for lack of subject matter
20 jurisdiction, it has no discretion” under Section 1367 to adjudicate the plaintiff’s state-law claims

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22 ⁴ The Court does not consider Defendants’ argument that Plaintiffs failed to serve Auditor Greg Kimsey in his personal
23 capacity because the Court has already found that it lacks subject matter jurisdiction to hear the claims naming him as
24 a defendant. *See* Dkt. No. 17 at 3–4; *Sinochem Int’l Co. v. Malaysia Int’l Shipping Corp.*, 549 U.S. 422, 431 (2007)
25 (“[A] federal court has leeway to choose among threshold grounds for denying audience to a case on the merits.”
(cleaned up)). Finally, because the Court finds in favor of Defendants on their facial challenges to Plaintiffs’ standing,
it does not address their factual challenges.

⁵ Michelle Dawson and David Machado did not sign the notice of joinder. Dkt. No. 31 at 6.

1 “and must dismiss all claims.” *Herman Fam. Revocable Tr. v. Teddy Bear*, 254 F.3d 802, 806 (9th
2 Cir. 2001); *see also Scott v. Pasadena Unified Sch. Dist.*, 306 F.3d 646, 664 (9th Cir. 2002)
3 (“[W]ith the dismissal of [plaintiff’s] federal constitutional claim for lack of standing, we have no
4 authority to retain jurisdiction over [his] state law claims.”).

5 Because the Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ federal claims
6 due to their lack of Article III standing, it has no discretion under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c) to adjudicate
7 the remaining claims. Without subject matter jurisdiction, the Court is left to either dismiss or
8 remand Plaintiffs’ claims. *See Polo v. Innoventions Int’l, LLC*, 833 F.3d 1193, 1196–98 (9th Cir.
9 2016).

10 **B. Plaintiffs’ Claims Are Dismissed Because Remand Would Be Futile**

11 “If at any time before final judgment it appears that the district court lacks subject matter
12 jurisdiction” over a case that has been removed from state court, “the case shall be remanded.” 28
13 U.S.C. § 1447(c); *see also Polo*, 833 F.3d at 1196 (a district court lacking subject matter
14 jurisdiction “generally *must* remand the case to state court, rather than dismiss it” (emphasis in
15 original)). Usually, “[r]emand is the correct remedy because a failure of federal subject-matter
16 jurisdiction means only that the *federal* courts have no power to adjudicate the matter. State courts
17 are not bound by the constraints of Article III.” *Polo*, 833 F.3d at 1196 (emphasis in original).
18 However, the Ninth Circuit has held that a district court may dismiss a case rather than remand it
19 to state court where it is “certain that a remand to state court would be futile.” *Bell v. City of*
20 *Kellogg*, 922 F.2d 1418, 1425 (9th Cir. 1991). Because remand of Plaintiffs’ claims to state court
21 is certain to be futile, the Court dismisses the claims instead of remanding them.

22 1. The Futility Exception

23 There is some doubt about the continued vitality of the futility exception. A few months
24 after the Ninth Circuit decided *Bell*, the Supreme Court issued an opinion in which it noted that

1 “the literal words of § 1447(c)” give “no discretion to dismiss rather than remand an action” over
2 which a district court lacks original jurisdiction. *Int’l Primate Prot. League v. Administrators of*
3 *Tulane Educ. Fund*, 500 U.S. 72, 89 (1991) (quoting *Maine Ass’n of Interdependent*
4 *Neighborhoods v. Comm’r, Maine Dep’t of Hum. Servs.*, 876 F.2d 1051, 1054 (1st Cir. 1989)).
5 Although the Supreme Court “did not reject the futility doctrine outright,” the Ninth Circuit has
6 expressed concern that “[i]n the wake of *International Primate*, a number of other circuits have
7 expressly rejected the futility doctrine,” and it “may no longer be good law.” *Polo v. Innoventions*
8 *Int’l, LLC*, 833 F.3d 1193, 1197–98 (9th Cir. 2016) (citing *Hill v. Vanderbilt Capital Advisors,*
9 *LLC*, 702 F.3d 1220, 1225–26 (10th Cir. 2012) (collecting cases)). Despite this lingering doubt,
10 the Ninth Circuit in *Polo* declined to overrule *Bell*: “*Polo* has not argued that *Bell* is no longer
11 controlling law, and we decline to so hold *sua sponte*.” *Id.* at 1198. The Ninth Circuit reiterated
12 that, under the *Bell* rule, a district court may dismiss a case “only when the eventual outcome of
13 [the] case after remand is so clear as to be foreordained[.]” *Id.*

