

FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

**Jun 12, 2020**

SEAN F. McAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

BETSY DeVOS, in her official  
capacity as Secretary of the United  
States Department of Education, and  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
OF EDUCATION, a federal agency,

Defendants.

NO. 2:20-CV-0182-TOR

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY  
INJUNCTION

BEFORE THE COURT is Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 5). This matter was heard with oral argument on June 11, 2020. R. July Simpson and Spencer W. Coates appeared on behalf of Plaintiff. Alexander V. Sverdlov appeared on behalf of Defendants. The Court has reviewed the record and files herein and considered the parties' oral arguments, and is fully informed. For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 5) is GRANTED.

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY  
INJUNCTION ~ 1

## BACKGROUND

The following facts are drawn from Plaintiff's Complaint and are essentially undisputed as relevant and material to resolution of the instant motion.

### *1. COVID-19 Outbreak*

In late December 2019, the Wuhan City government in Hubei Province, China, started to trace cases of a novel coronavirus. ECF No. 1 at 7, ¶ 17. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel coronavirus outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. ECF No. 1 at 8, ¶ 18. On February 11, 2020, the World Health Organization announced an official name for the disease causing the 2019 outbreak, abbreviated as COVID-19. *Id.*

On January 21, 2020, the Washington State Department of Health confirmed what was believed to be the first case of COVID-19 in the United States in Snohomish County, Washington. ECF No. 1 at 10, ¶ 23. Until mid-March, Washington had the highest absolute number of confirmed cases and the highest per capita of any state in the country. ECF No. 1 at 11, ¶ 25. On February 29, 2020, Washington Governor Jay Inslee declared a state of emergency in all counties in Washington. ECF No. 1 at 11, ¶ 26. On March 13, 2020, President Donald Trump issued a proclamation that the COVID-19 outbreak constituted a national emergency. ECF No. 1 at 12, ¶ 29.

1           2. *CARES Act*

2           In late March 2020, Congress acted to address the COVID-19 outbreak.  
3 ECF No. 1 at 13, ¶ 32. On March 27, 2020, the President signed the Coronavirus  
4 Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) into law. ECF No. 1 at  
5 13, ¶ 33; Pub. L. No. 116-136, 134 Stat. 281. The CARES Act appropriates  
6 federal funding for a wide array of purposes related to COVID-19, including a  
7 series of provisions directing funding through the Department of Education (“the  
8 Department”). ECF No. 1 at 13, ¶ 34. Specifically, the CARES Act appropriates  
9 \$30,750,000,000 to the Department for an “Education Stabilization Fund.” *Id.*

10          Section 18001 directs the Secretary of Education (“the Secretary”) to  
11 allocate the Education Stabilization Fund for specified purposes in specified  
12 percentages. ECF No. 1 at 13, ¶ 35. Section 18001 directs the Secretary to  
13 allocate to three funds created by the Act: the Governor’s Emergency Education  
14 Relief Fund, the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund, and  
15 the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (“HEERF”). ECF No. 1 at 13-14, ¶  
16 35.

17          Subsection (a)(1) of Section 18004 directs the Secretary how to allocate the  
18 vast majority of the HEERF: “90 percent to each institution of higher education to  
19 prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus by apportioning it” according  
20 prescribed percentages based on full-time equivalent of students receiving and not

1 receiving Federal Pell Grants. ECF No. 1 at 14, ¶ 37; CARES Act § 18004(a)(1).  
2 Subsection (a)(2) directs the Secretary to allocate 7.5% of the HEERF to minority-  
3 serving institutions based on a non-discretionary formula. ECF No. 1 at 14, ¶ 38;  
4 CARES Act § 18004(a)(2). Lastly, subsection (a)(3) grants the Secretary  
5 discretion over the remaining 2.5% of the HEERF to institutions “that the  
6 Secretary determines have the greatest unmet needs related to coronavirus.” ECF  
7 No. 1 at 15, ¶ 39; CARES Act § 18004(a)(3). The Act further provides that the  
8 90% allocation of HEERF funds “shall be distributed by the Secretary using the  
9 same systems as the Secretary otherwise distributes funding to each institution  
10 under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.” ECF No. 1 at 15, ¶ 41;  
11 CARES Act § 18004(b).

12 Subsection (c) instructs how institutions of higher education are to use  
13 CARES Act funds: “[A]n institution of higher education receiving funds under this  
14 section may use the funds received to cover any costs associated with significant  
15 changes to the delivery of instruction due to the coronavirus,” subject to certain  
16 discrete subject limitations. ECF No. 1 at 16, ¶ 42; CARES Act § 18004(c). The  
17 Act further provides: “Institutions of higher education shall use no less than 50  
18 percent of such funds to provide emergency financial aid grants to students for  
19 expenses related to the disruption of campus operations due to coronavirus  
20 (including eligible expenses under a student’s cost of attendance, such as food,

1 housing, course materials, technology, health care, and child care).” ECF No. 1 at  
2 16, ¶ 43; CARES Act § 18004(c). The Act clarifies that the terms “institution of  
3 higher education” and “cost of attendance” are given their meanings as defined in  
4 the Higher Education Act of 1965 (“HEA”). CARES Act §§ 18007(2) and (5).

