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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
8

9 Brian Edward Malnes,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 State of Arizona, et al.,

13 Defendants.
14

No. CV-16-08008-PCT-GMS

ORDER

15
16 Pending before the Court is the Motion to Dismiss for failure to state a claim by
17 Defendants. (Doc. 38.) For the following reasons, the Court grants the motion with
18 prejudice. All other pending motions are therefore moot. Specifically, the Motion for
19 Preliminary Injunction and for Temporary Restraining Order by Brian Edward Malnes
20 (“Malnes”) (Doc. 18), Motion for Preliminary Injunction and for Temporary Restraining
21 Order by Malnes (Doc. 35), Motion to Strike Memorandum in Support of Preliminary
22 Injunction by Defendants (Doc. 40), Motion to Strike Motion to Strike Memorandum in
23 Support of Preliminary Injunction by Malnes (Doc. 41), and Motion to Strike
24 Defendant’s Notice of Errata by Malnes (Doc. 46) are moot.

25 **BACKGROUND**

26 Brian Edward Malnes is a citizen of Arizona who resides in Flagstaff. Malnes
27 alleges that on January 19, 2016, he attempted to register to vote on the State of
28 Arizona’s Voter Registration page but could not do so because under Arizona law, a

1 resident of the state may register to vote only if he satisfies various criteria, one of which
2 is that he “[h]as not been convicted of treason or a felony, unless restored to civil rights.”¹
3 (Compl. ¶ 2.) Malnes contends that this law violates his constitutional rights under the
4 Fifteenth and Twenty-Sixth Amendments. He now brings a claim against the State of
5 Arizona as well as the Secretary of the State of Arizona.

6 DISCUSSION

7 As a preliminary matter, the Eleventh Amendment bars Malnes, an Arizona
8 citizen, from bringing a claim against the State of Arizona. *Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp.*
9 *v. Halderman*, 465 U.S. 89, 100 (1984) (“This Court’s decisions thus establish that ‘an
10 unconsenting State is immune from suits brought in federal courts by her own citizens as
11 well as by citizens of another state.’” (internal citations omitted)). There are narrow
12 exceptions to this rule, which include: where the State has consented to suit, where the
13 State has waived its immunity, or where Congress specifically abrogated the immunity.
14 *Id.* at 101-02. However, none of these exceptions apply here, and therefore, the State of
15 Arizona and its agencies are immune from Malnes’ claims.

16 However, Malnes may bring a claim against a state official for a present violation
17 of federal law. *Edelman v. Jordan*, 415 U.S. 651, 664 (1974) (holding that the Eleventh
18 Amendment does not bar an action seeking to enjoin a state official from enforcing a
19 statute which is claimed to violate the United States Constitution). But, Malnes may only
20 seek prospective relief. *Id.* at 664, 677-78. The Court will therefore only consider
21 Malnes’ claims against the Secretary in her official capacity for injunctive relief.

22 I. Legal Standard

23 To survive a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim pursuant to Federal Rule
24 of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a plaintiff must allege sufficient facts to state a claim to
25 relief that is plausible on its face. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). “A claim
26 has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to

27
28 ¹ Although Malnes cited A.R.S. § 16-101(B), it is clear from his complaint that he meant
to cite A.R.S. § 16-101(A)(5), which contains the above quoted text. Section (B) defines
“resident,” a term which is not at issue in this case.

1 draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”
2 *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. “The plausibility standard is not akin to a ‘probability
3 requirement,’ but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted
4 unlawfully.” *Id.*

5 “[T]he tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a
6 complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Id.* “When there are well-pleaded factual
7 allegations, a court should assume their veracity and then determine whether they
8 plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief.” *Id.* at 679. “Determining whether a
9 complaint states a plausible claim for relief will . . . be a context-specific task that
10 requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.*

11 However, *pro se* litigants will not be held to the same pleading standards as
12 lawyers. “A document filed *pro se* is ‘to be liberally construed,’ and ‘a *pro se* complaint,
13 however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings
14 drafted by lawyers.”” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (quoting *Estelle v.*
15 *Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976) (internal quotation marks omitted); *cf.* F.R.C.P. 8(f)
16 (“All pleadings shall be so construed as to do substantial justice”).

17 **II. Analysis**

18 **A. Malnes fails to state a facially plausible claim under the Fifteenth** 19 **Amendment.**

20 Under Arizona law, “[e]very resident of the state is qualified to register to vote if
21 he” meets certain criteria bearing on citizenship, age, residency, ability, and capacity, as
22 well as the requirement that a voter must not have been “convicted of treason or a felony,
23 unless restored to civil rights.” A.R.S. § 16-101(A) (1993). Malnes claims that the
24 statute violates the Fifteenth Amendment because the state “cannot deny franchise to a
25 felon who has served [his] term of servitude.” (Compl. at 2–3.)

