

The Honorable Robert J. Bryan

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE GEO GROUP, INC.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 17-5806 RJB

**STATEMENT OF INTEREST OF THE
UNITED STATES**

1 The United States submits this Statement of Interest to address an aggressive and legally
2 unjustified effort by the State of Washington to interfere with federal immigration enforcement.¹
3 The State of Washington excludes its state inmates from the minimum wage—and according to
4 state policy documents, pays them as little as thirty-four to sixty-five cents an hour—yet it seeks
5 to impose the state minimum wage of \$12 per hour for individuals in federal immigration
6 detention. This is a quintessential violation of intergovernmental immunity principles. Federal
7 contractors, including the GEO Group, operate residential facilities for immigration detainees on
8 behalf of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement “(ICE)”. Under a Voluntary Work
9 Program specifically authorized (and required) by ICE, the GEO Group allows detainees in its
10 facilities to perform work. Although the GEO Group’s contract with ICE specifies that the federal
11 government will pay GEO \$1 a day for work performed by detainees, Washington wants GEO to
12 pay much more. The State insists that these federal immigration detainees are “employees” under
13 state law, even though it simultaneously *exempts* similarly-situated detainees in state facilities
14 from the minimum wage. Basic constitutional principles prevent a State from interfering with the
15 federal government’s activities in the way Washington is trying to do here.

16 The United States has a strong interest in countering discriminatory state efforts to regulate
17 federal contractors, in the proper application of the Supremacy Clause, and in the foundational
18 principles that protect the Federal Government from unlawful state interference. The United
19 States accordingly submits that the doctrine of intergovernmental immunity precludes application
20 of Washington’s Minimum Wage Act (“MWA”), RCW 49.46.0001 *et seq.* (2019), to the GEO
21 Group, Inc. (“GEO”), a federal contractor, because the MWA unlawfully discriminates against
22 “the Federal Government and those with whom it deals.” *North Dakota v. United States*, 495
23 U.S. 423, 438 (1990). Specifically, the State exempts its detainees from the minimum wage, yet
24 seeks to impose that wage on federal detention operations. Further, the MWA exempts state and
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26 ¹ 28 U.S.C. § 517 authorizes the Attorney General to attend to the interests of the United States as a non-party in a suit pending in a court of the United States.

1 private corporations with whom the State of Washington contracts—but not the Federal
 2 Government and those with whom it contracts—from paying minimum wage to institutionalized
 3 persons for their work. Intergovernmental immunity bars application of the statute to GEO.

4 The United States recognizes that the Court rejected GEO’s intergovernmental immunity
 5 argument at an earlier stage of the litigation (albeit without the benefit of the United States’
 6 views). Given the importance of this matter and the issues it raises under the Supremacy Clause,
 7 however, the United States respectfully urges the Court to find that the doctrine of
 8 intergovernmental immunity bars the State of Washington from enforcing the MWA against
 9 GEO.²

10 **BACKGROUND**

11 Congress authorizes DHS to pay an “allowance[] (at such rate as may be specified from
 12 time to time in the appropriation Act involved) to aliens, while held in custody under the
 13 immigration laws, for work performed.” 8 U.S.C. § 1555(d). In 1979, Congress appropriated
 14 funds to provide for “payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while
 15 held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed.” Appropriations Act for Fiscal
 16 Year 1979, Pub. L. No. 95-431, tit. II, 92 Stat. 1021 (1978). Since 1979, Congress has not directly
 17 appropriated funds to pay the allowances, nor has it set a rate different than the \$1 per day rate set
 18 in that Act. *See* Declaration of Tae Johnson (“Johnson Decl.”) ¶ 13, ECF No. 91. The work
 19 program created by this law has been known as the “Voluntary Work Program,” and ICE detention
 20 standards require it to be offered by detention facilities and provide that “compensation is at least
 21 \$1.00 (USD) per day.” *See* 2011 Operations Manual ICE Performance-Based National Detention
 22 Standards (PBNDS), Part 5.8, VI.C, [https://www.ice.gov/doclib/detention-standards/2011/5-](https://www.ice.gov/doclib/detention-standards/2011/5-8.pdf)
 23 [8.pdf](https://www.ice.gov/doclib/detention-standards/2011/5-8.pdf).

