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20 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA EASTERN DIVISION – RIVERSIDE	
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FAOUR ABDALLAH FRAIHAT, et al	., Case No. 19-cv-01546-JGB(SHKx)
Plaintiffs,	CLASS ACTION
V.	
U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion for
ENFORCEMENT, et al.,	Reconsideration
	Date: February 24, 2020
Defendants.	Date. 1 Columny 24, 2020
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dase 5:19-cv-01546-JGB-SHK Document 70 Filed 01/20/20 Page 2 of 8 Page ID #:666

## I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs respectfully submit this response in opposition to Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration, ECF No. 52.

Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Related Cases, ECF No. 4, regarding *Torres v. DHS*, No. 5:18-cv-02604-JGB-SHK (C.D. Cal. filed Dec. 14, 2018) and *Novoa v. The Geo Group*, No. 5:17-cv-02514-JGB-SHK (C.D. Cal. filed Dec. 19, 2017), with their complaint on August 19, 2019. Shortly thereafter, on August 22, 2019, the Court entered an Order re Transfer Pursuant to General Order 19-03 ("Order"), relating Plaintiffs' complaint to *Torres*. ECF No. 20. Defendants were served with the complaint on August 29, 2019. Inexplicably, Defendants then waited nearly 90 days to file a Motion for Reconsideration of the Order relating this case to *Torres*.

This Court should deny Defendants' Motion because (1) Defendants failed to timely contest the notice of related cases without any reasonable explanation for the delay; (2) Defendants fail to show that reconsideration is justified under any of the circumstances prescribed by F.R.C.P. 59(e) and Local Rule 7-18; and (3) this case and *Torres* are related for all the reasons stated in Plaintiffs' Notice of Related Cases and this Court's Order relating them.

Reconsideration is an "extraordinary remedy, to be used sparingly in the interests of finality and conservation of judicial resources." *Kona Enters., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000) (citing 12 James W. Moore et al., Moore's Federal Practice §59.30[4] (3d ed. 2000)). Accordingly, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e) and Local Rule 7-18 place strict limitations on when reconsideration is warranted.

Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 59(e), "[r]econsideration may not be granted, absent highly unusual circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence, committed clear error or there is an intervening change in controlling law." *Kona Enters., Inc.*, 229 F.3d at 890 (citation omitted). L.R. 7-18

supplements Rule 59(e) and places additional limitations on a motion for reconsideration. *Scottsdale Ins. Co. v. Dickstein Shapiro LLP*, 389 F. Supp. 3d 794, 835-36 (C.D. Cal. 2019). To warrant reconsideration under L.R. 7-18, the moving party must show:

[A] material difference in fact or law from that presented to the Court before the decision that in the exercise of reasonable diligence could not have been known to the party moving for reconsideration at the time of the decision, or (b) the emergence of new material facts or a change of law occurring after the time of the decision, or (c) a manifest showing of a failure to consider material facts presented to the court before the decision.

See C.D. Cal. R. 7-18.

## II. ARGUMENT

## A. <u>Defendants' Motion is Untimely, and They Otherwise Fail to Satisfy Any of the Prerequisites to Justify Reconsideration.</u>

Motions for Reconsideration under Local Rule 7-18 must be filed within a reasonable time. *Rockefeller v. Perkins Coie LLP*, No. 2:09-cv-04675-SVW-FFM, 2019 WL 1034316, \*2 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 31, 2019); *see also Selectron Indus. Co., Inc. v. Selectron Int'l.*, No. CV 04-4146-PLA, 2007 WL 5193735, \*3 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 25, 2007) (denying motion for reconsideration as untimely based on fourmonth delay); *see also Mattel, Inc. v. MGA Entm't, Inc.*, 782 F. Supp. 2d 911, 960 (C.D. Cal. 2011) (denying motion for reconsideration of a two-month-old order as untimely). If a party is delayed in seeking reconsideration, it must show good cause for the failure to take appropriate action sooner. *See Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Pointe Tapatio Resort Prop. No. 1 Ltd. P'ship.*, 206 F.R.D. 495, 498 (D. Ariz. 2002).

Under Local Rule 83-1.3.2, Defendants had five days to contest the Notice

of Related Case after being served or after they first appeared in the case. But

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Defendants did not file their Motion for Reconsideration until nearly three months 2 after being served and nearly two months after entering an appearance. ECF No. 3 52. This was untimely. Moreover, Defendants offer no reason whatsoever for their months-long delay in seeking reconsideration of the Court's order. See Selectron 4 *Indus. Co.*, 2007 WL 5193735, at \*3 (denying motion for reconsideration where 6 Defendants offered no "convincing reason" for delay in filing). For this reason alone, Defendants' motion for reconsideration should be denied. 8 Had Defendants timely sought reconsideration, they would still fail to satisfy 9 any of the prerequisites for reconsideration prescribed by F.R.C.P. 59(e) and L.R. 7-18. See United States v. Certain Rights to and Interests in Shares of Series D Preferred Stock in Palantir Technologies, No. CV 17-4446-DSF (PLAx), 2018 12 WL 9903314, \*1 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2018) (denying motion for reconsideration where moving party made "no attempt to satisfy the requirements of Local Rule 7-14 18"). Although Defendants complain that this Court ruled before they could respond to Plaintiffs' Notice of Related Cases, these circumstances do not rise to 15 16 the level of a manifest injustice necessitating reconsideration. Indeed, this Court has previously held that a court's ruling without considering arguments in 18 opposition "is insufficient to warrant reconsideration" of that ruling. See Gonzalez 19 v. Coverall N. Am., Inc, No. EDCV 16-02287, 2017 WL 4653017, \*3 (C.D. Cal. 20 May 26, 2017) (Bernal, J.); accord Honeywell Int'l., Inc. v. W. Support Grp., No. CV 12-00645-PHX-JAT, 2013 WL 2369919, \*3 (D. Ariz. May 29, 2013) ("The 22 Motion for Reconsideration of the Court's decision to deny a second summary 23 judgment motion is denied because the Court's ruling on Defendants' motion 24 before they were given an opportunity to file a reply does not fall into any of the 25 four situations that would entitle Defendants to reconsideration of that Order."). All of Defendants' other arguments for reconsideration concern their mere 26 27 disagreement with the merits of this Court's decision, but "disagreement with a

judgment is not a proper ground for seeking reconsideration pursuant to Local Rule 7.18(a)." *Scottsdale Ins. Co.*, 389 F. Supp. 3d at 836.

