

1 Washington Constitution. *Id.*, ¶¶ 315–323. Plaintiffs seek a declaration that the
2 Proclamations are unconstitutional, an injunction enjoining Governor Inslee and anyone
3 acting on behalf or in concert with him from enforcing the Proclamations, and costs and
4 attorney’s fees. *Id.*, ¶¶ 327–329.

5 On May 26, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a motion for preliminary injunction arguing that
6 they are likely to succeed on four claims alleging violations of the United States
7 Constitution. Dkt. 14. On June 15, 2020, Governor Inslee responded opposing the
8 motion on various procedural grounds and on the merits. Dkt. 31. On June 19, 2020,
9 Plaintiffs replied and submitted new evidence in support of the reply. Dkts. 37–39. On
10 June 23, 2020, Governor Inslee filed a surreply requesting that the Court strike new
11 evidence and argument submitted for the first time in reply. Dkt. 41. On July 16, 2020,
12 Governor Inslee filed a notice of additional authority. Dkt. 42.

13 II. DISCUSSION¹

14 “The Eleventh Amendment creates an important limitation on federal court
15 jurisdiction, generally prohibiting federal courts from hearing suits brought by private
16 citizens against state governments without the state’s consent.” *Sofamor Danek Grp.,*
17 *Inc. v. Brown*, 124 F.3d 1179, 1183 (9th Cir. 1997). The Supreme Court recognized an
18 exception to this jurisdictional bar in *Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908) holding that
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20 ¹ The Court resolves the motion on the briefs because the Court would not benefit from
21 oral argument and no party requested such argument as set forth in the local rules. *See* Local
22 Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(d)(4) (“A party desiring oral argument shall so indicate by including
the words ‘ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED’ in the caption of its motion or responsive
memorandum.”)

1 “federal courts have jurisdiction over suits against state officers to enjoin official actions
2 that violate federal law, even if the state itself is immune from suit under the Eleventh
3 Amendment.” *Sofamor*, 124 F.3d at 1183. The officer sued, however, “must have some
4 connection with the enforcement of the [allegedly unconstitutional] act.” *Ex parte*
5 *Young*, 209 U.S. at 157. The Ninth Circuit has held that the “connection must be fairly
6 direct; a generalized duty to enforce state law or general supervisory power over the
7 persons responsible for enforcing the challenged provision will not subject an official to
8 suit.” *L.A. Cty. Bar Ass’n v. Eu*, 979 F.2d 697, 704 (9th Cir. 1992) (citing *Long v. Van de*
9 *Kamp*, 961 F.2d 151, 152 (9th Cir. 1992)). Where the official “cannot direct, in a binding
10 fashion, the prosecutorial activities of the officers who actually enforce the law or bring
11 his own prosecution, he may not be a proper defendant.” *Planned Parenthood of Idaho,*
12 *Inc. v. Wasden*, 376 F.3d 908, 919 (9th Cir. 2004); *see also Tohono O’odham Nation v.*
13 *Ducey*, 130 F. Supp. 3d 1301, 1311 (D. Ariz. 2015) (“Were the law otherwise, the
14 exception would always apply. Governors who influence state executive branch policies
15 (which virtually all governors do) would always be subject to suit under *Ex parte Young*.
16 The exception would become the rule.”).

17 In this case, Governor Inslee argues that the Court lacks jurisdiction to consider
18 the claims against him because he does not have any connection with the enforcement of
19 the Proclamations. Dkt. 31 at 21–22. Although Governor Inslee concedes that he has
20 authority to issue, amend, and rescind emergency orders, he contends that enforcement
21 powers lie with other officials. *Id.* at 22. The Court finds the Governor’s argument not
22 only persuasive but also consistent with the Fifth Circuit’s holding in *In re Abbott*, 956

1 F.3d 696 (5th Cir. 2020). There, the governor of Texas issued an emergency order
2 postponing “non-essential surgeries and procedures until April 22[, 2020] to combat the
3 COVID-19 pandemic.” *Id.* at 704. Although the governor issued the order, the court
4 held that the district court had erred in failing to dismiss the governor and the state
5 attorney general from a lawsuit challenging the governor’s emergency order because both
6 officials “lack[ed] the required enforcement connection” to the order. *Id.* at 708–10. In
7 the absence of Ninth Circuit authority to the contrary, this is an extremely persuasive
8 authority in support of Governor Inslee’s position.

9 In reply, Plaintiffs fail to cite any authority to the contrary. Instead, they provide
10 one paragraph of argument simply asserting positions that are unsupported in the record
11 such as “the Governor is directly responsible for the threat of criminal prosecution that
12 the Plaintiffs face.” Dkt. 37 at 12–13. Contrary to Plaintiffs’ argument, “[t]he power to
13 promulgate law is not the power to enforce it.” *In re Abbott*, 956 F.3d at 709 (citing
14 *Martin v. Occupational Safety & Health Review Comm’n*, 499 U.S. 144, 152 (1991)).
15 Therefore, the Court denies Plaintiffs’ motion because they have failed to establish the
16 first element of preliminary relief, which is a likelihood of success on the merits. *See*
17 *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008).

18 Finally, “[i]f the court determines at any time that it lacks subject-matter
19 jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the action. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3). It appears that
20 the Court lacks jurisdiction over the claims in Plaintiffs’ complaint. Thus, the Court
21 orders any party to show cause why this case should not be dismissed for lack of
22 jurisdiction.

III. ORDER

Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that Plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction, Dkt. 14, is **DENIED**. Any party may show cause no later than July 31, 2020 as set forth herein. Failure to respond or show adequate cause will result in dismissal of the complaint without prejudice.

Dated this 24th day of July, 2020.



BENJAMIN H. SETTLE
United States District Judge

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