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 25 ² Although the Court ruled on intergovernmental immunity at an earlier stage of the
 26 litigation, the Court is free to reconsider that issue at “any time before the entry of judgment.”
City of Los Angeles, Harbor Div. v. Santa Monica Baykeeper, 254 F.3d 882, 888 (9th Cir. 2001)
 (emphasis in original) (quoting *United States v. Houser*, 804 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1986)).

1 GEO operates the Northwest Detention Center in Tacoma, Washington under contract
2 with United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”). Johnson Decl. ¶ 8, ECF No.
3 91. The Northwest Detention Center houses aliens ICE has arrested on probable cause to believe
4 that they are removable from the United States under federal immigration law. *Id.* ¶ 10; *see also*
5 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(a) (classes of inadmissible aliens), 1225(b) (detention of aliens applying for
6 admission), 1226 (detention of aliens pending removal proceedings), 1227(a) (classes of
7 deportable aliens), and 1231(a) (detention of aliens ordered removed). Through its contracts, ICE
8 requires that all facilities where such individuals are detained on its behalf adhere to certain
9 standards and operate in accordance with certain specifications, including the requirement to
10 provide a Voluntary Work Program for detainees. *Id.* ¶¶ 10-11. ICE’s purpose in requiring a
11 Voluntary Work Program is to decrease detainee idleness, improve detainee morale, and reduce
12 disciplinary incidents. *Id.* ¶ 11. At the Northwest Detention Center, detainees participating in
13 that program must receive at least \$1 per day for their voluntary work. *Id.* ¶ 13.

14 This work program operates similarly to the program Washington State operates at its own
15 detention facilities. Residents of those State-managed facilities are exempted from the MWA.
16 *See* RCW 49.46.010(3)(k) (exempting any “[a]ny resident, inmate, or patient of a state, county,
17 or municipal correctional, detention, treatment or rehabilitative institution”). And Washington
18 operates a work program that pays wages well below minimum wage—at rates that State policy
19 documents indicate range from \$55 per month (which is around 35 cents per hour for four 40 hour
20 weeks of work) for certain work programs, to an hourly wage ranging from 65 cents to \$2.70
21 under another program. Offender Work Program Policies 700.100 & 710.400, *available at*
22 <https://www.doc.wa.gov/information/policies/default.aspx?show=700>.

23 The State of Washington filed this action in state court in September 2017, alleging that
24 GEO violated the MWA and was unjustly enriched by compensating civil immigration detainees
25 housed at its facilities \$1 per day for their work. *See* Complaint ¶ 1.4, ECF No. 1-1. GEO timely
26 removed the action to this Court. *See* Notice of Removal, ECF No. 1.

1 In November 2018, GEO moved for summary judgment on Washington’s cause of action
2 under the MWA, arguing that the doctrine of intergovernmental immunity barred Washington’s
3 claim. Def.’s Mot. for Summ. J. on Pl.’s First Cause of Action (“Mot. for Summ. J.”), ECF No.
4 149. The Court denied GEO’s motion, concluding that the MWA “does not discriminate against
5 the Federal Government” because it “is neutral on its face.” Order Den. Def.’s Mot. for Summ.
6 J. on Pl.’s First Cause of Action (“Order Den. Def.’s MSJ”) 9, ECF No. 162. In denying GEO’s
7 motion to reconsider that decision, the Court tacitly recognized that the MWA does not apply to
8 state detainees, distinguishing the detainees at issue here from state detainees on the ground that
9 they “are not residents of a ‘state, county, or municipal [...] institution’” and “are not ‘state
10 inmates.’” Order Den. Def.’s Mot. for Reconsideration of Order Den. Mot. for Summ. J. on First
11 Cause of Action 2, ECF. No. 165 (alteration in original). On August 6, 2019, the Court issued an
12 order on the Parties’ Cross Motions for Summary Judgment, which, *inter alia*, granted the State’s
13 motion to dismiss GEO’s preemption defense. Order on Cross Mots. for Summ. J. 1-2, ECF No.
14 288.

