

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

FILED

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

JAN 20 2022

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK  
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

JONAH MARTINEZ; et al.,

No. 20-56233

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

D.C. No.

v.

2:20-cv-02874-AB-SK

ALEX VILLANUEVA; et al.,

MEMORANDUM\*

Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Central District of California  
Andre Birotte, Jr., District Judge, Presiding

Argued and Submitted October 18, 2021  
Pasadena, California

Before: KLEINFELD, R. NELSON, and VANDYKE, Circuit Judges.  
Concurrence by Judge KLEINFELD

Appellants appeal from the district court's grant of a motion for judgment on the pleadings. We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291, and we reverse and remand for further proceedings consistent with this disposition.<sup>1</sup>

We resolve this case for the reasons set forth in *McDougall v. County of*

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\* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent except as provided by Ninth Circuit Rule 36-3.

<sup>1</sup> The parties are familiar with the facts, so we discuss them here only as necessary.

*Ventura*, No. 20-56220, \_\_\_ F.4th \_\_\_ (9th Cir. Jan. 20, 2022), a related case involving different parties but materially similar issues. Pursuant to *McDougall*, this case is not moot because Appellants sought nominal damages, which “provide the necessary redress for a completed violation of a legal right.” *McDougall*, \_\_\_ F.4th at \_\_\_ (quoting *Uzuegbunam v. Preczewski*, 141 S. Ct. 792, 802 (2021)).

On the merits, the Los Angeles County Orders (Orders) both burdened conduct protected by the Second Amendment and fail strict and intermediate scrutiny. *See McDougall*, \_\_\_ F.4th at \_\_\_. While the 11-day mandated closure at issue here is shorter than the 48-day closure at issue in *McDougall*, 11 days instantly becomes 21 days when adding California’s 10-day waiting period for acquiring firearms. *See Silvester v. Harris*, 843 F.3d 816, 819 (9th Cir. 2016).<sup>2</sup> And a 21-day delay for acquiring a firearm is more than double the delay considered in *Silvester*. *Id.* Moreover, an 11-day total ban on law-abiding citizens’ ability to practice with firearms at firing ranges or acquire firearms and ammunitions *at all*—which the Orders clearly indicated could be perpetually extended if the County so decided—

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<sup>2</sup> The district court’s finding that the mandated closure of firearms retailers lasted only five days is clear error. *See United States v. 2,164 Watches, More or Less Bearing a Registered Trademark of Guess?, Inc.*, 366 F.3d 767, 770 (9th Cir. 2004) (while judgment on the pleadings are reviewed de novo, factual findings are reviewed for clear error). Under the Orders’ plain text, businesses *not* specifically identified as “Essential Businesses” were required to close beginning March 19, 2020. No party disputes that firearms retailers were not specifically identified as “Essential Businesses.”

severely burdens the core of the Second Amendment right at a time of crisis, precisely when the need to exercise that right becomes most acute. *See S. Bay United Pentecostal Church v. Newsom*, 141 S. Ct. 716, 718 (2021) (Statement of Gorsuch, J.) (“Even in times of crisis—perhaps *especially* in times of crisis—we have a duty to hold governments to the Constitution.”).

**REVERSED and REMANDED.**

FILED

*Martinez v. Villanueva*, 20-56233

JAN 20 2022

KLEINFELD, Circuit Judge, concurring:

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK  
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

I concur in the result, for the reasons stated in my concurrence in *McDougall*  
*v. County of Ventura*, \_\_ F.4th \_\_, \_\_ (9th Cir., Jan. 20, 2022).