26 To properly plead a Fifteenth Amendment violation, a plaintiff must show that his
27 or her vote was “denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of
28 race, color, or previous condition of servitude.” U.S. Const. amend. XV, § 1. The

1 language in the Fifteenth Amendment assuring that suffrage cannot be denied because of
2 a “previous condition of servitude” was drafted to ensure that a person’s status as a newly
3 emancipated slave could not be used as a race-based means of denying voting rights:
4 “Enacted in the wake of the Civil War, the immediate concern of the [Fifteenth]
5 Amendment was to guarantee to the emancipated slaves the right to vote, lest they be
6 denied the civil and political capacity to protect their new freedom.” *Rice v. Cayetano*,
7 528 U.S. 495, 512 (2000). “The design of the Amendment is to reaffirm the equality of
8 races at the most basic level of the democratic process, the exercise of the voting
9 franchise.” *Id.*

10 “Felon disenfranchisement laws have a long history in the United States . . .
11 predat[ing] the Jim Crow era and, with a few notable exceptions, have not been adopted
12 based on racial considerations.” *Farrakhan v. Gregoire*, 623 F.3d 990, 993 (9th Cir.
13 2010) (internal citation omitted). “Many such laws were in effect when the Fourteenth
14 and Fifteenth Amendments were ratified; indeed, felon disenfranchisement has an
15 affirmative sanction in the Fourteenth Amendment.” *Id.* (citing *Richardson v. Ramirez*,
16 418 U.S. 24, 54 (1974)). “[A]n overwhelming number of states—including all states in
17 our circuit—disenfranchise felons.” *Id.*

18 The Constitution prohibits states from disenfranchising felons only when such
19 disenfranchisement is designed to effect racial discrimination. *See Hunter v. Underwood*,
20 471 U.S. 222, 233 (1985) (holding a disenfranchisement statute unconstitutional under
21 the Fourteenth Amendment where “purposeful racial discrimination attend[ed] [its]
22 enactment and operation”); *Farrakhan*, 623 F.3d at 993 (“[P]laintiffs bringing a [section
23 2 of the Voting Rights Act] challenge to a felon disenfranchisement law based on the
24 operation of a state’s criminal justice system must at least show that the criminal justice
25 system is infected by *intentional* discrimination or that the felon disenfranchisement law
26 was enacted with such intent.”); *cf. Gomillion v. Lightfoot*, 364 U.S. 339, 346-47 (1960)
27 (holding that gerrymandering violates the Fifteenth Amendment where the legislature
28 “singles out a readily isolated segment of a racial minority for special discriminatory

1 treatment”). “To state a cause of action under the Fifteenth Amendment, the plaintiffs
2 must show an outright denial of the ballot by the state with a racially discriminatory
3 motive.” *Irby v. Fitz-Hugh*, 692 F. Supp. 610, 616-17 (E.D. Va. 1988), *aff’d sub nom.*
4 *Irby v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections*, 889 F.2d 1352 (4th Cir. 1989); *see also White v.*
5 *Tennessee*, No. 2:14-CV-118, 2014 WL 3339625, at *3 (E.D. Tenn. July 8, 2014), *appeal*
6 *dismissed* (Aug. 20, 2014); *Jones v. Edgar*, 3 F. Supp. 2d 979, 980-81 (C.D. Ill. 1998). In
7 the absence of intentional racial discrimination, a person’s “previous criminal record” is
8 an “obvious” factor “which a State may take into consideration in determining the
9 qualifications of voters.” *Richardson*, 418 U.S. at 53 (quoting *Lassiter v. Northampton*
10 *Cty. Bd. of Elections*, 360 U.S. 45, 51 (1959)).

11 Malnes does not allege that A.R.S. § 16-101(A)(5) intentionally effects racial
12 discrimination. As such, Malnes does not present a claim which “plausibly suggests
13 entitlement to relief.” *See Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678; *See also Erickson*, 551 U.S. at 94.

14 **B. Malnes fails to state a facially plausible claim under the Twenty-Sixth**
15 **Amendment.**

16 To claim relief under the Twenty-Sixth Amendment, Malnes must allege that he is
17 eighteen years old and that his right to vote has been “denied or abridged . . . *on account*
18 *of age.*” U.S. Const. amend. XXVI. (emphasis added). Here, Malnes has not alleged his
19 age, nor has he alleged that his right to vote was denied or abridged because of his age.
20 (Compl. ¶ 2.) Thus, Malnes has not properly alleged a plausible claim under which this
21 court may grant relief under the Twenty-Sixth Amendment.

22 **CONCLUSION**

23 Arizona’s statute disenfranchising convicted felons violates neither the Fifteenth
24 nor the Twenty-Sixth Amendment, and therefore the Court grants Defendants’ motion to
25 dismiss. All other pending motions are therefore moot.

26 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the Motion to Dismiss by Defendants
27 (Doc. 15) is **GRANTED** with prejudice. The Clerk of Court is directed to enter
28 judgment accordingly.