15 DISCUSSION

16 This case presents a compelling example of a State discriminating against the Federal
17 Government and those with whom it deals. When a resident of a *state* detention facility performs
18 work, Washington allows itself to pay that resident less than the minimum wage. But when a
19 resident of a detention facility operated for the Federal Government by a *federal contractor*
20 performs work, Washington insists that the federal contractor pay the resident the full state
21 minimum wage. Under the longstanding doctrine of intergovernmental immunity, Washington’s
22 approach can be justified only if significant differences between the two classes justify the
23 differential treatment. But there are no such significant differences here, because work is
24 permitted under both the federal immigration detention scheme and the state detention scheme.
25 While Congress has authorized DHS to use private contractors to conduct these detention
26 operations, “[f]or purposes of intergovernmental immunity, federal contractors are treated the

1 same as the federal government itself,” *United States v. California*, 921 F.3d 865, 882 n.7 (9th
2 Cir. 2019), and the relevant question is whether federal detention contractors are similarly situated
3 to state detention facilities for purposes of the MWA. By requiring federal detention contractors
4 to pay the minimum wage but relieving similarly-situated state facilities from that obligation, the
5 State accordingly runs afoul of basic principles of intergovernmental immunity that have shielded
6 federal activities from state interference since the Founding.

7 Like preemption, intergovernmental immunity is grounded in the Supremacy Clause. *See*
8 *United States v. California*, 921 F.3d 865, 878 (9th Cir. 2019) (“The doctrine of intergovernmental
9 immunity is derived from the Supremacy Clause, which mandates that the activities of the Federal
10 Government are free from regulation by any state.”) (citation and internal quotation marks
11 omitted); *Gade v. Nat’l Solid Wastes Mgmt. Ass’n*, 505 U.S. 88, 108 (1992) (“[U]nder the
12 Supremacy Clause, from which our pre-emption doctrine is derived, “any state law, however
13 clearly within a State’s acknowledged power, which interferes with or is contrary to federal law,
14 must yield.””) (citation omitted). Under the intergovernmental immunity doctrine, state laws
15 that “discriminate [] against the Federal Government or those with whom it deals” “are invalid.”
16 *Boeing Co. v. Movassaghi*, 768 F.3d 832, 839 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *North Dakota*, 495 U.S. at
17 435 (alteration in original)). “A state or local law discriminates against the federal government
18 if it treats someone else better than it treats the government.” *Movassaghi*, 768 F.3d at 842
19 (quoting *United States v. City of Arcata*, 629 F.3d 986, 991 (9th Cir. 2010)) (internal quotation
20 marks omitted).

21 As with preemption, the intergovernmental immunity doctrine is critically important to
22 the Federal Government’s ability to function free from improper interference by the states.
23 *Harper v. Virginia Dep’t of Taxation*, 509 U.S. 86, 128 (1993) (“The purpose of the
24 intergovernmental immunity doctrine is to protect the rights of the Federal Sovereign against state
25 interference.”). Such interference, as here, can occur when state legislation treats the Federal
26 Government or its contractors, *i.e.*, “those with whom it deals,” less favorably than comparable

1 state entities—particularly when the federal contractors’ efforts are in service of a federal policy
 2 to which the State is opposed. *See, e.g., Movassaghi*, 768 F.3d at 842-43 (“Boeing cannot be
 3 subjected to discriminatory regulations because it contracted with the federal government. . . . SB
 4 990 discriminates . . . against Boeing as a federal contractor. Therefore, it is invalid under the
 5 doctrine of intergovernmental immunity.”). Thus, “when [a] state law is discriminatory, a private
 6 entity with which the federal government deals can assert immunity.” *Id.* at 842.³

7 **I. The Doctrine of Intergovernmental Immunity Bars Washington’s Attempt to Apply**
 8 **the MWA against Federal Contractors.**