14 Since the 2016 decision in *Polo*, some district courts in the Ninth Circuit have concluded
15 that the futility exception is now merely “[h]istorical[.]” *Morgan v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. 2:20-
16 CV-00157-SAB, 2020 WL 3979660, at *2 (E.D. Wash. July 14, 2020); *see also Washington v.*
17 *City of Sunnyside*, No. 1:20-CV-3018-RMP, 2021 WL 4197368, at *2 (E.D. Wash. Aug. 26, 2021);
18 *Mendoza v. Aldi Inc.*, No. 219CV06870ODWJEMX, 2019 WL 7284940, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 27,
19 2019); *Alvarado v. Univ. of S. California*, No. CV 17-3671-GW(AJWX), 2017 WL 8116092, at
20 *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 21, 2017). However, other district courts have continued to apply the exception.
21 *See, e.g., Strojnik v. Super 8 Worldwide Inc.*, No. C21-0927-PHX-DWL, 2022 WL 613227, at *3
22 (D. Ariz. Mar. 2, 2022); *Ross v. Hawaii Nurses’ Ass’n Off. & Pro. Emps. Int’l Union Loc. 50*, 290
23 F. Supp. 3d 1136, 1148 (D. Haw. 2018); *Advocs. for Individuals With Disabilities LLC v. MidFirst*
24 *Bank*, 279 F. Supp. 3d 891, 895 & n.1 (D. Ariz. 2017).

1 There is good reason to embrace the concerns expressed in *Polo* about the validity of the
2 futility doctrine: as the Supreme Court and other courts have noted, it appears to contradict the
3 mandatory language of 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). *Int’l Primate*, 500 U.S. at 89; *Esteves v. SunTrust*
4 *Banks, Inc.*, 615 F. App’x 632, 636–37 (11th Cir. 2015) (“The Supreme Court has noted that the
5 literal words of § 1447(c) give district courts no discretion to dismiss rather than remand an action
6 when subject-matter jurisdiction is lacking . . . Whether the matter is justiciable under state law is
7 a matter for the state court to decide.”) (cleaned up); *Wallace v. ConAgra Foods, Inc.*, 747 F.3d
8 1025, 1033 (8th Cir. 2014) (“If . . . the case did not originate in federal court but was removed
9 there by the defendants, the federal court *must* remand the case to the state court from whence it
10 came.” (emphasis in original)); *Fent v. Okla. Water Res. Bd.*, 235 F.3d 553, 557–58 (10th Cir.
11 2000) (“The plain language of § 1447(c) gives no discretion to dismiss rather than remand an
12 action removed from state court over which the court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction.”);
13 *Bromwell v. Michigan Mut. Ins. Co.*, 115 F.3d 208, 214 (3d Cir. 1997) (“In light of the express
14 language of § 1447(c) and the Supreme Court’s reasoning in *International Primate*, we hold that
15 when a federal court has no jurisdiction of a case removed from a state court, it must remand and
16 not dismiss on the ground of futility.”).⁶

