

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EMMANUEL WYATT, et al.,

 Plaintiffs,

 v.

COUNTY OF STANISLAUS, et al.,

 Defendants.

No. 1:21-cv-00455-DAD-JDP

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANTS’
MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE
PLEADINGS

(Doc. No. 74)

This matter is before the court on the motion for judgment on the pleadings filed by defendants on August 15, 2024. (Doc. No. 74.) On September 12, 2024, the motion was taken under submission on the papers. (Doc. No. 77.) For the reasons explained below, the court will deny defendants’ motion for judgment on the pleadings.

BACKGROUND

On March 18, 2021, plaintiffs Emmanuel Wyatt and Makeda Wyatt filed their operative complaint against defendants County of Stanislaus, Diana Torres, Araceli Figueroa, Jones, Denise Aguilar, Julie Bartlett, and Claudia Llamas. (Doc. No. 1.) Plaintiffs’ complaint alleges the following.

Plaintiffs are the parents of seven minor children. (*Id.* at ¶ 5.) On April 8, 2019, social workers entered plaintiffs’ home pursuant to a search warrant. (*Id.* at ¶ 59.) The social workers did not have a warrant to seize or remove the children. (*Id.* at ¶ 60.) Nonetheless, that same day,

1 defendants removed all seven of plaintiffs’ children from the home. (*Id.* at ¶ 63.) There were no
2 exigent circumstances justifying the removal of the children in the absence of a warrant, and
3 plaintiffs did not consent to the removal of their children. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 81–82.) On May 17, 2019,
4 the juvenile court determined that it had jurisdiction over the children. (*Id.* at ¶ 96.) On May 22,
5 2019, the juvenile court ordered that the children be returned to plaintiffs but that the case would
6 remain open and defendants’ oversight would continue. (*Id.* at ¶ 97.) As a result of the conduct
7 of defendants, plaintiffs suffered severe emotional distress to such an extent as to cause physical
8 manifestations of pain and symptoms of nausea and severe depression. (*Id.* at ¶ 99.) Plaintiffs
9 developed an abiding fear and distrust of authority figures and particularly social workers, and the
10 incident of removal caused plaintiffs humiliation and embarrassment and loss of reputation in the
11 community. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 99–100.)

12 Based on the above, plaintiffs assert the following three claims against defendants:

13 (1) removal of plaintiffs’ children in violation of plaintiffs’ Fourteenth Amendment right to
14 familial association against the individual defendants; (2) continued separation of plaintiffs from
15 their children in violation of plaintiffs’ Fourteenth Amendment right to familial association
16 against the individual defendants; (3) a *Monell* claim for removal and continued separation in
17 violation of plaintiffs’ Fourteenth Amendment right to familial association against County of
18 Stanislaus. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 270–87.) Plaintiffs seek compensatory damages, punitive damages,
19 statutory damages and/or attorney’s fees, and such other relief as the court may deem just and
20 proper. (*Id.* at 25.)

21 Defendants moved for judgment on the pleadings on August 15, 2024. (Doc. No. 74.)
22 Plaintiffs filed their opposition to that motion on September 16, 2024. (Doc. No. 78.) On
23 September 19, 2024, defendants filed their reply thereto. (Doc. No. 79.)

24 LEGAL STANDARD

25 A party may move to dismiss a claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(7) for
26 “failure to join a party under Rule 19.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(7). Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
27 19, which governs the circumstances under which persons must be joined as parties to a lawsuit,
28 provides in relevant part:

1 (a) Persons Required to Be Joined if Feasible.

2 (1) Required Party. A person who is subject to service of process
3 and whose joinder will not deprive the court of subject-matter
jurisdiction must be joined as a party if:

4 (A) in that person's absence, the court cannot accord
5 complete relief among existing parties; or

6 (B) that person claims an interest relating to the subject of the
7 action and is so situated that disposing of the action in the
8 person's absence may:

9 (i) as a practical matter impair or impede the person's
10 ability to protect the interest; or

11 (ii) leave an existing party subject to a substantial risk
12 of incurring double, multiple, or otherwise
13 inconsistent obligations because of the interest.

