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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et  
al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C18-939 MJP

ORDER ON MOTION FOR  
EXPEDITED DISCOVERY AND  
REGULAR STATUS  
CONFERENCES

The above-entitled Court, having received and reviewed:

1. States' Motion for Expedited Discovery and Regular Status Conferences (Dkt. No. 15);
2. Defendants' Opposition to the Motion for Expedited Discovery and Regular Status Conferences (Dkt. No. 21);
3. States' Reply in Support of Motion for Expedited Discovery and Regular Status Conferences (Dkt. No. 26);

all attached declarations and exhibits; and relevant portions of the record, rules as follows:

1 IT IS ORDERED that the request for expedited discovery is GRANTED IN PART and  
2 DENIED in part; the parties are referred to the body of the order for further details.

3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the request for regular status conferences is  
4 GRANTED; the first will be held **Friday, July 27, 2018, 10:00 a.m.**, in the courtroom of the  
5 Honorable Marsha J. Pechman, U.S. Courthouse, Seattle, Washington.

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7 **Background**

8 Seventeen states (and the District of Columbia; “the States”) have filed this action in  
9 defense of their own rights and *in parens patriae* for the residents within their borders who have  
10 been impacted by the Government’s policy of separating families seeking asylum or other means  
11 of entry into the U.S. at the Southwestern border. ((Dkt. No. 1, Complaint ¶ 1.) The States seek  
12 an order (1) enjoining the U.S. from refusing to process asylum seekers who arrive at  
13 Southwestern border ports of entry; (2) declaring family separation for deterrence illegal; (3)  
14 requiring prompt family reunification for those separated; (4) preventing immigration authorities  
15 from conditioning reunification on withdrawal of asylum claims, agreeing to removal, paying the  
16 costs of reunification, or other conditions relating to the safety of the child; and (5) confirming  
17 the illegality of indefinitely detaining families. (Id. at § VI, Prayer for Relief.)

18 The seventeen states (Washington, California, Maryland, Oregon, New Mexico, New  
19 Jersey, New York, Iowa, Illinois Minnesota, Rhode Island, Vermont, North Carolina, Delaware,  
20 Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia) and the District of Columbia claim that they have  
21 been (or will be) recipients of parents and/or children separated and detained under the  
22 Government’s policy of forcibly separating children from their parents upon entry through the  
23 Southwestern border. (Id. at ¶¶ 300-303, 306-07, 312-13, 319, 323-35, 336, 341.)

1           There is a June 20, 2018 Executive Order (“EO”) suspending family separation  
2 (Complaint, Ex. 24), but it makes reunification contingent on “availability of appropriations” and  
3 exemptions from the requirements of the “Flores Settlement” (a decades-old agreement that  
4 makes it illegal to detain immigrant children indefinitely; Id., Ex. 30). Plaintiffs further claim  
5 that the EO appears to be limited to families who agree not to stay in the U.S.

6           Plaintiffs report that their requests for information about the separated families have gone  
7 unheeded and unanswered, and their attempts to interview witnesses under Defendants’ custody  
8 and control have been “delayed or obstructed.” (Ex. 2, Decl. of Poletti ¶¶ 34-38; Ex. 37, Decl. of  
9 Austria ¶¶ 3-10.) The list of topics on which Plaintiffs are seeking to expedite discovery is  
10 lengthy and includes:

- 11           1. Development and implementation of the separation policy;
- 12           2. The number of Separated Children in each Pltf State from January 1, 2018 to the present,  
13           by month and facility/sponsor placement;
- 14           3. The number of Separated Parents detained from January 1, 2018 to the present, by month  
15           and facility;
- 16           4. The number of Separated Parents released from January 1, 2018 to the present, including  
17           facility, conditions of release and current location;
- 18           5. As to every Separated Parent: date of detention, current placement, whether they  
19           expressed fear for safety in home country (and if so, whether they were provided with a  
20           credible fear interview), whether they have withdrawn claims to lawful status while in  
21           custody, contact provided between the Separated Parent and any Separated Children,  
22           location of Separated Parent’s children, and the reunification plan for all separated  
23           families;
- 24           6. As to every Separated Children in a Pltf State: current placement, contact provided with  
            parent(s), location of Separated Parents, reunification plan and progress of plan;
7. Development and implementation of policy of refusing entry to asylum seekers;
8. Since January 1, 2018, the number of people who have expressed fear for safety in their  
            home country, but were refused entry;