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19 ⁶ It also seems counter to the long-established principle that “[w]ithout jurisdiction the court cannot proceed at all in
20 any cause” for a court without jurisdiction to effectively decide the merits of a case. *Ex parte McCardle*, 74 U.S. (7
21 Wall.) 506, 514 (1868). This is especially true where defendants have engaged in the “dubious strategy” of removing
22 the case on the basis that the federal court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, Dkt. No. 1 at 2, only to
23 then move to dismiss on the basis that the plaintiffs’ claims do not establish Article III standing, Dkt. No. 17 at 4–6..
24 *See Collier v. SP Plus Corp.*, 889 F.3d 894, 895–97 (7th Cir. 2018) (noting that defendants’ “dubious strategy” of
 removing on the basis that “the district court had federal-question jurisdiction” and then “mov[ing] to dismiss the
 complaint under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) for lack of Article III standing” “resulted in a significant
 waste of federal judicial resources, much of which was avoidable.”); *Perna v. Health One Credit Union*, 983 F.3d
 258, 273 (6th Cir. 2020) (“there is something ‘anomalous’ about the [defendant] removing this suit to federal court on
 the ground that the court had jurisdiction and then arguing to the very same court that it lacks jurisdiction”); *Zanotti*
 v. Invention Submission Corp., No. 18-CV-5893 (NSR), 2020 WL 2857304, at *11 (S.D.N.Y. June 2, 2020) (“[I]f
 InventHelp Defendants were truly concerned about expense and the preservation of judicial resources, their litigation
 strategy would not have involved invoking this Court’s jurisdiction only to immediately challenge it on standing
 grounds.”).

1 However, the Ninth Circuit has upheld application of the futility exception in several cases
2 since *Bell*. See, e.g., *Strojnik v. Driftwood Hosp. Mgmt., LLC*, No. 21-16060, 2022 WL 1642234,
3 at *1 (9th Cir. May 24, 2022) (“The district court properly denied [plaintiff’s] motion to remand
4 the actions to state court because remand would have been futile.”); *Glob. Rescue Jets, LLC v.*
5 *Kaiser Found. Health Plan, Inc.*, 30 F.4th 905, 920 n.6 (9th Cir. 2022) (“A narrow ‘futility’
6 exception to this general rule permits the district court to dismiss an action rather than remand it if
7 there is ‘absolute certainty’ that the state court would dismiss the action following remand.”);
8 *Marshall v. Motel 6 Operating LP*, 825 F. App’x 527, 528 (9th Cir. 2020) (“[W]e have recognized
9 a futility exception to the remand mandate in § 1447(c)[.]”); *Rodriguez v. U.S. Healthworks, Inc.*,
10 813 F. App’x 315, 316 (9th Cir. 2020) (noting that the futility doctrine applies “when a district
11 court has ‘absolute certainty’ that a state court would ‘simply dismiss the action on remand’”
12 (quoting *Polo*, 833 F.3d at 1198)). Because the Ninth Circuit explicitly declined to overrule *Bell*
13 in *Polo* and has continued to apply the doctrine after *Polo*, the Court concludes that *Bell* remains
14 binding precedent and therefore addresses whether it is certain that remand would be futile.

15 2. Dismissal of Plaintiffs’ Claims on Remand Is Effectively “Foreordained”

16 In this case, dismissal of Plaintiffs’ claims upon remand is effectively “foreordained.” *Polo*,
17 833 F.3d at 1198. This action is one of eight nearly identical actions originally filed in state court
18 in counties across Washington, six of which were removed to this Court. See *supra* at 2 n.1 (listing
19 removed cases). Both of the cases that remained in state courts have already been dismissed,
20 although appeals are currently pending. See *Wash. Election Integrity Coal. United v. Beaton*, No.
21 21-2-50572-11 (Wash. Sup. Ct. Dec. 13, 2021), *appeal filed sub nom. Wash. Election Integrity*
22 *Coal. United v. Franklin Cnty.*, No. 391574 (Wash. Ct. App. Div. III Sept. 6, 2022); *Wash. Election*
23 *Integrity Coal. United v. Schumacher*, No. 21-2-00042-22 (Wash. Sup. Ct. Mar. 28, 2022), *appeal*
24 *filed sub nom. Schulz v. Schumacher*, No. 388841 (Wash. Ct. App. Div. III May 4, 2022). In

1 *Schumacher*, the court concluded that “Plaintiffs’ election claims are untimely and barred by
2 statute and the equitable doctrine of laches, that the respective Plaintiffs each lack standing to bring
3 the election claims alleged, . . . that Plaintiffs fail to state an election claim upon which relief may
4 be granted,” and “that Plaintiffs fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted under the
5 Public Records Act.” No. 21-2-00042-22, slip. op. at 2 (Mar. 28, 2022). The court further found
6 that “Plaintiffs’ claims are frivolous and advanced without reasonable cause, are not well grounded
7 in fact or warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or
8 reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law, and were interposed for improper
9 purposes.” *Id.* Similarly, in *Beaton*, the court found that, “for the reasons stated in Defendants’
10 Motion, Plaintiffs lack standing and have failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.”
11 No. 21-2-50572-11, slip. op. at 1 (Dec. 13, 2021).

