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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
7 AT SEATTLE

8 SUSAN SOTO PALMER, *et al.*,

9 Plaintiffs,

10 v.

11 STEVEN HOBBS, *et al.*,

12 Defendants,

13 and

14 JOSE TREVINO, *et al.*,

15 Intervenor-Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:22-cv-05035-RSL

ORDER REGARDING SENATOR  
TORRES' MOTION TO INTERVENE

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17 This matter comes before the Court on the “Motion to Intervene of Senator Nikki  
18 Torres.” Dkt. # 253. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24(b) provides that, “[*o*]n *timely*  
19 *motion*, the court may permit anyone to intervene who . . . has a claim or defense that  
20 shares with the main action a common question of law or fact” (emphasis added).  
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22 In determining whether a motion for intervention is timely, a court must  
23 consider three factors: (1) the stage of the proceeding at which an applicant  
24 seeks to intervene; (2) the prejudice to other parties; and (3) the reason for  
25 and length of the delay. In measuring any delay in seeking intervention, the  
26 inquiry looks to when the intervenor first became aware that its interests  
would no longer be adequately protected by the parties.

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2 *San Jose Mercury News, Inc. v. U.S. Dist. Ct.--N. Dist. (San Jose)*, 187 F.3d 1096, 1100–  
3 01 (9th Cir. 1999) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted). *See also Callahan v.*  
4 *Brookdale Senior Living Communities, Inc.*, 42 F.4th 1013, 1018 (9th Cir. 2022)).

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6 Senator Torres filed her motion to intervene on December 22, 2023, almost two  
7 years after this case was filed, more than a year after she was elected to represent  
8 Legislative District 15 (“LD 15”), more than seven months after the Court allowed another  
9 elected official from a neighboring legislative district to intervene, more than four months  
10 after judgment was entered in favor of plaintiffs, and two-and-a-half months after the  
11 Court established a schedule for presenting alternative remedial proposals. The remedial  
12 process was well underway by December 22nd: plaintiffs had already submitted their  
13 proposed remedial maps, the Court had appointed an expert to assist in the evaluation of  
14 the proposals, and the deadline for responding to the remedial proposals had arrived. By  
15 the time the motion was ready for consideration, the remedial briefing was complete.  
16 Senator Torres argues that the motion was nevertheless timely because, until the State and  
17 Intervenor declined to submit their own remedial maps on December 1, 2024, she was  
18 unaware that her interests would not be adequately protected by the existing parties.

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22 Senator Torres did not seek to intervene so that she could present an alternative  
23 remedial map, however. She is seemingly content with simply responding to plaintiffs’  
24 remedial proposals, largely reiterating the arguments raised by the Intervenor and their  
25 expert. *Compare* Dkt. # 251 and # 252 with Dkt. # 253-1. She makes no attempt to show  
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1 that the Intervenors’ response was somehow inadequate, instead noting that, faced with the  
2 likelihood that one of plaintiffs’ remedial maps would be chosen by the Court, she wanted  
3 “to speak on her own behalf.” Dkt. # 253-1 at 2. But the issue is whether she timely sought  
4 to accomplish that goal. The Senator had notice of this lawsuit no later than the time she  
5 was served with a subpoena in November 2022. She knew or should have known at that  
6 time that plaintiffs were seeking to alter the boundaries of the district that had elected her,  
7 and yet she was content until very recently to allow other parties to represent her interests.  
8 Having failed to put forth her own a remedial proposal and offering no new criticisms of  
9 plaintiffs’ proposals, Senator Torres seems to be arguing that the boundaries of LD 15  
10 should remain unchanged because she has a legally protectable interest in her existing  
11 cadre of voters and/or in avoiding a more difficult reelection campaign.<sup>1</sup> Those arguments  
12 should have been made long ago.  
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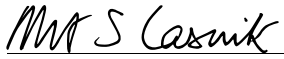
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17 In the circumstances presented here, the late stage of this proceeding, the length of  
18 the delay in seeking to make herself heard, and the lack of justification for the delay  
19 militate against granting leave to intervene. Although plaintiffs have not shown that they  
20 would be prejudiced by the intervention, recognizing, as they do, that Senator Torres’  
21 arguments are virtually identical to those raised by the Intervenors, the motion for leave to  
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26 <sup>1</sup> The Court previously found that, under Washington law, an elected official has “no right or protectable interest in any particular redistricting plan or boundary lines. The legislative district map must be redrawn after each decennial census: change is part of the process.” Dkt. # 69 at 4.

1 intervene was not timely filed and is therefore DENIED. The Court will, however,  
2 consider Senator Torres' submission, Dkt. # 253-1, when selecting a remedy in this case.  
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5 Dated this 22nd day of January, 2024.

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7 Robert S. Lasnik  
8 United States District Judge  
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