- 1 9. Since January 1, 2018, the number of people who have expressed fear for safety in their  
2 home country, but were detained;
- 3 10. Since January 1, 2018, the number of people traveling with children who have expressed  
4 fear for their safety in their home country, but were separated from their children;
- 5 11. As to every Separated Parent: number and circumstances of any who relinquished a claim  
6 to lawful status while in custody, who agreed to voluntary removal while in custody who  
7 were removed from the country without their children, and all reunification efforts for  
8 Separated Parents removed without their children;
- 9 12. As to all Separated Parents released from custody since January 1, 2018: all information  
10 on reunification efforts, including the paperwork required of Separated Parents desiring  
11 reunification, the financial requests/demands made of the Separated Parents desiring  
12 reunification, any other information regarding conditions or requirements placed on  
13 reunification;
- 14 13. All information regarding any sites proposed as detention centers along the Southwestern  
15 border and any accompanying regulatory changes related to the use of those sites;
- 16 14. All information regarding the existence and implementation of a plan to conduct  
17 summary (without hearing or process) deportations of persons entering along the  
18 Southwestern border.

19 Dkt. No. 15, Mtn, Ex. A.

20 By this motion, Plaintiffs seek to (1) expedite discovery on a lengthy list of issues related  
21 to their claims and (2) schedule regular weekly meetings to track progress/problems with  
22 discovery.

23 The Court takes judicial notice of Ms. L v. U.S. ICE (C18-428, S.D. Cal.), another class  
24 action on behalf of the separated immigrant families, filed in Southern California. A preliminary  
injunction has issued in this case, ordering the federal government to promote family contact and  
imposing deadlines for family reunification. 2018 WL 3124986.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs in the States' case  
allege that, while there is unquestionably overlap, Ms. L does not address the issues raised in

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<sup>1</sup> Defendants make reference to additional case – Al Otro Lado, Inc. v. Nielsen, C17-2366 (S.D. Cal.), which challenges the denial of asylum process to qualified immigrants along the Southwestern border – but a decision on injunctive relief has been stayed in that matter pending a ruling on a motion to dismiss.

1 their case concerning (1) the refusal to accept asylum seekers at the Southwestern ports of entry,  
2 (2) the conditions being attached to reunification (withdrawal of asylum claims, payment of  
3 travel costs, etc.) and (3) alternative proposals of indefinite family detention<sup>2</sup> or summary  
4 deportation.

### 6 Discussion

7 Plaintiffs seek an accelerated discovery schedule under Local Rule 7(d)(2) (relief from a  
8 deadline) and FRCP 26(d)(1) (no discovery before FRCP 26(f) conference except by stipulation  
9 or court order).

10 The States argue that good cause for the expedited discovery exists where the evidence  
11 sought may be moved or become difficult to track as time goes on. *See Pod-Ners, LLC V. n.*  
12 *Feed & Bean of Lucerne Liab. Co.*, 204 F.R.D. 675, 676 (D. Colo. 2002). Plaintiffs require  
13 evidence both regarding and from immigration detainees over whom Defendants have control,  
14 especially evidence regarding issues not covered by the *Ms. L.* case. The States present a series  
15 of declarations demonstrating that their efforts to obtain the information they need without resort  
16 to formal discovery have been singularly unsuccessful. (Ex. 2, Decl. of Poletti ¶¶ 34-38; Ex. 37,  
17 Decl. of Austria ¶¶ 3-10; Complaint ¶ 312.) Furthermore, Plaintiffs assert a right to test whether  
18 any remedial measures allegedly undertaken by Defendants are a sham. *See Citizens for Quality*  
19 *Educ. San Diego v. San Diego Unified Sch. Dist.*, C17-1054-BAS-JMA, 2018 WL 1150836 at  
20 \*2-4 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 5, 2018).