12 The claims in the complaints that were dismissed in *Schumacher* and *Beaton* are nearly
13 identical to the claims in this case: *Beaton* and *Schumacher* both included nearly identical claims
14 of allowing or facilitating vote flipping, additions and/or deletions, party preference tracking, and
15 federal and state constitutional violations premised on those claims, as well as PRA claims. *See*
16 *generally* Second Amended Verified Complaint, *Schumacher*, No. 21-2-00042-22 (Wash. Sup. Ct.
17 Jan. 18, 2022) (“*Schumacher* Complaint”); First Amended Verified Complaint, *Beaton*, No. 21-2-
18 50572-11 (Wash. Sup. Ct. Oct. 11, 2021) (“*Beaton* Complaint”). Substantial portions of all three
19 complaints appear to be copied verbatim from one another. *See generally Schumacher* Complaint;
20 *Beaton* Complaint; Dkt. No. 1-1.

21 Although there are some differences between the allegations in each of these cases, those
22 differences are minor and could not plausibly justify a different outcome. For example, some of
23 the allegations in *Beaton* and *Schumacher* are absent from the complaint in this case: in *Beaton*,
24 plaintiffs included in their allegations of vote manipulation that “for several weeks during the

1 Election, Auditor experienced problems with the signature verification system used to verify ballot
2 envelope signatures, including without limitation, lost access to the state-supplied signature
3 database.” *Beaton* Complaint at 7; *see also Schumacher* Complaint at 5 (nearly identical
4 allegation). Plaintiffs in *Beaton* alleged that defendants used an uncertified voting system, *Beaton*
5 Complaint at 4, while in *Schumacher*, plaintiffs also alleged that “the Auditor’s office experienced
6 a ransomware attack that, among other things, blocked access to County computers and election
7 systems which continued to be shut down through certification of the Election.” *Schumacher*
8 Complaint at 4–5. These allegations are made in *addition* to all the same allegations made in the
9 complaint in this case, and for purposes of remand futility amount to an inconsequential difference.

10 In addition to the other grounds for dismissal, all of Plaintiffs’ state law claims other than
11 the PRA claim share a common defect: they depend upon Section 29A.68.013 of the Revised Code
12 of Washington (“Section 13”) as a vehicle for Plaintiffs’ requested relief. Dkt. No. 1-1 at 4, 6. As
13 relevant here, Section 13 states that a judge “shall, by order, require any person charged with error,
14 wrongful act, or neglect to forthwith correct the error, desist from the wrongful act, or perform the
15 duty and to do as the court orders” where an affidavit of an elector demonstrates that “[a]n error
16 or omission has occurred or is about to occur in the official certification of any . . . election,” or
17 that certain wrongful acts have been performed by, or a neglect of duty has occurred on the part
18 of, an election officer. Wash. Rev. Code § 29A.68.013. Importantly, Section 13 sets a strict time
19 limit: the elector’s affidavit “shall be filed with the appropriate court no later than ten days
20 following the official certification of the . . . election.” *Id.* The complaint was filed on September
21 16, 2021, well past ten days after the certification of the 2020 general election. Dkt. No. 1-1 at 1.