14 Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(a)(1). If it is not feasible for the court to join a person meeting the
15 requirements of Rule 19(a), then pursuant to Rule 19(b), the court "must determine whether, in
16 equity and good conscience, the action should proceed among the existing parties or should be
17 dismissed." Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(b).

18 Thus, when applying Rule 19, "there are three successive inquiries." *Equal Emp.*
19 *Opportunity Comm'n v. Peabody W. Coal Co.*, 400 F.3d 774, 779 (9th Cir. 2005). First, the court
20 must determine whether an absent party is "necessary" to the action. *See Makah Indian Tribe v.*
21 *Verity*, 910 F.2d 555, 558 (9th Cir. 1990). "If an absentee is a necessary party under Rule 19(a),
22 the second stage is for the court to determine whether it is feasible to order that the absentee be
23 joined." *Peabody W. Coal. Co.*, 400 F.3d at 779. Finally, if joinder of the absentee is not
24 feasible, "the court must determine whether the case can proceed without the absentee, or whether
25 the absentee is an 'indispensable party' such that the action must be dismissed." *Id.* "The inquiry
26 is a practical one and fact specific, and is designed to avoid the harsh results of rigid application."
27 *Makah Indian Tribe*, 910 F.2d at 558 (internal citations and quotations omitted). "The moving
party has the burden of persuasion in arguing for dismissal." *Id.* In considering a motion under
28 Rule 12(b)(7), the court may consider evidence outside of the pleadings. *See McShan v. Sherrill*,
283 F.2d 462, 464 (9th Cir. 1960).

////

1 ANALYSIS

2 **A. Parties' Arguments**

3 In their motion, defendants argue that plaintiffs' children must be joined or else judgment
4 on the pleadings must be granted because plaintiffs' children are necessary parties to this action.
5 (Doc. No. 74-1 at 1.) Defendants' motion rests primarily on Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
6 19(a)(1)(B)(i), which states that an absent party is necessary when they have an interest in the
7 subject of the action, and disposing of the action in their absence may as a practical matter impair
8 or impede their ability to protect the interest. (Doc. No. 74-1 at 3–4.)

9 Specifically, defendants argue that here, as in *Aguilar v. Los Angeles County*, 751 F.2d
10 1089, 1094 (9th Cir. 1985), the absent children have an interest because they may be deemed in
11 privity with their parents. (Doc. No. 74-1 at 3–4.) In *Aguilar*, the plaintiffs brought a medical
12 malpractice action based on the defendants' alleged negligence in treating their son. 751 F.2d
13 1090–91. The Ninth Circuit determined that if the plaintiff parents failed to establish that the
14 medical provider was negligent, that finding could have preclusive effect on the son's action
15 against the medical provider because the son could be found to be in privity with his parents. *Id.*
16 at 1092. As such, the son had an interest in the parents' action. *Id.* at 1094. Here, defendants
17 contend that if plaintiffs fail to establish that there were no exigent circumstances to remove the
18 children from plaintiffs' home, that finding may have preclusive effect in a future action by the
19 children arising out of the removal because the children may be found to be in privity with their
20 parents. (Doc. No. 74-1 at 3–4.)

21 Defendants also acknowledge that since *Aguilar*, later Ninth Circuit decisions have
22 “added the consideration of whether the interests of the absent parties will be adequately
23 protected or represented by an existing party.” (Doc. No. 74-1 at 4) (citing *Washington v. Daley*,
24 173 F.3d 1158, 1167 (9th Cir. 1999)); *see also Maverick Gaming LLC v. United States*, 123 F.4th
25 960, 973 (9th Cir. 2024) (“As a practical matter, an absent party's ability to protect its interest
26 will not be impaired by its absence from the suit where its interest will be adequately represented
27 by existing parties to the suit.”). Defendants argue that “because minors must be appointed a
28 guardian ad litem to represent their interests in this court, it cannot dispositively be said that the