5 *3. Eligibility Guidelines*

6 On April 9, 2020, the Department released a portion of the CARES Act  
7 funding Congress appropriated for student emergency grants. ECF No. 1 at 17, ¶  
8 45. That same day, the Department issued a letter from the Secretary to college  
9 and university presidents, a certification form for higher education institutions, a  
10 list of individual allocations to colleges and universities, and a methodology for  
11 how it calculated the allocations schools were scheduled to receive. ECF No. 1 at  
12 17, ¶ 46; ECF No. 6-1, Ex. B-D. The Secretary’s April 9 letter states, in relevant  
13 part:

14 The CARES Act provides institutions with significant discretion on how to  
15 award this emergency assistance to students. This means that each  
16 institution may develop its own system and process for determining how to  
17 allocate these funds, which may include distributing the funds to all students  
18 or only to students who demonstrate significant need. The only statutory  
requirement is that the funds be used to cover expenses related to the  
disruption of campus operations due to coronavirus (including eligible  
expenses under a student’s cost of attendance, such as food, housing, course  
materials, technology, health care, and child care).

19 ECF No. 1 at 17-18, ¶ 48; ECF No. 6-1 at 8.

20 The Department’s certification form states in relevant part:

1 Recipient retains discretion to determine the amount of each individual  
2 emergency financial aid grant consistent with all applicable laws including  
3 non-discrimination laws. ... The Secretary does not consider these  
individual emergency financial aid grants to constitute Federal financial aid  
under Title IV of the HEA.

4 ECF No. 1 at 19, ¶ 50; ECF No. 6-1 at 11. Specific recommendations to recipients  
5 as to how to allocate the funds follow language such as “the Secretary  
6 recommends” and “the Secretary strongly encourages.” *Id.*

7 On April 21, 2020, the Department announced it would release the  
8 additional funds the CARES Act appropriated for institutions’ own use. ECF No.  
9 1 at 21, ¶ 53. On that same day, the Department posted a document entitled  
10 “Frequently Asked Questions about the Emergency Financial Aid Grants to  
11 Students under Section 18004 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic  
12 Security (CARES) Act” (“the FAQs”). ECF No. 1 at 21-22, ¶ 55. In the FAQs,  
13 the Department purported to answer the question, “What students are eligible to  
14 receive emergency financial aid grants from the HEERF?” *Id.* The Department’s  
15 response (the “eligibility restriction”) states:

16 Only students who are or could be eligible to participate in programs under  
17 Section 484 in Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended  
18 (HEA), may receive emergency financial aid grants. If a student has filed a  
19 Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), then the student has  
20 demonstrated eligibility to participate in programs under Section 484 [of] the  
HEA. Students who have not filed a FAFSA but who are eligible to file a  
FAFSA also may receive emergency financial aid grants. The criteria to  
participate in programs under Section 484 of the HEA include but are not  
limited to the following: U.S. citizenship or eligible noncitizen; a valid  
Social Security number; registration with Selective Service (if the student is

1 male); and a high school diploma, GED, or completion of high school in an  
2 approved homeschool setting.

3 *Id.*; ECF No. 6-1 at 128, ¶ 9. On April 21, 2020, the Department published a  
4 second set of FAQs regarding the institutional portion of the HEERF, which  
5 similarly state that “students must be eligible to receive emergency financial aid  
6 grants, and only students who are or could be eligible to participate in programs  
7 under Section 484 of Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended  
8 (HEA), may receive emergency financial grants” (hereinafter, the “eligibility  
9 restriction”). ECF No. 1 at 22-23, ¶ 57; ECF No. 6-1 at 133, ¶ 5.

10 Section 484 of Title IV of the HEA (“Title IV”) contains numerous  
11 requirements for student eligibility for financial aid, including: U.S. citizenship or  
12 eligible noncitizen; a valid Social Security number; registration with Selective  
13 Service (if the student is male); a high school diploma, GED, or completion of high  
14 school in an approved homeschool setting; the student is not in default on any loan  
15 issued by the Department; and the student has maintained at least a cumulative C  
16 average, or its equivalent or academic standing consistent with the requirements  
17 for graduation. ECF No. 1 at 23, ¶ 58; 20 U.S.C. § 1091. Although the  
18 Department’s FAQs state that a FAFSA is not required for a student to be eligible  
19 for CARES Act funds, having a FAFSA on file is the primary practicable means  
20

1 for an institution to determine whether a student is eligible to participate in student  
2 aid programs and meets all applicable eligibility guidelines. ECF No. 1 at 24, ¶ 59.

3 The Department’s certification forms for the two HEERF disbursements  
4 require the recipient to acknowledge that it may be subject to legal liability if it  
5 does not comply with the terms of the certification form “and/or all relevant  
6 provisions and requirements of the CARES Act or any other applicable law.” ECF  
7 No. 1 at 24, ¶ 61.

