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FRESNO COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

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GHOST GOLF, INC., DARYN COLEMAN, SOL Y LUNA MEXICAN

CUISINE, AND NIEVES RUBIO,

Plaintiffs,

GAVIN NEWSOM, etc., et al.,

Defendants.

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF FRESNO CENTRAL DIVISION

Case No. 20CECG03170

ORDER ON PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

On October 26, 2020, plaintiffs Ghost Golf, Inc., Daryn Coleman, Sol Y Luna Mexican Cuisine and Nieves Rubio (collectively "plaintiffs") filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment and and Preliminary Injunctive Relief against four California government officials (collectively "defendants"), each in some way responsible for the creation or enforcement of California's Blueprint for a Safer Economy ("the Blueprint"). Plaintiffs contend that the Blueprint violates the California Constitution. (Complaint ¶ 94.)

On November 12, 2020, defendants filed a Motion for Preliminary Injunction, asking this court to enjoin defendants 20CECG03170-denying PI-DTT

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from enforcing the Governor's Blueprint, claiming it is not statutorily authorized and is otherwise unconstitutional.

On November 30, 2020, defendants filed an Opposition to the Motion, contending that the Blueprint is lawfully authorized, both by Government Code section 8550 et seq., and Health & Safety Code section 120130 et seq.

The Motion for Preliminary Injunction came before the court for hearing on December 16, 2020. Appearances were noted on the record. The matter was argued, submitted and taken under The court now rules on the motion.1 advisement.

The court grants defendants' Request of Judicial Notice filed November 30, 2020, with respect to all items. The court grants plaintiffs' Request for Judicial Notice filed December 8, 2020, with respect to all items except for items h, i and j. The court denies plaintiffs' Motion for Leave filed December 14, 2020.

THE BURDEN OF PROOF

The burden is on plaintiffs to show all elements necessary to support issuance of a preliminary injunction. (See O'Connell v. Superior Court (Valenzuela) (2006) 141 Cal.App.4th 1452, 1481.)

II

FACTORS PLAINTIFFS MUST PROVE

"A superior court must evaluate two interrelated factors when ruling on a request for a preliminary injunction: (1) the likelihood that the plaintiff will prevail on the merits at trial

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The court is aware of a matter (Case No. C093006) fully briefed before California's Third Appellate District, which raises some of the issues presented in this case. This court will wait no longer for a determination in that case.

and (2) the interim harm that the plaintiff would be likely to sustain if the injunction were denied as compared to the harm the defendant would be likely to suffer if the preliminary injunction were issued." (Smith v. Adventist Health System/West (2010) 182 Cal.App.4th 729, 749; see Brown v. Pacific Found, Inc. (2019) 34 Cal.App.5th 915, 925.)

The court's determination must be guided by a "mix" of the potential-merit and interim-harm factors; the greater the plaintiffs' showing on one, the less must be shown on the other to support an injunction. (Butt v. State of California (1992) 4 Cal.4th 668, 678; King v. Meese (1987) 43 Cal.3d 1217, 1226-1227 - court has discretion to issue preliminary injunction where plaintiff demonstrates high likelihood of success on the merits even if plaintiff is unable to show balance of harm tips in its favor; SB Liberty, LLC v. Isla Verde Association, Inc. (2013) 217 Cal.App.4th 272, 280.)

A. The Potential-Merit Factor

preliminary injunction must not unless it is issue "reasonably probable that the moving party will prevail on the merits." (San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co., Inc. v. Superior Court (Miller) (1985) 170 Cal.App.3d 438, 442; Costa Mesa City 209 Employees' Association v. City of Costa Mesa (2012)Cal.App.4th 298, 309 - no injunction may issue unless there is at least "some possibility" of success.) This court may not issue a preliminary injunction, regardless of the amount of interim harm, "unless there is some possibility" that plaintiffs will ultimately prevail on the merits of their claims. (Jamison v. Department of Transp. (2016) 4 Cal.App.5th 356, 362, quoting Butt v. State of

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California, supra, 4 Cal.4th at p. 678; Association of Orange County Sheriffs v. County of Orange (2013) 217 Cal.App.4th 29, 49.)

Based on the materials before it, the court determines that it is <u>not</u> reasonably probable that plaintiffs will prevail on the merits in this case.

B. The Interim-Harm Factor

Plaintiffs submitted significant evidence of harm to them should the injunction be denied. Having submitted no evidence, or even argument, concerning public harm, plaintiffs are blind to the possibility of harm to the public should the injunction be granted. Based on the materials before it, the court determines that the interim harm residents of Fresno, Kern and nearby Counties would be likely to sustain if the injunction were granted is monumental in comparison to the admitted very significant economic harm plaintiffs would likely suffer if the preliminary injunction were denied.

III

DISPOSITION

As plaintiffs' have not carried their burden of proof, their Motion for Preliminary Injunction is **DENIED**.

This ruling is not an adjudication of the ultimate rights in controversy. It merely represents this court's discretionary decision whether defendants should be restrained from exercising

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1	claimed rights pending trial. (Cohen v. Board of Supervisors
2	(1985) 40 Cal.3d 277, 286.)
3	IT IS SO ORDERED.
4	DATED this 29th day of January, 2021.
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6	D. TYLER THARPE
7	JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
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