9 Washington’s attempt to enforce its minimum wage law against GEO unconstitutionally
 10 discriminates against a federal contractor for work performed in support of the Federal
 11 Government’s enforcement of federal immigration law. Under the MWA, all employers in the
 12 State are required to pay their “employees” a minimum wage specified by the statute. RCW
 13 49.46.020. But not every person permitted or paid to work is classified as an “employee” under
 14 the MWA. *See* RCW 49.46.010. As relevant here, the definition of “employee[s]” subject to the
 15 MWA excludes “[a]ny resident, inmate, or patient of a state, county, or municipal correctional,
 16 detention, treatment or rehabilitative institution.” RCW 49.46.010(3)(k) (emphasis added). The
 17 law does not similarly exclude those who are in federal custody and who the Federal Government
 18 does not treat as employees, however, and does not exclude residents of equivalent facilities that
 19 house federal inmates, whether operated by the Federal Government or its contractors. *See id.*
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 23 ³ Congress provided for a detention scheme that utilizes private contractors and provides
 24 for a detainee work program subject to a federally-set allowance rather than a wage subject to
 25 federal or other minimum wage laws. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1555(d) & 8 U.S.C. § 1231(g). In addition
 26 to violating principles of intergovernmental immunity, a State’s imposition of the state minimum
 wage law on such a scheme would be preempted to the extent it poses an “obstacle to the
 accomplishment and execution of the full purposes of Congress.” *Arizona v. United States*, 567
 U.S. 387, 399 (2012); *see Crosby v. National Foreign Trade Council*, 530 U.S. 363, 380 (2000)
 (statutory scheme “drawn not only to bar what they prohibit but to allow what they permit”).

1 Thus, as written (assuming *arguendo* it is otherwise applicable), the MWA requires the Federal
2 Government and its contractors to pay minimum wage to individuals in federal custody who are
3 not employees under federal law, but does not require the state and its contractors to pay minimum
4 wage to individuals in State custody, who it deems not to be employees. The MWA thus
5 unconstitutionally discriminates against the Federal Government—and the contractors who
6 operate facilities that house federal detainees. *See Movassaghi*, 768 F.3d at 839.

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8 The State basically concedes most of this. In response to GEO’s previous motion asserting
9 intergovernmental immunity, see Def.’s Mot. for Summ. J., ECF No. 149, the State effectively
10 agreed that the statute would be unconstitutional if applied as written to require federally-owned
11 facilities to pay the state minimum wage. Pl.’s Resp. to Def.’s Mot. for Summ. J. 1, ECF No.
12 155. The State thus took the position that—notwithstanding the statutory language—
13 “Washington’s minimum wage laws do not extend to federally owned facilities,” *id.*, because “the
14 intergovernmental immunity component of sovereign immunity doctrine bars Washington from
15 directly regulating the Federal Government.” *Id.* at 4 n.2. Recognizing “these core principles of
16 federalism,” the State explicitly recognized, as it must, that “Washington’s minimum wage laws
17 do not regulate the federal government’s pay practices at any federal detention facility located in
18 Washington State.” *Id.* at 4-5 n.2.

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20 In the State’s view, however, the fact that GEO is a private contractor makes all the
21 difference. The State emphasized (and this Court agreed) that the minimum wage law applies
22 generally to all private entities and thus does not target GEO because of its status as a contractor
23 for the Federal Government.⁴ Order Den. Def.’s MSJ 6-8, ECF No. 162 (citing *North Dakota*,

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26 ⁴ Regardless of whether the statutory *text* targets GEO because it is a federal contractor, this *lawsuit*, through which the State seeks to impose liability on a federal contractor for its actions

1 495 U.S. at 438); *id.* at 8. This is wrong for two reasons. First, even generally applicable laws
2 are invalid if they treat the state or its associates better than the Federal Government and those
3 with whom it deals. Second, the State’s own interpretation of the MWA makes clear that it is not
4 generally applicable to all private corporations, but rather specifically exempts private
5 corporations from paying minimum wage to individuals detained under *state* law.

6 **A. Generally Applicable Laws that Privilege the State and Those with Whom It**
7 **Deals over the Federal Government and Those with Whom It Deals Are**
8 **Invalid.**

9 The Supreme Court has made clear that the intergovernmental immunity doctrine requires
10 invalidation of otherwise generally applicable state laws that treat the state and those with whom
11 it deals better than the Federal Government and those with whom it deals. *See Davis v. Michigan*
12 *Department of Treasury*, 489 U.S. 803 (1989).