8 Shortly before the hearing on June 11, 2020, the Defendants filed a copy of  
9 their Interim Final Rule which they represent will be published in the Federal  
10 Register in the immediate future and will take effect on that day. ECF Nos. 28, 28-  
11 1. The Interim Final Rule provides justification and reasoning for the Defendants  
12 to promulgate a rule which interprets a perceived ambiguity in the CARES Act  
13 definition of “student” recipients eligible for “emergency financial aid grants.”  
14 ECF No. 28-1 at 7. The Defendants have concluded that Congress intended the  
15 category of those eligible for “emergency financial aid grants to students” in  
16 Section 18004 of the CARES Act to be limited to those individuals eligible for  
17 Title IV assistance under the HEA. *Id.* at 8. This interpretation, thus, necessarily  
18 also prohibits distribution of HEERF funds to those aliens prohibited from  
19 receiving benefits under 8 U.S.C. § 1611(a). *Id.*



1           4. *Washington Impact*

2           Washington law establishes both a network of community and technical  
3 colleges and a system of public universities. ECF No. 1 at 27-29, ¶¶67-69.  
4 Numerous Washington colleges and universities have submitted applications to the  
5 Department and receive HEERF funds and have signed Funding Certifications and  
6 Agreements as required by the Department. ECF No. 1 at 19, ¶ 70. Many of these  
7 institutions signed the Recipient's Funding Certification and Agreement before the  
8 Department announced the eligibility restriction. *Id.* But for the Department's  
9 eligibility restriction, Washington colleges and universities would distribute  
10 CARES Act funding to students who are excluded by the eligibility restriction.  
11 ECF No. 1 at 30, ¶ 71.

12           Washington higher education students have encountered a variety of needs  
13 while institutions have switched to online learning, including: loss of access to on-  
14 campus resources such as labs, media centers, and technical equipment; loss of  
15 access to technology resources for disability services accommodations; loss of  
16 income from a campus job or other work; loss of access to onsite counselors and  
17 medical care; loss of access to campus gym shower facilities for personal hygiene  
18 when necessary due to living situations or homelessness. ECF No. 1 at 31-32, ¶  
19 75. The disruption of campus operations due to COVID-19 has caused students at  
20 Washington colleges and universities to incur unexpected expenses such as food,

1 housing, course materials, technology, health care, and child care, and some  
2 students have been unable to remain in school due to these expenses. ECF No. 1 at  
3 30, ¶ 72. Lack of financial resources is the most common reason for student  
4 disenrollment. ECF No. 1 at 30, ¶ 73. The loss of enrollment at Washington  
5 institutions has reduced tuition payments and will continue to do so. ECF No. 1 at  
6 31, ¶ 74.

7       The eligibility restriction has caused Washington colleges and universities to  
8 deny emergency financial aid grants to students. ECF No. 1 at 32, ¶ 76. These  
9 students include those in Basic Education for Adults programs, who either did not  
10 complete high school or for whom English is not their first language. ECF No. 1 at  
11 32, ¶ 77. High school students who participate in the Running Start program are  
12 also excluded by the eligibility restriction. ECF No. 1 at 33, ¶ 78. Other students  
13 excluded by the eligibility restriction include students under the age of 24 who  
14 would otherwise qualify for aid under Title IV but cannot file a FAFSA because  
15 their parents will not sign the document. ECF No. 1 at 33, ¶ 79. Washington's  
16 FAFSA completion rate is ranked 49th nationally. ECF No. 1 at 33-34, ¶ 80.  
17 Additionally, many Washington college and university students are excluded by  
18 the eligibility restriction because they have temporary protected status or DACA  
19 status. ECF No. 1 at 34, ¶ 81. Washington institutions may face legal claims by  
20

1 the Department if they inadvertently disbursed funds in violation of the eligibility  
2 restriction. ECF No. 1 at 34, ¶ 82.

## 3 DISCUSSION

### 4 A. Preliminary Injunction

5 Plaintiff, on behalf of itself and as *parens patriae* in protecting the health  
6 and well-being of its residents, moves for a preliminary injunction to prevent  
7 Defendants from implementing or enforcing the eligibility restriction limiting the  
8 availability of CARES Act emergency financial assistance grants only to students  
9 who qualify for federal financial aid under Title IV of the HEA. ECF No. 5 at 12.

10 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65, the Court may grant  
11 preliminary injunctive relief in order to prevent “immediate and irreparable  
12 injury.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)(1)(A). To obtain this relief, a plaintiff must  
13 demonstrate: (1) a likelihood of success on the merits; (2) a likelihood of  
14 irreparable injury in the absence of preliminary relief; (3) that a balancing of the  
15 hardships weighs in plaintiff’s favor; and (4) that a preliminary injunction will  
16 advance the public interest. *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20  
17 (2008); *M.R. v. Dreyfus*, 697 F.3d 706, 725 (9th Cir. 2012). Under the *Winter* test,  
18 a plaintiff must satisfy each element for injunctive relief.

19 Alternatively, the Ninth Circuit also permits a “sliding scale” approach  
20 under which an injunction may be issued if there are “serious questions going to

1 the merits” and “the balance of hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff’s favor,”  
2 assuming the plaintiff also satisfies the two other *Winter* factors. *All. for the Wild*  
3 *Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011) (“[A] stronger showing of  
4 one element may offset a weaker showing of another.”); *see also Farris v.*  
5 *Seabrook*, 677 F.3d 858, 864 (9th Cir. 2012) (“We have also articulated an  
6 alternate formulation of the *Winter* test, under which serious questions going to the  
7 merits and a balance of hardships that tips sharply towards the plaintiff can support  
8 issuance of a preliminary injunction, so long as the plaintiff also shows that there is  
9 a likelihood of irreparable injury and that the injunction is in the public interest.”  
10 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)).