1 parents would be able to adequately represent the interests of their children in this case.” (Doc.
2 No. 74-1 at 4.) Further, “courts have rejected parents as guardian ad litem when the underlying”
3 issues stem from “alleged abuse or neglect on the basis of a potential conflict of interest.” (*Id.*)
4 (citing *A.H. v. Sacramento Cnty. Dep’t Child, Fam. & Adult Servs.*, No. 2:21-cv-00690-KJM-
5 JDP, 2021 WL 4263317, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 20, 2021)) (declining to appoint children’s mother
6 as their guardian *ad litem* in suit for violation of Fourteenth Amendment rights arising out of
7 children’s removal from a home because the underlying allegations precipitating removal risked a
8 conflict of interest).

9 Defendants also briefly argue that defendants “have a strong interest in being involved in
10 one action rather than several actions, and would be better off in a single action where the liability
11 issue will be decided consistently as to all plaintiffs.” (Doc. No. 74-1 at 3.) This argument
12 appears to invoke Rule 19(a)(1)(B)(ii), pursuant to which a party is necessary where the party
13 “claims an interest relating to the subject of the action and is so situated that disposing of the
14 action in the person’s absence may . . . leave an existing party subject to a substantial risk of
15 incurring double, multiple, or otherwise inconsistent obligations because of the interest.”

16 Defendants do not argue that it would be infeasible to join the absent parties, instead
17 submitting that they “are unaware of any reason why the minor children cannot be joined to this
18 action.” (Doc. No. 74-1 at 5.)

19 In their opposition to the pending motion, plaintiffs argue that the absent children are not
20 necessary because where the absent party is aware of the action, a finding that the absent party is
21 necessary “is contingent . . . upon an initial requirement that the absent party *claim* a legally
22 protected interest relating to the subject matter of the action.” (Doc. No. 78 at 2) (quoting *United*
23 *States v. Bowen*, 172 F.3d 682, 689 (9th Cir. 1999)). Plaintiffs argue that since they have not
24 asserted claims on behalf of their children, the court should not second-guess this decision. (*Id.*)

25 Plaintiffs also argue that even if the absent children claim an interest, they can adequately
26 represent the children’s interests. (Doc. No. 78 at 3.) “Because many of [p]laintiffs’ claims in
27 this action are contingent upon proving that the removal of their minor children was unlawful,
28 [p]laintiffs undoubtedly have the incentive to zealously litigate that issue.” (*Id.*)

1 Finally, plaintiffs argue that proceeding without the minor children would not leave
2 defendants subject to a substantial risk of incurring double, multiple, or otherwise inconsistent
3 obligations. (*Id.*) First, plaintiffs argue that inconsistent obligations are distinct from inconsistent
4 adjudications. (*Id.*) “Inconsistent obligations occur when a party is unable to comply with one
5 court’s order without breaching another court’s order concerning the same incident. Inconsistent
6 adjudications or results, by contrast, occur when a defendant successfully defends a claim in one
7 forum, yet loses on another claim arising from the same incident in another forum.” (*Id.*)
8 (quoting *Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians v. California*, 547 F.3d 962, 976 (9th Cir. 2008)
9 (citation omitted). Second, if the removal of the children by defendants was wrongful, plaintiffs’
10 children would be entitled to their own damages separate and apart from plaintiffs’ damages.
11 (Doc. No. 78 at 4.)

12 In their reply, defendants argue that the cases plaintiffs cite are distinguishable. (Doc. No.
13 79 at 2–4.) Defendants also belatedly and cursorily assert that, pursuant to Rule 19(a)(1)(A), the
14 absent children are necessary because the court cannot accord complete relief in their absence.
15 (Doc. No. 79 at 2.)¹

16 **B. Whether the Absent Children Are Necessary Parties²**

17 1. Whether the Absent Children Have an Interest Relating to the Subject of the 18 Action

19 As a preliminary matter, the court agrees with defendants that plaintiffs’ children have an
20 interest in the instant action. As defendants explain, a finding in this action that exigent
21 circumstances warranted the removal of the children from the home may have preclusive effect
22

23 ¹ The court declines to address this argument raised for the first time in reply. *Zamani v. Carnes*,
24 491 F.3d 990, 997 (9th Cir. 2007) (“The district court need not consider arguments raised for the
first time in a reply brief.”).