22 Plaintiffs do not allege that they complied with the time limit for filing actions under
23 Section 13. Rather, they argue that the 10-day limitations period does not apply to their claims
24 because they “are not seeking de-certification of the Election.” Dkt. No. 1-1 at 3. But the plain

1 language of Section 13 makes no exceptions, nor is relief under the section limited to de-
2 certification of the election. *See* Wash. Rev. Code § 29A.68.013. Plaintiffs expressly seek
3 injunctive relief under Section 13, and they are therefore required to satisfy Section 13’s
4 requirements before they may obtain any such relief. *See In re Feb. 14, 2017, Special Election on*
5 *Moses Lake Sch. Dist. #161 Proposition 1*, 413 P.3d 577, 580 (Wash. Ct. App. 2018) (the statute
6 “demands that an election contest be filed within ten days of the election’s certification”); *see also*,
7 *e.g., Reid v. Dalton*, 100 P.3d 349, 354 (Wash. Ct. App. 2004) (“Filing an action for declaratory
8 judgment, rather than one for direct relief, d[oes] not avoid the statute of limitation” for an election
9 challenge; “[w]here . . . a special statute of limitation applies, even a declaratory judgment action
10 is subject to the same statutory limitation.”). There is no colorable argument that Plaintiffs have
11 brought or can bring valid claims under Section 13.⁷

12 3. The Dismissal of WEICU’s PRA Claim Is Also “Foreordained”

13 WEICU’s PRA claim is also doomed under Washington law because Washington courts
14 have already decisively rejected its legal theory. WEICU seeks to “compel Defendants to provide
15 access to public records from the Election for a full forensic audit,” and asserts that a records
16 request it made under the PRA in August 2021 for “original ballots, ballot images, spoiled ballots,
17 adjudication records, ballot envelopes, and returned ballots” was wrongly denied on the grounds
18 that the documents being requested were exempt by statute. Dkt. No. 1-1 at 8.

19 Under the PRA, “[a]n agency may lawfully withhold production of records if a specific
20 exemption applies.” *White v. Clark Cnty. (White I)*, 401 P.3d 375, 378 (Wash. Ct. App. 2017).
21 “There are three sources of PRA exemptions: (1) enumerated exemptions contained in the PRA

22
23 ⁷ Plaintiffs’ claims under the Washington State Constitution must also fail because the Washington Supreme Court
24 has “clearly established that the right to contest an election ‘rests solely upon, and is limited by, the provisions of the
statute relative thereto,’” *Becker v. Cnty. of Pierce*, 890 P.2d 1055, 1058 (Wash. 1995) (quoting *Quigley v. Phelps*,
132 P. 738, 738 (Wash. 1913))—here, Section 13. *See also* Dkt. No. 31 at 4 (“Plaintiffs pro se agree that there is no
state court cause of action for state constitutional actions”).

1 itself, (2) any other statute that exempts or prohibits disclosure, and (3) the Washington
2 Constitution.” *Id.* (cleaned up). The “other statute” exemption is found in Section 42.56.070(1) of
3 the Revised Code of Washington: “Each agency, in accordance with published rules, shall make
4 available for public inspection and copying all public records, unless the record falls within the
5 specific exemptions of . . . this chapter, or other statute which exempts or prohibits disclosure of
6 specific information or records.” Washington courts have squarely held that both Section
7 29A.60.110 of the Revised Code of Washington and Section 434-261-045 of the Washington
8 Administrative Code create a statutory exemption for ballots and ballot images under the “other
9 statute” exemption. *White I*, 401 P.3d at 378–80.

10 Section 434-261-045 of the Washington Administrative Code “unambiguously requires
11 that ballots be kept in secure storage at all times other than during processing, duplication,
12 inspection, and tabulation and states that they can *only* be accessed in accordance with RCW
13 29A.60.110 and 29A.60.125.” *White I*, 401 P.3d at 379–80 (emphasis in original). And Section
14 29A.60.110 of the Revised Code of Washington “unambiguously requires that tabulated ballots be
15 kept in sealed containers and can be opened by the canvassing board *only* in . . . specified
16 situations”: (1) as part of the canvass, (2) to conduct recounts, (3) to conduct a random check under
17 RCW 29A.60.170, (4) to conduct an audit under RCW 29A.60.185, or (5) by order of the superior
18 court in a contest or election dispute. *White I*, 401 P.3d at 379 (emphasis in original); *see also*
19 Wash. Rev. Code § 29A.60.110(2). None of these situations apply here. WEICU lacks the
20 authority to conduct a recount, random check, or audit. And, as discussed above, Plaintiffs failed
21 to file a timely election contest. Wash. Rev. Code § 29A.68.013; *see also Becker*, 890 P.2d at 1058.
22 Thus, WEICU’s arguments are without merit: Section 29A.60.110 of the Revised Code of
23 Washington does not authorize unsealing, and Section 434-261-045 of the Washington
24 Administrative Code—which provides procedures for handling damaged ballots—expressly states