13 In *Davis*, a state law taxed federal employee retirement benefits, but not similar state
14 employee retirement benefits. *Id.* at 805-06. Like the MWA, the text of the law was generally
15 applicable, except that it provided a specific exception for the state that did not apply to the
16 Federal Government: “Th[e] statute defines taxable income in a manner that excludes all
17 retirement benefits received from the State or its political subdivisions, but includes most other
18 forms of retirement benefits,” including federal retirement benefits. *Davis*, 489 U.S. at 806. “The
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22 in administering a federal contract, undoubtedly does. It is precisely to prevent this type of
23 interference with the Federal Government’s effective execution of federal law, whether on its own
24 or through contractors, that the intergovernmental immunity doctrine exists. *See, e.g., United*
25 *States v. Little Lake Misere Land Co.*, 412 U.S. 580, 608 (1973) (“The doctrine of
26 intergovernmental immunity enunciated in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 4 Wheat. 316, 4 L. Ed. 579
(1819), however it may have evolved since that decision, requires at least that the United States
be immune from discriminatory treatment by a State which in some manner interferes with the
execution of federal laws.”).

1 effect of this definition is that the retirement benefits of retired state employees are exempt from
2 state taxation while the benefits received by retired federal employees are not.” *Id.*

3 The Court held the law invalid under the intergovernmental immunity doctrine because
4 the state was unable to justify the distinction between the two classes of retirees. *Id.* at 814-17.
5 Although federal employees were not targeted specifically by the state law, the statute singled out
6 the state for preferential treatment and did not extend that preferential treatment to the Federal
7 Government and its employees. *Id.* at 806; *cf.* RCW 49.46.010(3)(k). Thus, intergovernmental
8 immunity applied in *Davis* because—notwithstanding the statute’s general applicability—the
9 state tax system “discriminate[d] in favor of retired state employees and against retired federal
10 employees.” *Davis*, 489 U.S. at 814.

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12 Importantly, the burden of the challenged statute in *Davis* did not fall directly on the
13 Federal Government. Instead, the tax was levied on retired federal employees. But this did not
14 prevent the intergovernmental immunity doctrine from invalidating the state law. *See Davis*, 489
15 U.S. at 814 (“[I]t does not follow that private entities or individuals who are subjected to
16 discriminatory taxation on account of their dealings with a sovereign cannot themselves receive
17 the protection of the constitutional doctrine. Indeed, all precedent is to the contrary.”).⁵

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19 But it did not matter that the burden of the law did not fall directly on the Federal
20 Government. Nor did it matter that the law at issue was generally applicable to everyone except
21 employees of the State. All that mattered in *Davis* was the law treated associates of the State
22 better than it treated associates of the Federal Government. *Davis*, 489 U.S. at 806; *see Phillips*
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25 ⁵ Accordingly, the United States respectfully notes that this Court’s observation that
26 whether or not the MWA applies here “may not affect the Federal Government at all” because
ICE need not reimburse GEO for the moneys used to compensate the detainees in the Voluntary
Work Program, Order Den. Def.’s MSJ 9, ECF No. 162, has no bearing on whether the
intergovernmental immunity doctrine applies.

1 *Chem. Co. v. Dumas Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 361 U.S. 376, 385 (1960) (“[I]t does not seem too much
2 to require that the State treat those who deal with the Government as well as it treats those with
3 whom it deals itself.”).

4 Here, as in *Davis*, there is little question that the MWA treats the Federal Government and
5 its contractors worse than the State.⁶ Washington’s own relevant Administrative Policy states
6 that “[r]esidents, inmates, or patients of *state, county or municipal* correctional, detention,
7 treatment or rehabilitative institution[s] [are] not . . . required to be paid minimum wage if they
8 perform work directly for, and at, the institution’s premises where they are incarcerated, and
9 remain under the direct supervision and control of the institution.” State of Washington
10 Department of Labor Industries Employment Standards Administrative Policy: Minimum Wage
11 Act Applicability (2014) (“Administrative Policy”) 5, ECF 160-1 (emphasis added). There is no
12 equivalent exemption for residents, inmates, or patients of federal facilities. Thus, under the
13 MWA’s own terms, state and local detention facilities, regardless of who owns and operates them,
14 need not pay detainees minimum wage for work, while federal facilities, whether operated by the
15 Federal Government itself or a federal contractor, must.⁷ Such discriminatory treatment is barred
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19 ⁶ The United States respectfully notes that this Court’s observation that “the MWA leaves
20 open the question, and places no limitation on, whether Congress *could* decree that detainees must
21 be compensated at a certain wage,” Order Den. Def.’s MSJ 8, ECF No. 162, has no bearing on
22 the question of whether the State’s discriminatory attempt to apply its law to GEO in this case is
23 barred by intergovernmental immunity. The fact that the MWA discriminates in favor of the State
24 and does not extend a similar benefit to the Federal Government and those with whom it deals is
25 enough to trigger the intergovernmental immunity doctrine.