25 ² Here, no party suggests that any of the absent children cannot be joined. Accordingly, the focus
26 of the present dispute is whether those parties are “necessary” and therefore must be joined. As a
27 result, the court need not struggle with the question of whether the absent children are
28 “indispensable” or, relatedly, whether judgment on the pleadings is appropriate in their absence.
N. Coast Rivers All. v. United States Dep’t of the Interior, No. 1:16-cv-00307-DAD-SKO, 2021
WL 5054394, at *5 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 1, 2021).

1 on plaintiffs’ children in any future action arising out of the removal brought against defendants,
2 and this risk qualifies as an interest in the action pursuant to Rule 19(a)(1)(B). *See Aguilar*, 751
3 F.2d at 1094 (affirming the district court’s finding that the plaintiffs’ son “had an interest in his
4 parents’ action that could be impaired under the California law of collateral estoppel”); *Takeda v.*
5 *Nw. Nat. Life Ins. Co.*, 765 F.2d 815, 821 (9th Cir. 1985) (“*Aguilar* makes clear that we need not
6 conclusively determine how collateral estoppel would operate in future litigation. . . . We find
7 that a significant possibility exists that the relationship between Northwestern and Microdata is
8 sufficiently close so that Microdata could be collaterally estopped from relitigating issues decided
9 against Northwestern in this proceeding.”).

10 However, as defendants acknowledge, the inquiry does not end there. *Est. of Mendez v.*
11 *City of Ceres*, 390 F. Supp. 3d 1189, 1202 (E.D. Cal. 2019). An absent party with an interest in
12 the action is not necessary unless the absent party is “so situated that disposing of the action in the
13 person’s absence may: (i) as a practical matter impair or impede the person’s ability to protect
14 the interest; or (ii) leave an existing party subject to a substantial risk of incurring double,
15 multiple, or otherwise inconsistent obligations because of the interest.” Fed. R. Civ. Proc.
16 19(a)(1)(B).

17 2. Whether the Children’s Absence Would Impair or Impede Their Ability to Protect
18 Their Interest

19 “As a practical matter, an absent party’s ability to protect its interest will not be impaired
20 by its absence from the suit where its interest will be adequately represented by existing parties to
21 the suit.” *Maverick Gaming LLC*, 123 F.4th at 973 (quoting *Alto v. Black*, 738 F.3d 1111, 1127
22 (9th Cir. 2013)); *see also Washington*, 173 F.3d at 1167 (same). The Ninth Circuit has held that
23 whether an existing party may adequately represent the absent party’s interests depends on three
24 factors: “(1) whether the interests of a present party to the suit are such that it will undoubtedly
25 make all of the absent party’s arguments; (2) whether the party is capable of and willing to make
26 such arguments; and (3) whether the absent party would offer any necessary element to the
27 proceedings that the present parties would neglect.” *Maverick Gaming LLC*, 123 F.4th at 973.

28 ////

1 Here, plaintiffs and their children have a shared interest in establishing that exigent
2 circumstances warranting the removal of the children from their home were absent. Plaintiffs'
3 own claims rely on such a finding, and the children's potential claims against defendants would
4 suffer from a preclusive finding to the contrary. *Rogers v. Cnty. of San Joaquin*, 487 F.3d 1288,
5 1294 (9th Cir. 2007) ("The Fourteenth Amendment guarantees that parents will not be separated
6 from their children without due process of law except in emergencies. Officials violate this right
7 if they remove a child from the home absent information at the time of the seizure that establishes
8 reasonable cause to believe that the child is in imminent danger of serious bodily injury and that
9 the scope of the intrusion is reasonably necessary to avert that specific injury. The Fourth
10 Amendment also protects children from removal from their homes absent such a showing.")
11 (internal citations omitted). Given that the absent children's only interest in the pending action is
12 shared with plaintiffs, plaintiffs would appear to be in a position to adequately represent the
13 absent children's interest. In a comparable case, the district court found the same:

14 Here the substantive due process claims of the absent family
15 members derive from, and are dependent on, proof that the existing
16 plaintiff suffered constitutional injury. Since the existing plaintiff
17 must prove constitutional injury to prevail in the present suit, the
18 interests of the parties are perfectly aligned. Moreover, because the
19 parties allegedly share a familial relationship, the plaintiff has an
20 additional incentive to protect the absent parties' interests. Thus, the
21 plaintiff can properly be characterized as the virtual representative of
22 the absent parties.

19 *Moss v. Gates*, No. 00-cv-07164-GAF-AJW, 2001 WL 1403045, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 6, 2001).

20 Defendants argue that plaintiffs cannot adequately represent the absent children based on
21 an analogy to guardian *ad litem* appointments. Namely, where a parent and her children brought
22 civil rights claims based on wrongful removal of the children, the district court declined to
23 appoint the parent as guardian *ad litem* for the children due to a potential conflict given the
24 allegations precipitating the removal. *A.H.*, 2021 WL 4263317, at *2. The risk animating such a
25 finding in the guardian *ad litem* context is that the purportedly abusive or negligent parent might
26 control the child's litigation "to advocate facts presenting [the parent] in the best possible light."
27 *A.A. v. Cnty. of Riverside*, No. 14-cv-02556-VAP-KK, 2015 WL 13817621, at *2 (C.D. Cal.
28 Mar. 10, 2015); *see also Kulya v. City & Cnty. of San Francisco*, No. 06-cv-06539-JSW, 2007

1 WL 760776, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 9, 2007) (“A parent with a conflict of interest is no longer a
2 ‘fit’ parent for the narrow purposes of controlling litigation decisions on behalf of the child.”)
3 (citation omitted).

4 Unlike in the guardian *ad litem* context, in this context no party speaks on behalf of or
5 otherwise controls the litigation of the absent party. And while plaintiffs might raise certain
6 arguments that the children would not raise (e.g., arguing certain purported abuse or neglect never
7 occurred or otherwise portraying the parents in a positive light), the test for adequate
8 representation in this context asks whether the present party would undoubtedly make all the
9 arguments the absent party would make, not the reverse. *Cf. Lennar Mare Island, LLC v.*
10 *Steadfast Ins. Co.*, 139 F. Supp. 3d 1141, 1154 (E.D. Cal. 2015) (Plaintiffs “have the same if not a
11 greater interest[.]”). Because the children’s only interest in the instant action is protecting their
12 future claim against defendants, that interest would not be adversely affected by a factual finding
13 that the purported abuse or neglect did not occur.³ As such, the court knows of no argument the

14 ³ The court also notes that the absent children do not have any other interest in the instant action.
15 For example, the children’s interest in future removal proceedings would not be affected by this
16 suit because factual findings in this case would not have collateral estoppel effect on a juvenile
17 dependency proceeding. *In re Desiree B.*, 8 Cal. App. 4th 286, 293 (1992). As noted by
18 California courts in determining whether family law factual findings have collateral estoppel
19 effect on juvenile dependency proceedings, “the ‘issues’ . . . can never, in fact, be ‘identical,’
20 even if some or all of the facts of abuse or neglect adduced in the two proceedings are the same,
21 because of the important differences between the purposes and operations of the two courts, and
22 . . . the state’s overriding concern for the protection of the children.” *Id.* (citation omitted)
23 (“[T]he juvenile court, with its inclusion of the state as a litigant and it[s] provision[] for the
24 appointment of counsel to represent the minor, is the best forum for consideration of issues
25 concerning custody when the child comes within one of the descriptions contained in section
26 300.”); *see also In re Katherine A.*, No. B309881, 2021 WL 5294996, at *5–*6 (Cal. Ct. App.
27 Nov. 15, 2021), *as modified on denial of reh’g* (Dec. 6, 2021) (“It is well established that the
28 litigation of custody issues in family court does not estop the juvenile court from considering
factually identical issues in dependency proceedings. . . . [E]ven if the family court had found
against mother on the merits of her application, that finding would not have precluded the
juvenile court from exercising jurisdiction over the children based on the same factual allegations
because the juvenile court had an independent obligation under state law to protect the children
from physical and emotional injury.”); *In re Benjamin D.*, 227 Cal. App. 3d 1464, 1470 (1991)
 (“The purposes and parties of family law and juvenile proceedings, while often overlapping, are
not the same. The family law court adjudicates the rights of private parties vis-a-vis each other.
The juvenile court takes into account the interest of the state as the guardian of persons with legal
disabilities. . . . A juvenile court must not shut its eyes to facts pointing to the threat of future
injury just because those facts may have been previously aired in a family law forum.”).