For all these reasons, Defendants have failed to show that the "extraordinary remedy" of reconsideration is justified here. *See Kona Enters.*, *Inc.*, 229 F.3d at 890.

## B. The Court Acted Within Its Broad Discretion to Relate this Case to Torres Given the Substantial Overlap of Law and Fact and to Conserve Judicial Resources.

In their Motion for Reconsideration, Defendants take great pains to parse and magnify some of the differences between this case and *Torres*.<sup>1</sup> In so doing, Defendants not only elide the crucial interconnections between the two cases but also erroneously imply that the two cases must be the same in each and every possible way in order to justify relating them. Not so.

Local Rule 83-1.3 vests trial courts with broad discretion to relate two cases if *any* of the following three circumstances are present: the two cases "(a) arise from the same or a closely related transaction, happening, or event; (b) call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or (c) for other reasons [that] would entail substantial duplication of labor if

Defendants also contend that the Court erred in relating this case to *Novoa*. However, the Court's Order (ECF No. 20) appears to relate this case only to *Torres*. Therefore, Plaintiffs focus in this Opposition on the reasons why this Court acted within its broad discretion in relating this case to *Torres*. However, for all the reasons assigned in the original Notice of Related Cases (ECF No. 4), Plaintiffs respectfully contend that this Court could also relate this case to *Novoa*. Additionally, after Plaintiffs filed their Notice, this Court certified various classes of individuals in immigration detention in *Novoa* based on alleged systemic non-compliance with the Performance-Based National Detention Standards similar to the non-compliance alleged in this case, further demonstrating the strong relationship between the two cases. *See generally Novoa v. GEO Grp., Inc.*, EDCV 17-2514 JGB, 2019 WL 7195331 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 26, 2019) (Bernal, J.).

heard by different judges." *See* C.D. Cal. L.R. 83-1.3; *see also In re 450 S. Burlington Partners, LLC.*, No. CV 09-06184 DMG, 2011 WL 2470102, \*11 (C.D. Cal. June 20, 2011) (noting that courts "ha[ve] broad discretion to interpret and apply [their] local rules regarding the assignment of cases.") (citation omitted).

Contrary to Defendants' contention, this Court acted entirely within its discretion in concluding that all three of these circumstances weighed in favor of relating this case to *Torres*. As detailed in Plaintiffs' Notice of Related Cases, the claims in both *Torres* and this case challenge unlawfully punitive conditions of confinement in ICE facilities as well as Defendants' abdication of their responsibility to monitor conditions in ICE facilities and ensure that they comply with constitutional and statutory dictates. *See* ECF No. 4, at 4-6.<sup>2</sup> Both cases require this Court to assess whether Defendants violate substantive due process by subjecting individuals in ICE's custody to conditions that are the same as or worse than conditions in prisons or jails. *See id.* at 5.

Moreover, as this Court has already recognized, there would be substantial duplication of labor if Plaintiffs' case and the *Torres* case were heard by different judges given many of the same legal and factual issues underlying both cases. To provide but one example, Defendants in both cases have raised many of the same legal arguments at the motion to dismiss stage, such as organizational standing, mootness, and failure to state a substantive due process claim challenging punitive conditions. *Compare* ECF No. 54 at 12-14, 30-31, 34-37, with *Torres v. DHS*, EDCV 18-2604, 2019WL 5883685, \*8-\*9 (organizational standing), \*11-\*12 (mootness), \*18-\*19 (substantive due process challenging punitive conditions) (C.D. Cal. Oct. 24, 2019) (Bernal, J.). Conserving scarce judicial resources thus militates in favor of not requiring another judge to reacquaint themselves with the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Page numbers referenced in connection with ECF citations are to the page number in the ECF stamp printed at the top of the page.

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law underlying Defendants' arguments. Compare Pl.'s Opp. to Mot. to Dismiss at 16-19 (emphasizing that Plaintiffs have sufficiently alleged both a presumption of punitiveness and that there are less restrictive methods to the challenged forms of confinement) with *Torres*, 2019 WL 5883685, at \*19 ("Having raised an unrebutted presumption of punitiveness, Plaintiffs successfully plead a substantive due process claim. But they also satisfy *Jones*'s alternative test by sufficiently alleging that the restrictions are employed to achieve objectives that could be accomplished in so many alternative and less harsh methods.") (internal quotation marks omitted). III. **CONCLUSION** For all these reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court to deny Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration. Dated: January 20, 2020 Respectfully Submitted, /s/ Timothy P. Fox /s/ William F. Alderman Timothy P. Fox William F. Alderman Elizabeth Jordan Mark Mermelstein CIVIL RIGHTS EDUCATION AND Jake Routhier ENFORCEMENT CENTER ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP /s/ Stuart Seaborn /s/ Lisa Graybill Lisa Graybill Stuart Seaborn Christina Brandt-Young Shalini Agarwal Melissa Riess Jared Davidson DISABILITY RIGHTS Maia Fleischman ADVOCATES SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER Attorneys for Plaintiffs