26 ⁷ Washington state law expressly allows private contractors to operate “state, county or
municipal correctional, detention, treatment or rehabilitative institution[s]” in a variety of
circumstances. *See, e.g.*, RCW 72.09.015(6) (“Correctional facility’ means a facility or institution
operated directly *or by contract* by the secretary for the purposes of incarcerating adults...”)
(emphasis added); RCW 70.48.210(4) (local special detention facility “may be operated by a
noncorrectional agency *or by noncorrectional personnel by contract* with the governing unit”)

1 by intergovernmental immunity. *See Dumas*, 361 U.S. at 379 (holding that statute “discriminates
 2 unconstitutionally against the United States and its lessees” because it “imposes a distinctly lesser
 3 burden on similarly situated lessees of exempt property owned by the State and its political
 4 subdivisions”).⁸

5 The State’s litigation concession that the MWA—notwithstanding its plain terms—does
 6 not apply to federally owned facilities does not change this conclusion. For one, the law as written
 7 plainly discriminates against federally managed detention facilities, casting doubt on the post-hoc
 8 effort to reform a state statute through a litigation concession. Moreover, as noted, “[f]or purposes
 9 of intergovernmental immunity, federal contractors are treated the same as the federal government
 10 itself,” *California*, 921 F.3d at 882 n.7, and the relevant inquiry is whether the federal contractor
 11 is similarly situated to the state facility for purposes of the MWA. The need to compare the
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 15 (emphasis added); RCW 71.05.020(21) (“Evaluation and treatment facility” includes “any facility
 16 which can provide directly, *or by direct arrangement with other public or private agencies,*
 17 emergency evaluation and treatment”) (emphasis added); RCW 71.05.320(1)(a) (court may
 remand certain individuals to “custody of the department of social and health services *or to a*
facility certified for ninety day treatment . . . for a further period of . . . treatment”) (emphasis
 added).

18 ⁸ In its Opposition to GEO’s motion, the State focused on the MWA’s applicability to
 19 private corporations generally, rather than addressing the specific statutory provision relevant
 20 here, which exempts residents of state institutions. *See* Pl.’s Resp. to Def.’s Mot. for Summ. J. 7-
 21 8, ECF No. 155. That was wrong. To be sure, the *North Dakota* Court instructed that the “broader
 22 regulatory context” must be considered in determining whether the intergovernmental immunity
 23 doctrine applies. *North Dakota*, 495 U.S. at 438. But it did so in the course of explaining that the
 24 doctrine did not apply in that case—notwithstanding that the challenged state law treated the
 25 Federal Government differently from other actors—because in the context of the broader statutory
 26 scheme the challenged state law was actually *favorable* to the Federal Government. *Id.* at 438-
 39. Here, by contrast, the relevant state law provision, both when considered on its own *and* when
 considered as part of the broader statutory scheme, discriminates in favor of the State and against
 the Federal Government and other actors. This renders application of the MWA to GEO—which,
 as a federal contractor, is one with whom the federal government “deals,” see, for example,
Movassaghi, 768 F.3d at 842-43—unconstitutional under the intergovernmental immunity
 doctrine, *see North Dakota*, 495 U.S. at 438 (intergovernmental immunity doctrine bars state laws
 that discriminate against the “Federal Government and those with whom it deals”).