1 that “ballots must be sealed in secure storage at all times, except during duplication, inspection by
2 the canvassing board, tabulation, or to conduct an audit under RCW 29A.60.185.” All of the
3 records WEICU requested fall under the “other statute” exemption.

4 WEICU makes several other arguments in support of its PRA claim, but those arguments
5 have already been rejected by Washington courts or are clearly contrary to existing law. First,
6 WEICU relies on its own interpretations of the Washington Constitution to argue that ballots
7 should be disclosed, Dkt. No. 1-1 at 8, but Washington courts have already rejected those
8 interpretations and have also held that Washington’s election statutes provide the sole means of
9 contesting an election. *See Becker*, 890 P.2d at 1058 (holding that the state constitution does not
10 create an independent right of action, and the election statutes are the only means of contesting an
11 election). Second, WEICU argues that the Washington Constitution “guarantees secrecy only in
12 the preparation and deposit of ballots, and says nothing about secrecy following an election[.]”
13 Dkt. No. 1-1 at 8 (emphasis in original). But under the PRA, “tabulated ballots are exempt in their
14 entirety from disclosure.” *White I*, 401 P.3d at 380. Third, WEICU argues that the Washington
15 Constitution “does not prohibit public access to unidentifiable ballots after an election.” Dkt. No.
16 1-1 at 8. Courts have rejected this proposition, too: “RCW 29A.60.110 and WAC 434-261-045
17 provide categorical exemptions, not conditional ones,” and “no amount of redaction will transform
18 the ballots into some other type of record.” *White I*, 401 P.3d at 380; *see also White v. Skagit Cnty.*
19 (*White II*), 355 P.3d 1178, 1185 (Wash. Ct. App. 2015) (“The constitutional mandate of *absolute*
20 secrecy could not be adequately accomplished by just having government employees use their own
21 discretion as to what is identifying on a ballot and what needs redaction.” (emphasis in original)).
22 Fourth, WEICU cites various Washington statutes and regulations permitting access to ballots or
23 ballot images, Dkt. No. 1-1 at 8–9, but those statutes and regulations only permit access under a
24 limited set of specified circumstances that do not exist here, as already explained. Finally, WEICU

1 asserts that “[n]umerous courts outside of Washington State have ruled that ballots are public
2 records and subject to inspection,” *id.* at 9, but Washington courts have found such cases
3 unpersuasive because “they were decided within different statutory frameworks and under
4 different factual circumstances,” *White II*, 355 P.3d at 1184. And these courts’ interpretation of
5 the statutory framework at issue here weighs decisively against WEICU’s claims. For these
6 reasons, it is a “foreordained” conclusion that WEICU’s PRA claim would be dismissed on
7 remand, as the virtually identical claims in *Schumacher* and *Beaton* already have been.

8 In sum, remand of Plaintiffs’ claims would be futile: dismissal of the claims is
9 “foreordained” because they are clearly foreclosed by Washington law. *Polo*, 833 F.3d at 1198.

10 IV. CONCLUSION

11 For the reasons stated above, the Court DENIES WEICU’s motion to remand, Dkt. No. 16,
12 and GRANTS Defendants’ motion to dismiss Plaintiffs’ claims, Dkt. No. 17, without prejudice.
13 *See Collier*, 889 F.3d at 897 (a suit dismissed for lack of jurisdiction cannot also be dismissed with
14 prejudice). The Washington State Democratic Central Committee’s Motion to Intervene, Dkt. No.
15 22, is DENIED as moot.

16 Dated this 30th day of September, 2022.

17 

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Lauren King
19 United States District Judge
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