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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

C.K.,

Plaintiff,

v.

ALEJANDRO MAYORKAS ET AL,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:24-cv-01208

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO  
PROCEED UNDER PSEUDONYMS  
AND FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff C.K.'s Motion to Proceed Under Pseudonyms and for Protective Order. Dkt. No. 2. Because Defendants have not yet appeared and therefore cannot respond to Plaintiff's motion (*see* Dkt), the Court finds the motion to be premature. The Court will not reach the merits of Plaintiff's argument without hearing from Defendants first. Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion is DENIED without prejudice.

"[O]ur entire jurisprudence runs counter to the notion of court action taken before reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard has been granted both sides of a dispute." *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Bhd. of Teamsters & Auto Truck Drivers Loc. No. 70*, 415 U.S. 423, 439 (1974). "By allowing both sides to have their say, the

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO PROCEED UNDER PSEUDONYMS AND FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER - 1**

1 adversary system promotes accuracy, fairness, and consistency—the hallmarks of  
2 our system of justice.” *In re Intermagnetics Am., Inc.*, 101 B.R. 191 (C.D. Cal. 1989).  
3 These principles explain why the burden is on ex parte movants to justify “why  
4 [they] should be allowed to go to the head of the line in front of all other litigants  
5 and receive special treatment.” *Mission Power Eng’g Co. v. Cont’l Cas. Co.*, 883 F.  
6 Supp. 488, 492 (C.D. Cal. 1995).

7 Plaintiff offers no such justification here. Plaintiff cites numerous cases to  
8 support the merits of her position that she should be allowed to proceed under a  
9 pseudonym with her identity shielded from public view. In none of these cases did  
10 the court rule on the issue before defendant(s) had notice and an opportunity to be  
11 heard. *See, e.g., Does I thru XXIII v. Advanced Textile Corp.*, 214 F.3d 1058, 1064-  
12 1065 (9th Cir. 2000); *A.B.T. v. U.S. Citizenship & Immigr. Servs.*, No. 2:11-CV-  
13 02108 RAJ, 2012 WL 2995064 (W.D. Wash. July 20, 2012); *J.J. v. Olympia Sch.*  
14 *Dist.*, No. C16-5060 BHS, 2016 WL 3597784, at \*2 (W.D. Wash. July 5, 2016); *W.H.*  
15 *et al. v. USCIS*, No. 2:15-cv-00813-JLR, Dkt. #22; *Int’l Refugee Assistance Project v.*  
16 *Trump*, No. CV TDC-17-0361, 2017 WL 818255, at \*1 (D. Md. Mar. 1, 2017); *E.L.A.*  
17 *and O.L.C. v. USA*, No. 2:20-cv-01524-RAJ, Dkt. # 24 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 21, 2021);  
18 *EW v. N.Y. Blood Ctr.*, 213 F.R.D. 108, 111 (E.D.N.Y. 2003).

19 The Court also reminds Plaintiff of the duties imposed by Local Rule 26(c):  
20 “Any motion for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a  
21 declaration or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and  
22 confer conference with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute  
23 without court action. The certification must list the date, manner, and participants

1 to the conference. If the movant fails to include such a certification, the court may  
2 deny the motion without addressing the merits of the dispute.” LCR 26(c). Plaintiff  
3 should make a good-faith effort to meet and confer with Defendants before  
4 requesting a protective order from the Court. And perhaps the parties may find  
5 common ground through meeting and conferring and present any renewed motion  
6 as a stipulated motion for relief.

7 In the meantime, all parties should scrupulously abstain from disclosing  
8 Plaintiff’s identity and should proceed using a pseudonym or under seal until the  
9 Court has had a chance to rule on this issue.

10 Plaintiff’s motion is DENIED without prejudice.

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12 Dated this 29th day of August, 2024.

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16 Jamal N. Whitehead  
17 United States District Judge  
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