#### 11 **B. Likelihood of Success on the Merits**

12 To obtain injunctive relief, Plaintiff must show that there are “serious  
13 questions going to the merits” of its claim, and that it is likely to succeed on those  
14 questions of merit. *Cottrell*, 632 F.3d at 1131; *Farris*, 677 F.3d at 865. Plaintiff  
15 contends it is likely to succeed on the merits of its claims under the Administrative  
16 Procedure Act (“APA”) and the United States Constitution. ECF No. 5 at 26-45.  
17 Defendants respond Plaintiff is unlikely to succeed on the merits because its claims  
18 are nonjusticiable, are barred by other provisions of federal law, and are based on a  
19 misreading of the CARES Act. ECF No. 22 at 17-33.

1           *1. Justiciability – Ripeness*

2           Defendants contend Plaintiff’s claim is not ripe because the eligibility  
3 restriction is not a final agency action. ECF No. 22 at 19-22. “[C]ourts  
4 traditionally have been reluctant to apply [injunctive remedies] to administrative  
5 determinations unless these arise in the context of a controversy ‘ripe’ for judicial  
6 resolution.” *Abbott Labs. v. Gardner*, 387 U.S. 136, 148 (1967), *abrogated on*  
7 *other grounds by Califano v. Sanders*, 430 U.S. 99 (1977).

8           In APA cases, issues of ripeness are “inter-related” to issues of final agency  
9 action. *Northcoast Env’tl. Ctr. v. Glickman*, 136 F.3d 660, 668 (9th Cir. 1998).  
10 “[I]n evaluating ripeness, courts assess ‘both the fitness of the issues for judicial  
11 decision and the hardship to the parties of withholding court consideration.’”  
12 *Ass’n of Am. Med. Colleges v. United States*, 217 F.3d 770, 779-80 (9th Cir. 2000)  
13 (citation omitted) (“AAMC”). “Under the first prong, ‘agency action is fit for  
14 review if the issues presented are purely legal and the regulation at issue is a final  
15 agency action.’” *AAMC*, 217 F.3d at 780 (quoting *Anchorage v. United States*, 980  
16 F.2d 1320, 1323 (9th Cir. 1992)). “As a general matter, two conditions must be  
17 satisfied for agency action to be ‘final’: First, the action must mark the  
18 ‘consummation’ of the agency’s decisionmaking process ... And second, the action  
19 must be one by which ‘rights or obligations have been determined,’ or from which  
20

1 ‘legal consequences will flow.’” *Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 177-78 (1997)  
2 (internal citations omitted).

3 “[A]n agency’s characterization of its actions as being provisional or  
4 advisory is not necessarily dispositive [of finality], and courts consider whether the  
5 practical effects of an agency’s decision make it a final agency action, regardless  
6 of how it is labeled.” *Columbia Riverkeeper v. U.S. Coast Guard*, 761 F.3d 1084,  
7 1094-95 (9th Cir. 2014); *see also Frozen Food Express v. United States*, 351 U.S.  
8 40, 43-45 (1956) (finding agency determination to be a final action where  
9 regulated parties were subject to “civil and criminal risks” for noncompliance).  
10 Instead, courts consider “whether the [action] has the status of law or comparable  
11 legal force, and whether immediate compliance with its terms is expected.” *Or.*  
12 *Nat. Desert Ass’n v. U.S. Forest Service*, 465 F.3d 977, 987 (9th Cir. 2006)  
13 (internal quotation and citation omitted).

14 Defendants argue that the eligibility guidance is not final because it is only a  
15 preliminary guidance. ECF No. 22 at 19. In support, Defendants note that the  
16 Department has announced it “continues to consider” the issue of HEERF grant  
17 eligibility and that it “intends to take further action shortly.” *Id.* However, this  
18 Court is not obligated to accept the Department’s characterization of its own action  
19 as nonfinal. *Columbia Riverkeeper*, 761 F.3d at 1094-95. Defendants do not  
20 contest that the eligibility restriction reflects the Department’s interpretation of the

1 CARES Act. Indeed, Defendants now represent that the Interim Final Rule,  
2 consistent with their prior interpretation, is soon to be published and represents  
3 final action. ECF No. 28. Recipients of HEERF monies are required to certify to  
4 the Department that their use of the funds will comply with “all relevant provisions  
5 and requirements of the CARES Act or any other applicable law.” ECF No. 1 at  
6 24, ¶ 61. Regardless of whether Defendants believe they have completed their own  
7 rulemaking process, the practical effect of Defendants’ actions is to require  
8 recipient institutions to immediately comply with the terms of the eligibility  
9 restriction as the Department has interpreted them. *Or. Nat. Desert Ass’n*, 465  
10 F.3d at 987. Plaintiff is likely to succeed in arguing that the eligibility restriction is  
11 sufficiently final to be ripe for judicial review at this time.

12 Defendants also contend that this matter is not ripe because Plaintiff cannot  
13 show hardship. ECF No. 22 at 21-22. A case may be unripe for judicial review  
14 where “the impact of the regulation could not ‘be said to be felt immediately by  
15 those subject to it in conducting their day-to-day affairs’ and ‘no irremediabl[y]  
16 adverse consequences flow[ed] from requiring a later challenge.’” *Nat’l Park*  
17 *Hosp. Ass’n v. Dep’t of Interior*, 538 U.S. 803, 810 (2003) (quoting *Gardner v.*  
18 *Toilet Goods Ass’n., Inc.*, 387 U.S. 158, 164 (1967)). This argument is unlikely to  
19 succeed for similar reasons to Defendants’ finality argument. HEERF recipient  
20 institutions were required to certify their compliance with the CARES Act subject

1 to potential civil and criminal penalties. ECF No. 1 at 24, ¶ 61. When the  
2 Department announced its interpretation of student eligibility for HEERF  
3 emergency financial aid grants, Washington institutions responded by changing  
4 how they planned to distribute HEERF emergency financial aid grants to their  
5 students. ECF No. 1 at 30, ¶ 71. This hardship is sufficient to support judicial  
6 review of Plaintiff's claims.

