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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 RYAN KARNOSKI,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 DONALD J. TRUMP,

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. C17-1297-MJP

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
CLARIFICATION AND
RECONSIDERATION

15 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Defendants' Motion for Clarification and
16 Reconsideration. (Dkt. No. 205.) Having reviewed the Motion and all related papers, the Court
17 DENIES reconsideration and clarifies its Order as follows:

18 On March 14, 2018, the Court ordered Defendants to provide initial disclosures as
19 required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(1). (Dkt. No. 204.) Specifically, the Court
20 ordered Defendants to disclose "all information Defendants may use to support their claims or
21 defense[s] with respect to the *current* policy prohibiting military service by openly transgender
22 persons (i.e., the policy announced on Twitter by President Trump on July 26, 2017 and
23 formalized in an August 25, 2017 Presidential Memorandum)." (Id. at 3.)
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1 Defendants now seek clarification and reconsideration of the Court’s order. (Dkt. No.
2 205.) Defendants ask the Court to clarify whether “the Court intended to order Defendants to
3 disclose potentially privileged information regarding the President’s deliberative process
4 preceding his announcements regarding military service by transgender individuals.” (Id. at 2.)
5 Defendants claim they “should not be required to provide initial disclosures that include
6 information that is potentially subject to Executive privilege, particularly where Defendants are
7 not relying upon such information for their defense.” (Id. at 3.) The Court cannot rule on a
8 “potential” privilege, particularly where the allegedly privileged information is unidentified.

9 The Court expects Defendants to comply with its Order. Defendants did not invoke
10 Executive privilege in their Initial Disclosures (Dkt. No. 191, Ex. 2), their Amended Initial
11 Disclosures (Dkt. No. 191, Ex. 3), their Second Amended Initial Disclosures (Dkt. No. 206, Ex.
12 1) or in their opposition to the motion to compel (Dkt. No. 199) and cannot do so now in their
13 motion for reconsideration. See LCR 7(h)(1) (“Motions for reconsideration are disfavored. The
14 court will ordinarily deny such motions in the absence of a showing of manifest error in the prior
15 ruling or a showing of new facts or legal authority *which could not have been brought to its*
16 *attention earlier with reasonable diligence.*”) (emphasis added). Further, in order to assert
17 privilege, a party must “expressly make the claim” and “describe the nature of the documents,
18 communications, or tangible things not produced or disclosed—and do so in a manner that,
19 without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable other parties to assess the
20 claim.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5)(i)-(ii); see also Aecon Bldgs., Inc. v. Zurich North America, 253
21 F.R.D. 655, 660-61 (W.D. Wash. 2008) (requiring party that intends to rely upon information,
22 but withholds it from initial disclosures based on privilege, to produce a privilege log). Until
23 now, Defendants have neither asserted Executive privilege nor provided a privilege log. While
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1 Defendants claim they do not intend to rely on information concerning President Trump’s
2 deliberative process, their claim is belied by their ongoing defense of the current policy as one
3 involving “the complex, subtle, and professional decisions as to the composition . . . of a military
4 force . . .” to which “considerable deference” is owed. (See Dkt. No. 194 at 16 (quoting Gilligan
5 v. Morgan, 413 U.S. 1, 10 (1973)).)

6 While Defendants need not disclose the *substance* of any communications or documents
7 upon which they intend to rely, their Initial Disclosures, Amended Initial Disclosures, and
8 Second Amended Initial Disclosures are clearly inadequate. Under Federal Rule of Civil
9 Procedure 26(a)(1), initial disclosures must identify “each individual likely to have discoverable
10 information—along with the subjects of that information—that the disclosing party may use to
11 support its claims or defenses” as well as “all documents, electronically stored information, and
12 tangible things that the disclosing party has in its possession, custody, or control and may use to
13 support its claims or defenses . . .” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)(A)(i)-(ii).

14 The Court expects Defendants to comply with its Order (Dkt. No. 204) no later than 5:00
15 PM Pacific Daylight Time on March 22, 2018.

16 The clerk is ordered to provide copies of this order to all counsel.

17 Dated March 20, 2018.

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19 Marsha J. Pechman
20 United States District Judge