1 children would make that plaintiffs would not or could not make, and “[d]efendants point to no
2 necessary element” the absent children would bring to the proceedings that plaintiffs would
3 neglect. *Henry v. Rizzolo*, No. 2:08-cv-00635-PMP, 2011 WL 2975539, at *4 (D. Nev. July 21,
4 2011). The court therefore finds that the children’s sole interest in the action is adequately
5 represented by the plaintiffs in this action for purposes of Rule 19.

6 3. Whether the Children’s Absence Would Leave Defendants Subject to a Substantial
7 Risk of Incurring Double, Multiple, or Otherwise Inconsistent Obligations

8 The Ninth Circuit has clarified the definition of inconsistent obligations as follows:

9 [I]nconsistent obligations are not the same as inconsistent
10 adjudications or results. Inconsistent obligations occur when a party
11 is unable to comply with one court’s order without breaching another
12 court’s order concerning the same incident. Inconsistent
13 adjudications or results, by contrast, occur when a defendant

successfully defends a claim in one forum, yet loses on another claim
arising from the same incident in another forum.

14 *Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Cmty.*, 547 F.3d at 976 (citation
15 omitted). Because plaintiffs seek only monetary relief for harm to themselves (Doc. No. 1 at 20,
16 25), a possible future suit brought by plaintiffs’ children based on harm to the children could not
17 result in multiple or inconsistent *obligations*. See *Blumberg*, 204 F.R.D. at 455 (“The City
18 complains that because the underlying facts of this case, and any case brought by an absent family
19 member, would be the same, it faces the potential for multiple and inconsistent judgments if it
20 wins the first case and loses a later one. But multiple and inconsistent adjudications are not the
21 same as inconsistent *obligations*. . . . Thus, the fact that the City might obtain different results in
22 different cases does not establish a basis for Rule 19 joinder.”); *Mangiaracina v. BNSF Ry. Co.*,
23 No. 16-cv-05270-JST, 2018 WL 368600, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 11, 2018) (“Moreover, even if
24 Defendants are found liable in both actions, they would not face ‘double’ liability since the
25 injuries are distinct.”).

26 In sum, although the absent children have an interest relating to the subject of this action,
27 that interest would be adequately represented by plaintiffs and defendants are not at risk of

28 ////

1 multiple or inconsistent obligations.⁴ Therefore, the absent children are not necessary parties, and
2 they need not be joined.

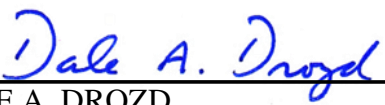
3 **CONCLUSION**

4 For the reasons set forth above:

- 5 1. The motion for judgment on the pleadings filed by defendants (Doc. No. 74) is
6 DENIED; and
7 2. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment (Doc. No. 65) remains pending.

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 Dated: March 11, 2025

10 
11 _____
12 DALE A. DROZD
13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

27 _____
28 ⁴ The court need not and does not reach the question of whether the absent children “claim[]” an interest in the present action. Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(a)(1)(B).