21 Defendants interpose a number of objections to the States' request.

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23 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs in *Ms. L.* have stipulated that immigrant families can waive their *Flores* rights and submit to indefinite  
24 detention of their children following reunification (Ex. NN), a concession with which these Plaintiffs are not in  
accord.

1 Good cause

2 Factors usually considered in evaluating the reasonableness of a request for expedited  
3 discovery include (1) a pending preliminary injunction, (2) breadth of the request, (3) purpose for  
4 requesting expedited discovery, (4) burden on the non-moving party and (5) how far in advance  
5 of a regular discovery schedule the request is made. Am. LegalNet, Inc. v. Davis, 673 F.Supp.2d  
6 1063, 1067 (C.D. Cal. 2009).

7 Defendants argue that there is no preliminary injunction pending, the requests are  
8 overbroad, the burden is excessive and Plaintiffs' request is far in advance of the typical  
9 discovery process. Defendants object that Plaintiffs have not substantiated their assertions about  
10 potential loss of evidence.

11 Defendants simultaneously point to the lack of any request for injunctive relief and the  
12 danger of "conflicting orders." The truth is that neither is grounds to deny Plaintiffs' request.  
13 Plaintiffs here indicate that they did not seek an emergency injunction precisely because the Ms.  
14 L order was in place when they filed their motion. (Dkt. No. 26, Reply at 5.) Furthermore, the  
15 existence of the preliminary injunction in Ms. L constitutes solid evidence that this is an  
16 emergency situation – the Court does not require an injunctive motion from these parties to take  
17 notice of that reality.

18 Additionally, as Plaintiffs point out, "some overlap between legal theories and requested  
19 relief has never been a basis for dismissal or automatic transfer" (as evidenced by the existence  
20 of multiple preliminary injunctions issued in recent transgender military ban cases<sup>3</sup>). The States  
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23 <sup>3</sup> Karnoski v. Trump, C17-1297-MJP, 2017 WL 6311305 (W.D. Wash. Dec. 11, 2017); Stockman v. Trump, 2017  
24 WL 9732572 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2017); Doe I v. Trump, 2017 WL 4873042 (D.D.C. Oct. 30, 2017); Stone v.  
Trump, 2017 WL5589122 (D. Md. Nov. 21, 2017).

1 also make the point that the existence of multiple overlapping actions concerning the same  
2 Government policy is confirmation of the “egregious” nature of the Government’s conduct.

3 The kind of family separations currently being implemented by the Government are  
4 proven to cause immediate and extensive psychological harm to both children and parents; the  
5 damage is only worsened with the passage of time. (Complaint, Exs. 43, 57, 79-86.) Plaintiffs  
6 present evidence of substandard conditions of confinement, combined with threats to minors of  
7 detention and/or permanent separation from their families. (*See* Dkt. No. 15, Motion at 5 n.11.)  
8 These are circumstances which demand swift review and response.

9 And, in fact, this Court notes that many of the findings in the Ms. L case – especially  
10 relating to the premature removal of parents without their children, and the chaotic and  
11 disorganized nature of the Government’s practice of separating children from their parents and  
12 moving them around the country – function as proof that Plaintiffs’ concerns are not  
13 “speculative” and that good cause exists to move swiftly to address the issues they have raised.

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15 Article III standing

16 It is Defendants’ position that the federal government is exercising its legitimate authority  
17 to act upon individuals and the States have no legally protected interest in litigating the  
18 “incidental effects” that derive from those actions, nor any right to bring suit to protect  
19 individuals from federal action. Furthermore (Defendants maintain), even if the States can  
20 establish an injury to their legitimate interests, that impact has been foreclosed by the Ms. L  
21 court and the EO directing that families only be detained in accordance with the law. *See* EO  
22 Affording Congress an Opportunity to Address Family Separation, 2018 WL 3046068 (June 20,  
23 2018). Defendants claim that any other injuries alleged by the States are only speculative.