1 detention roles of the comparative governments, rather than the method implementing that
2 detention role through public ownership of the facility or private contracting, is most critical in
3 these circumstances. This principle has particular force in the immigration context, where the
4 Ninth Circuit has recognized that the housing of noncitizens “for purposes of civil immigration
5 proceedings” is a quintessential “federal activity.” *Id.* at 882; *see also United States v. California*,
6 314 F. Supp. 3d 1077, 1096 (E.D. Cal. 2018) (“Given that immigration enforcement is the
7 province of the Federal Government, it demands no stretch of reason to see that [state laws
8 imposing fines on employers who cooperate with federal immigration officials] in effect, target
9 the operations of federal immigration enforcement.”), *rev’d in part on other grounds*, 921 F.3d
10 865. Indeed, as the Ninth Circuit has noted, “the INA contemplates use of both federal facilities
11 *and* nonfederal facilities with which the federal government contracts” for the purpose of holding
12 noncitizens pending removal proceedings. *California*, 314 F.3d at 882 n.7. Any notion that
13 discrimination against a federal contractor housing federal immigration detainees should be
14 allowed when discrimination against the federal government itself would be prohibited is thus
15 unsupported. This is all the more true where, as here, the federal contract *requires* the contractor
16 to take the action that is the subject of the state discrimination—here, to offer detainees the
17 opportunity to work for an allowance. *See, e.g.*, Decl. of Joan K. Mell Attaching GEO-ICE
18 Contract (“GEO-ICE Contract”) 371, ECF No. 19 (listing “Voluntary Work Program” on
19 “Performance Requirements Summary”); 2011 PBNDS, Part 5.8, VI.C,
20 <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/detention-standards/2011/5-8.pdf> (“Detainees shall be provided the
21 opportunity to participate in a voluntary work program”); Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 10-11.
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25 The conclusion that intergovernmental immunity prohibits the State from discriminating
26 against federal immigration contractors also applies regardless of whether contractors who own

1 and operate *state* detention facilities are similarly discriminated against under state law. As the
2 Supreme Court explained just last term, the relevant question for purposes of intergovernmental
3 immunity “isn’t whether federal [entities] are similarly situated to state [entities] who *don’t*
4 receive [the] benefit; the relevant question is whether they are similarly situated to those who *do*.”
5 *Dawson v. Steager*, 139 S. Ct. 698, 705–06 (2019). Thus, as in prior cases, the Court rejected
6 “the State’s effort to compare the class of federal [entities] with state [entities] who did *not* benefit
7 from the . . . exemption rather than those who *did*.” *Id.* (emphasis added).
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9 This inquiry looks to “how the State has defined the favored class.” *Id.* at 705. The
10 “favored class” in these circumstances are entities that conduct state detention operations, and
11 there is no relevant basis on which to distinguish entities that conduct federal detention
12 operations—whether owned by the federal government or by one of its contractors—from state
13 detention facilities for purposes of Washington’s minimum wage law. Both house individuals
14 involuntarily and offer them the opportunity to receive compensation for performing various
15 activities during their period of detention for detention management purposes that serve aims
16 distinct from simply providing compensation for work performed. Accordingly, exempting state
17 detention facilities from having to pay minimum wage while at the same time failing to exempt
18 contractor-owned federal detention facilities (like the Northwest Detention Center) from having
19 to pay minimum wage violates intergovernmental immunity. *See North Dakota*, 495 U.S. at 438
20 (intergovernmental immunity prohibits a state from “treat[ing] someone else better than” “the
21 Federal Government *and those with whom it deals*”) (emphasis added).
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1 **B. Under the State’s Own Interpretation of the MWA, the Statute Is Not**
 2 **Generally Applicable to All Private Corporations, but Specifically Exempts**
 3 **Companies for Whom State Detainees Work.**

4 The MWA also is not “generally applicable” to all private entities involved in detention
 5 labor, as the State’s own Administrative Policy makes clear. The Administrative Policy explains
 6 that “State inmates assigned by prison officials to work on prison premises *for a private*
 7 *corporation* at rates established and paid for by the state are not employees of the private
 8 corporation and *would not be subject to the MWA.*” Administrative Policy at 5 (emphasis added).
 9 In other words, private contractors *with the State* for the labor of institutionalized persons *are*
 10 *exempt* from the Act, but a private contractor *with DHS* for the detention and labor of
 11 institutionalized persons *are covered* by the Act. Contrary to the State’s claims, then, the MWA
 12 is not even “generally applicable” and does not “plac[e] private firms that contract with the
 13 Federal Government on equal footing with all other private entities.” Order Den. Def.’s MSJ 6,
 14 ECF No. 162. Applying the statute to GEO in these circumstances is unconstitutional. *See Dumas*
Indep. Sch. Dist., 361 U.S. at 385.