7 Because Plaintiff's claims seek review of final agency action and that action  
8 has now been submitted in writing and is scheduled to be published imminently,  
9 Plaintiff has demonstrated hardship, Plaintiff is likely to succeed in arguing that  
10 this case is sufficiently ripe for judicial review.

11 *2. Justiciability – Article III Standing*

12 Defendants contend that Plaintiff lacks Article III standing because its  
13 asserted injuries are not traceable to Defendants. ECF No. 22 at 21 n.4. "To  
14 satisfy the 'irreducible constitutional minimum' for standing, a plaintiff must  
15 establish 'three elements': (1) injury in fact (2) that is fairly traceable to the  
16 challenged conduct of the defendant and (3) that is likely to be redressed by a  
17 favorable decision." *Skyline Wesleyan Church v. California Dep't of Managed*  
18 *Health Care*, 959 F.3d 341, 349 (9th Cir. 2020) (citing *Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*,  
19 504 U.S. 555, 560-61 (1992)). "[S]elf-inflicted injuries" which are not fairly  
20



1 traceable to a defendant do not give rise to standing. *Clapper v. Amnesty Int'l*  
2 *USA*, 568 U.S. 398, 418 (2013).

3 Defendants argue that any injury Plaintiff has suffered is traceable to  
4 Plaintiff's own misreading of the eligibility restriction as being binding. ECF No.  
5 22 at 21 n.4. Defendants' standing argument suffers from the same flaw as their  
6 ripeness argument. Defendants' combined actions of proffering an interpretation  
7 of HEERF grant eligibility while requiring recipient institutions to certify that they  
8 would distribute HEERF funds in accordance with CARES Act requirements  
9 leaves recipient institutions with the choice of complying with the Defendants'  
10 eligibility criteria or facing potential legal consequences. Plaintiff's reaction to the  
11 eligibility restriction is not a "self-inflicted injury." *Clapper*, 568 U.S. at 418.  
12 Instead, Plaintiff's injuries are fairly traceable to Defendants' actions. Plaintiff is  
13 likely to succeed in arguing that it has Article III standing to pursue its claims.  
14 Again, publication of the Interim Final Rule is imminent, thus, Plaintiff has  
15 standing.

### 16 3. Statutory Bar

17 Defendants argue that Plaintiff is unlikely to succeed on the merits because  
18 the relief it seeks is barred in part by other provisions of federal law. ECF No. 22  
19 at 22-23. To the extent Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to allow Washington  
20 institutions to allocate HEERF grants to noncitizen students, Defendants contend

1 the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996  
2 (“PRWORA”) would prohibit this distribution. *Id.* Defendants’ statutory bar  
3 argument is not relevant to the substance of Plaintiff’s APA or constitutional  
4 claims, but it is relevant to the question of whether Plaintiff is likely to succeed on  
5 the merits for some of its specific requests for relief.

6 The relevant part of PRWORA (“Section 1611”) provides “Notwithstanding  
7 any other provision of law ... an alien who is not a qualified alien ... is not eligible  
8 for any Federal public benefit[.]” 8 U.S.C. § 1611(a). “Federal public benefit” is  
9 defined to mean “any grant ... provided by an agency of the United States or by  
10 appropriated funds of the United States” and “any ... public or assisted housing,  
11 postsecondary education, food assistance, ... or any other similar benefit for which  
12 payments or assistance are provided to an individual, ... by an agency of the  
13 United States or by appropriated funds of the United States.” 8 U.S.C. §  
14 1611(c)(1).

15 Defendants argue the “notwithstanding” clause of Section 1611(a) overrides  
16 any other indication that the CARES Act permits allocation of HEERF emergency  
17 financial aid grants to noncitizen students, as the HEERF funds are a “federal  
18 public benefit” within the meaning of the law. ECF No. 22 at 22. “[T]he use of  
19 such a ‘notwithstanding’ clause clearly signals the drafter’s intention that the  
20 provisions of the ‘notwithstanding’ section override conflicting provisions of any

1 other section.” *Cisneros v. Alpine Ridge Grp.*, 508 U.S. 10, 18 (1993). However,  
2 a “notwithstanding” clause “can be overridden by other statutory indicators.”  
3 *Ledezma-Galicia v. Holder*, 636 F.3d 1059, 1071 n.12 (9th Cir. 2010).

4 Here, Plaintiff raises compelling arguments that several features of the  
5 CARES Act override any possible application of Section 1611’s “notwithstanding”  
6 clause to HEERF emergency financial aid grants. First, another provision of the  
7 CARES Act specifically excludes noncitizens from receiving funds under other  
8 relief allocation. “[W]here Congress includes particular language in one section of  
9 a statute but omits it in another section of the same Act, it is generally presumed  
10 that Congress acts intentionally and purposely in the disparate inclusion or  
11 exclusion.” *Gozlon-Peretz v. United States*, 498 U.S. 395, 404 (1991) (citation  
12 omitted). Notably, the CARES Act section authorizing \$1,200 payments to  
13 individuals specifically excludes “nonresident alien individuals” from eligibility.  
14 See CARES Act § 2201 (“Recovery Rebates for Individuals”). That Congress  
15 specifically included language to exclude noncitizens from eligibility for individual  
16 rebate funds, but failed to include specific language to exclude noncitizens from  
17 eligibility for HEERF funds, indicates that the omission was intentional. *Gozlon-*  
18 *Peretz*, 498 U.S. at 404.