1 While these issues will be addressed in greater depth in a few weeks when the Court  
2 formally rules on Defendants' pending motion to dismiss and/or transfer, the Court notes  
3 preliminarily two grounds for standing on which the States predicate their claims: standing to  
4 challenge "federal interference with the enforcement of state law[s]" for licensing out-of-home  
5 care facilities, as well as law and policies favoring family unity (Texas v. United States, 809 F.3d  
6 134, 153 (5th Cir. 2015)); and standing as *parens patriae* in defense of the "health and well-  
7 being of their residents" (Alfred L. Snapp & Son, Inc. v. Puerto Rico, ex rel., Barez, 458 U.S.  
8 592, 607-08 (1982)("[A] State has a quasi-sovereign interest in the health and well-being -- both  
9 physical and economic -- of its residents in general.")

10 Furthermore, there is legal precedent for proceeding with expedited discovery during the  
11 pendency of a motion to dismiss. OMG Fidelity, Inc. v. Sirius Tech., Inc., 239 F.R.D. 300, 304-  
12 05 (N.D.N.Y. 2006). The threshold inquiry involves a "likelihood of success" assessment on the  
13 motion to dismiss, combined with "a comparison of the potential prejudice which will be  
14 suffered by the defendant if discovery is permitted, and that which will be experienced by the  
15 plaintiff if denied the opportunity for discovery at this stage." Id. at 305. The Court will rule on  
16 the motion to dismiss/transfer in due time, but finds that that potential prejudice to Defendants  
17 (in this case, the resources they will have to expend to respond to the discovery requests  
18 propounded by Plaintiffs) is far outweighed by the damage being inflicted on the children and  
19 parents whose interests the States are representing in this matter.

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21 Overlap with Ms. L.

22 Defendants claim that the Ms. L. order enjoining Defendants from detaining immigrants  
23 without their minor children and requiring reunification on a deadline means that the courts have  
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1 already addressed Plaintiffs’ first five causes of action (substantive and procedural due process,  
2 equal protection, the Administrative Procedures Act, and violation of the asylum laws) and that  
3 proceeding with this case risks inconsistent rulings and diversion of limited resources. Plaintiffs  
4 disagree with that assessment on several grounds. First of all, there are no “equal protection”  
5 claims in Ms. L such as those alleged by Plaintiffs here. Secondly, as discussed *infra*, the States’  
6 claims in this matter are based on much broader allegations concerning the Government’s  
7 practices and the harms engendered by those practices than are plead in Ms. L, and the relief  
8 sought is concomitantly broader.

9 Plaintiffs’ position is that any burden on the Government imposed by this accelerated  
10 schedule is “trivial” compare to the harms being inflicted on the parents and children who are  
11 impacted by the current situation. The Court is inclined to agree. Furthermore, since Defendants  
12 have already been ordered to identify, locate, and reunite the separated families, this order would  
13 simply require them to share that information with Plaintiffs. Whatever burden is imposed can  
14 be further mitigated through the weekly discovery conferences the States are requesting with the  
15 Court.

### 17 Conclusion

18 While the Court finds that Plaintiffs have made a case for expedited discovery and will be  
19 permitted to proceed, the Court also has concerns about the scope of the issues which the States  
20 have indicated are suitable topics for their accelerated discovery process. In addition, the topics  
21 do not appear to have equal weight when it comes to the necessity for a swift response in the  
22 discovery process. The list found at Appendix A to Plaintiffs’ opening brief must be prioritized  
23 prior to the parties’ first conference with the Court.

1 Along with an order permitting limited, expedited discovery, the Court also intends to  
2 grant Plaintiffs' request for regular discovery conferences – many of the questions posed above  
3 can be addressed at the first of those conferences, to be held **Friday, July 27, at 10:00 a.m.** in  
4 Courtroom 14206, United States Courthouse in Seattle, Washington. The parties are ordered to  
5 be present at that time. In advance of that hearing, the parties must meet and confer and submit,  
6 by no later than **12 noon on Thursday, July 26:** (1) a joint status report describing the posture of  
7 the case as it currently stands, (2) a prioritized list of discovery topics with a proposed timetable  
8 for completion, and (3) an agenda of items for discussion at the initial conference.

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

10 Dated July 19, 2018.

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13 The Honorable Marsha J. Pechman  
14 United States Senior District Court Judge  
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