15 **II. GEO Did Not Waive Intergovernmental Immunity by Contract.**

16 In denying GEO’s motion for summary judgment, this Court raised the possibility
 17 (without deciding the question) that language in the contract between ICE and GEO could be
 18 construed as a waiver of intergovernmental immunity. Order Den. Def.’s MSJ 8, ECF No. 162.
 19 It does not.

20 The Supreme Court has explained that, “[b]ecause of the fundamental importance of the
 21 principles shielding federal . . . activities from regulation by the States, an authorization of state
 22 regulation is found only when and to the extent there is ‘a clear congressional mandate,’ ‘specific
 23 congressional action’ that makes this authorization of state regulation ‘clear and unambiguous.’”
 24 *Hancock v. Train*, 426 U.S. 167, 167 (1976) (footnotes omitted); *cf. Al-Haramain Islamic Found.*,
 25 *Inc. v. Obama*, 705 F.3d 845, 850 (9th Cir. 2012) (“Contrary to the district court’s reliance on

1 implied waiver, “[a] waiver of sovereign immunity cannot be implied but must be unequivocally
2 expressed.”) (alteration in original).

3 In particular, the Court observed that one provision in the nearly 400-page contract
4 between ICE and GEO includes a nonexclusive list of 25 “constraints” that the contractor “is
5 expected to be knowledgeable of . . . and perform in accordance with the most current versions
6 of,” one of which is “[a]pplicable federal, state and local labor laws and codes.” GEO-ICE
7 Contract 48, ECF No. 19. That language, however, neither mentions the MWA explicitly nor
8 refers to “immunity” or “waiver” of immunity, and thus is not the sort of “clear and
9 unambiguous,” “unequivocal express[ion]” necessary to constitute a waiver of intergovernmental
10 immunity.
11

12 While these basic principles alone preclude a finding of waiver based on this provision, it
13 is also inappropriate to construe the phrase “applicable . . . laws” to include the MWA here. First,
14 similar language in contracts between ICE and its contractors have not been viewed as precluding
15 a finding of intergovernmental immunity in the past. *See California*, 921 F.3d at 885 (enjoining
16 state law “requiring examination of the circumstances surrounding the apprehension and transfer
17 of immigration detainees” on intergovernmental immunity grounds); *id.* at 886 n.10 (noting
18 contract governing immigration detention facility at issue “includes a provision requiring
19 “compl[iance] with all applicable ICE, federal, state and local laws, statutes, regulations, and
20 codes.”). Second, if the term “applicable” is to mean anything, it must at a minimum exclude
21 laws that are invalid as applied to the circumstances of the contract. Indeed, even without that
22 term, references to state or federal law in contracts are presumed to refer only to valid laws. *See*
23 *DIRECTV, Inc. v. Imburgia*, 136 S. Ct. 463, 469, 193 L. Ed. 2d 365 (2015) (“Absent any indication
24 in the contract that this language is meant to refer to *invalid* state law, it presumably takes its
25
26

1 ordinary meaning: *valid* state law.”). The MWA is invalid as applied to federal contractors on
2 intergovernmental immunity grounds. *See supra* Part I. The contract thus cannot be read to
3 include the MWA as among the “constraints,” and cannot be read to waive immunity to the MWA
4 or any other invalid or otherwise inapplicable law.

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 For the foregoing reasons, the United States urges the Court to find that the doctrine of
7 intergovernmental immunity bars the State of Washington from enforcing the MWA against
8 GEO.
9

10 DATED: August 20, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on August 20, 2019, a copy of the foregoing document was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

DATED this 20th day of August, 2019.

/s/ Christopher M. Lynch
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