19 Second, Plaintiffs note that Defendants’ argument would require the Court to  
20 ascribe different meanings to the term “students” throughout a single section of the

1 CARES Act. “Under the ‘normal rule of statutory construction,’ we presume that  
2 ‘identical words used in different parts of the same act are intended to have the  
3 same meaning.’” *City of Los Angeles v. Barr*, 941 F.3d 931, 941 (9th Cir. 2019)  
4 (quoting *Dep’t of Revenue of Or. v. ACF Indus.*, 510 U.S. 332, 342 (1994)). The  
5 eligibility restriction purports to define the term “students” in section 18004(c) of  
6 the CARES Act, which requires institutions of higher education to use HEERF  
7 funds “to provide emergency financial aid grants to students for expenses related to  
8 the disruption of campus operations due to coronavirus[.]” CARES Act §  
9 18004(c). However, a prior subsection of the same provision calculates a portion  
10 of an institution’s allocation of HEERF funds based on its “relative share of full-  
11 time equivalent enrollment of students who were not Federal Pell Grant  
12 recipients,” excluding only those “who are not exclusively enrolled in distance  
13 education courses prior to the coronavirus emergency.” CARES Act §  
14 18004(a)(1)(B). This definition does not exclude noncitizen students. Indeed, the  
15 Department has already calculated each institution’s HEERF allocation without  
16 any indication that it did so based on a definition of “students” that excluded  
17 noncitizens. *See* ECF No. 6-1 at 15-99. If “students” in subsection (a)(1)(B)  
18 means all students excluding distance learners, then Defendants’ proposed  
19 definition in subsection (c) as excluding certain noncitizen students would create  
20 two different definitions for an identical term in the same statutory provision. This

1 result would contravene ordinary rules of statutory construction. *Barr*, 941 F.3d at  
2 941.

3 On the other hand, Defendants make a compelling argument that the  
4 language of Section 1611 is clear on its face. The haste by which Congress passed  
5 the CARES Act may have led to this anomaly. To the extent that HEERF grants  
6 are considered a “federal public benefit” under Section 1611, and just because  
7 Congress articulated a specific exclusion for “nonresident alien individuals” in  
8 another section of the CARES Act, does not necessarily mean that Congress sought  
9 to override its longstanding “notwithstanding” clause of Section 1611.

10 Because both sides present reasonable and compelling arguments for and  
11 against the application of Section 1611 to HEERF, Plaintiff has not shown that it is  
12 likely to succeed on its argument that Section 1611 does not bar some of the relief  
13 Plaintiff seeks. However, this issue speaks to the scope of relief Plaintiff seeks and  
14 not the underlying merits of Plaintiff’s substantive claims.

15 *4. APA Claim – Exceeds Rulemaking Authority*

16 Plaintiff raises a series of claims against Defendants for violation of the  
17 APA. ECF No. 1 at 35-38, ¶¶ 84-91. Plaintiff argues a preliminary injunction is  
18 appropriate because Defendants have acted in excess of any delegated authority.  
19 ECF No. 5 at 26-37. Defendants respond that the eligibility restriction was lawful  
20 because the CARES Act delegates significant authority to the Secretary to

1 administer CARES Act funds and the eligibility restriction is valid exercise of that  
2 authority. ECF No. 22 at 24-31.

3 “[C]onsiderable weight should be accorded to an executive department’s  
4 construction of a statutory scheme it is entrusted to administer.” *Chevron, U.S.A.,*  
5 *Inc. v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837, 844 (1984). “If a statute is  
6 ambiguous, judicial review of administrative rulemaking often demands *Chevron*  
7 deference; and the rule is judged accordingly.” *Gonzales v. Oregon*, 546 U.S. 243,  
8 258 (2006). “*Chevron* deference, however, is not accorded merely because the  
9 statute is ambiguous and an administrative official is involved.” *Id.* Rather,  
10 *Chevron* deference “is warranted only ‘when it appears that Congress delegated  
11 authority to the agency generally to make rules carrying the force of law, and that  
12 the agency interpretation claiming deference was promulgated in the exercise of  
13 that authority.’” *Id.* at 255-56 (quoting *United States v. Mead Corp.*, 533 U.S. 218,  
14 226-27 (2001)). If the court determines that “(1) Congress did not intend to  
15 delegate interpretive authority to the agency, or (2) that the agency did not take the  
16 challenged action in exercise of that authority,” then the agency action is entitled to  
17 *Skidmore* deference, “only to the extent that the agency’s reasoning is persuasive.”  
18 *Sierra Club v. Trump*, 929 F.3d 670, 692 (9th Cir. 2019) (citing *Skidmore v. Swift*  
19 *& Co.*, 323 U.S. 134 (1944)).  
20

1                    *a. Rulemaking Authority*

2            Plaintiff contends Defendants have no rulemaking authority under the  
3 CARES Act. ECF No. 5 at 27-31. “The starting point for this inquiry is, of  
4 course, the language of the delegation provision itself.” *Gonzales*, 546 U.S. at 258.  
5 “Delegation of such authority may be shown in a variety of ways, [such] as by an  
6 agency’s power to engage in adjudication or notice-and-comment rulemaking, or  
7 by some other indication of a comparable congressional intent.” *Sierra Club*, 929  
8 F.3d at 692 (quoting *Mead*, 533 U.S. at 227).

9            First, Defendants respond that the CARES Act specifically delegates some  
10 level of rulemaking authority to Defendants. ECF No. 22 at 25. Specifically, the  
11 CARES Act tasks the Secretary with distributing the HEERF to recipient  
12 institutions, including the 2.5 percent to be allocated at the Secretary’s discretion,  
13 and with overseeing the HEERF by requiring institutions to submit reports to the  
14 Secretary describing their use of HEERF funds. CARES Act §§ 18004(a), (e).  
15 These provisions are not express delegations of rulemaking authority. At most,  
16 they are grants of “limited powers” that fail to justify the scope of rulemaking  
17 authority Defendants now claim. *See Gonzales*, 546 U.S. at 917. Plaintiff is likely  
18 to succeed on this argument.

19            Second, Defendants respond that cross references between the CARES Act  
20 and the HEA create ambiguities that constitute delegations of rulemaking

1 authority. ECF No. 22 at 24-27. “[A]mbiguities in statutes within an agency’s  
2 jurisdiction to administer are delegations of authority to the agency to fill the  
3 statutory gap in a reasonable fashion.” *Nat’l Cable & Telecomms. Ass’n v. Brand*  
4 *X Internet Servs.*, 545 U.S. 967, 980 (2005). However, where Congress has  
5 specifically invoked only certain provisions of other statutes into a new statute, the  
6 references indicate Congress was aware of the other statute and “specifically chose  
7 to invoke” only certain provisions. *Navajo Nation v. Dep’t of Health & Human*  
8 *Servs., Sec’y*, 325 F.3d 1133, 1139-40 (9th Cir. 2003).

9 Defendants point to language throughout Section 18004 that references  
10 language from the HEA, arguing that these references create an inference that  
11 Congress intended to incorporate other Title IV definitions into the CARES Act.  
12 Specifically, the CARES Act defines the term “cost of attendance” as that term is  
13 defined in the HEA, and it directs the Department to distribute HEERF funds using  
14 existing Title IV “systems.” CARES Act §§ 18004(b), 18007(5). Contrary to  
15 Defendants’ argument, Congress’ limited incorporation of certain Title IV  
16 provisions raises the inference that the failure to similarly incorporate all of Title  
17 IV’s eligibility restrictions into the CARES Act was intentional. *Navajo Nation*,  
18 325 F.3d at 1139-40. This is not a statutory ambiguity that would justify  
19 Defendants’ claim of rulemaking authority. Plaintiff is likely to succeed on this  
20 argument.



1 Third, Defendants respond that the CARES Act does not alter the  
2 Department's existing rulemaking authority under the HEA. ECF No. 22 at 27.  
3 The HEA grants the Secretary general authority to promulgate regulations  
4 governing programs administered by the Department. 20 U.S.C. § 1221e-3.  
5 However, courts have expressed skepticism where an agency attempts to impose  
6 special conditions on grants absent express authority to do so, as "[s]uch a broad  
7 interpretation would be antithetical to the concept of a formula grant." *Barr*, 941  
8 F.3d at 942. Nothing in the CARES Act grants Defendants authority to use their  
9 general rulemaking power under the HEA to impose conditions on the general  
10 allocations made in the CARES Act. *Id.* Indeed, Defendants' claim of general  
11 rulemaking authority is inconsistent with the language of the statute, which only  
12 grants discretionary authority where it directs the Secretary to allocate 2.5 percent  
13 of the HEERF to the institutions the Secretary determines have the greatest unmet  
14 needs. CARES Act § 18004(a)(3). Otherwise, the statute requires the Secretary to  
15 distribute vast majority of the HEERF funds in accordance with prescribed  
16 formulas. CARES Act § 18004(a)(1)-(2). The strict prescriptions of the CARES  
17 Act are therefore inconsistent with a claim of general rulemaking authority under  
18 the HEA. Plaintiff is likely to succeed on this argument.

19 //

20 //

1                   ***b. Skidmore Deference***

2           Plaintiff next contends that the eligibility restriction fails to persuade under  
3 *Skidmore* because the April 9 and April 21 statements are inconsistent and the  
4 eligibility restriction is generally unexplained. ECF No. 5 at 31-33. “The weight  
5 of such a judgment in a particular case will depend on the thoroughness evident in  
6 its consideration, the validity of its reasoning, its consistency with earlier and later  
7 pronouncements, and all those factors which give it power to persuade, if lacking  
8 power to control.” *Skidmore*, 323 U.S. at 140. Defendants fail to specifically  
9 address Plaintiff’s *Skidmore* argument, but their arguments in response to  
10 Plaintiff’s “arbitrary and capricious” claim are instructive.

11           First, Defendants contend that the eligibility restriction is reasonable in light  
12 of references to Title IV throughout the CARES Act. ECF No. 22 at 28-29.  
13 However, as discussed *supra*, the limited incorporation of certain provisions of  
14 Title IV into the CARES Act does not imply a general Congressional intent to  
15 subject all CARES Act HEERF funds to the restrictions in Title IV.

16           Additionally, Defendants note that a different provision of the CARES Act,  
17 unrelated to HEERF, authorizes institutions to reallocate their existing Title IV  
18 funds toward emergency financial aid grants, notwithstanding existing HEA  
19 restrictions. ECF No. 22 at 28-29; CARES Act § 3504(a). Defendants argue that  
20 because both Section 3504 and Section 18004 of the CARES Act authorize

1 expenditures for “emergency financial aid grants,” both provisions are logically  
2 subject to Title IV’s eligibility restrictions. *Id.* (citing *Barr*, 941 F.3d at 941).

3 Defendants are unlikely to succeed in this argument. Although both sections  
4 use the term “emergency financial aid grants,” Section 3504 authorizes the  
5 reallocation of funds that have already been awarded under Title IV and are clearly  
6 subject to Title IV restrictions absent Section 3504’s “notwithstanding” clause. In  
7 contrast, Section 18004 selectively incorporates certain Title IV definitions in a  
8 manner that does not indicate an intent to subject HEERF funds to Title IV  
9 restrictions. Although Section 3504’s “emergency financial aid grants” are subject  
10 to Title IV restrictions, the fact that these grants are reallocated from existing Title  
11 IV funds supports a finding that “emergency financial aid grants” as used in  
12 Section 3504 is intended to have a different meaning than the term as it is used in  
13 Section 18004.

14 Next, Defendants contend that the April 21 guidance is not contrary to the  
15 April 9 guidance, and any alleged reversal did not cause harm because the  
16 guidance was a nonbinding preliminary assessment. ECF No. 22 at 29-30.  
17 Defendants’ argument is not supported by the evidence. As discussed *supra*, the  
18 eligibility restriction purported to establish recipient institutions’ rights and  
19 obligations and the certification form put recipient institutions on notice that failure  
20 to comply could result in legal penalties and therefore did constitute a final action.

1 *Bennett*, 520 U.S. at 177-78. This position is reiterated by the proposed Interim  
2 Final Rule. ECF No. 28-1. However, the eligibility restriction is plainly  
3 inconsistent with the Secretary’s prior statement that institutions retain “significant  
4 discretion” on how to award emergency grants to students and “[t]he only statutory  
5 requirement is that the funds be used to cover expenses related to the disruption of  
6 campus operations due to coronavirus.” ECF No. 1 at 17-18, ¶ 48; ECF No. 6-1 at  
7 8. Defendants’ attempt to parse the Secretary’s statements otherwise is  
8 unpersuasive. ECF No. 22 at 29.

9 Finally, Defendants assert that the eligibility restriction can be upheld on the  
10 basis of arguments Defendants have advanced in the current proceedings, including  
11 an acknowledgement that students who do not meet Title IV eligibility criteria will  
12 still face financial need. ECF No. 22 at 30-31. However, courts are not required to  
13 defer to agency litigation positions. *Alaska v. Fed. Subsistence Bd.*, 544 F.3d  
14 1089, 1095 (9th Cir. 2008). Defendants’ minimal consideration of the interests of  
15 non-Title IV eligible students at present, combined with Defendants’ position that  
16 the April 9 and April 21 statements are not inconsistent, do not reflect thorough  
17  
18  
19  
20

1 evidence in support of the agency’s decision-making or consistency between its  
2 pronouncements.<sup>1</sup> *Skidmore*, 323 U.S. at 140.

3 Defendants have now proposed an Interim Final Rule which they represent  
4 will be published in the Federal Register in the immediate future and will take  
5 effect on that day. ECF Nos. 28, 28-1. The Interim Final Rule provides  
6 justification and reasoning for the Defendants’ to promulgate a rule which  
7 interprets a perceived ambiguity in the CARES Act definition of “student”  
8 recipients eligible for “emergency financial aid grants.” ECF No. 28-1 at 7. The  
9 Defendants have concluded that Congress intended the category of those eligible  
10 for “emergency financial aid grants to students” in Section 18004 of the CARES  
11 Act to be limited to those individuals eligible for Title IV assistance under the  
12 HEA. *Id.* at 8.

13  
14 <sup>1</sup> Notably, Defendants’ main argument in favor of rulemaking authority is  
15 undermined by its own litigation position. Defendants’ claim that recipient  
16 institutions could use the Institutional Portion of its HEERF funds for emergency  
17 financial aid grants to non-Title IV eligible students is plainly inconsistent with its  
18 primary argument that the statutory language of the CARES Act intended to  
19 exclude non-Title IV eligible students from any HEERF grant eligibility. *See* ECF  
20 No. 22 at 35.

1           However, the discussion above shows there is no ambiguity for which the  
2 Defendants can interpret the CARES Act to be limited only to those individuals  
3 eligible for Title IV assistance under the HEA. On balance, Plaintiff is likely to  
4 succeed on the merits of its *Skidmore* argument.

5           5. *Remaining Substantive Claims*

6           Plaintiff contends that the eligibility restriction is an arbitrary and capricious  
7 agency action. ECF No. 5 at 38-41. The Court finds it unnecessary to address this  
8 claim at this time because Plaintiff's arbitrary and capricious argument functions as  
9 an alternative to Plaintiff's *Skidmore* argument, which the Court has already found  
10 is likely to succeed on the merits.

11           Plaintiff also raises constitutional challenges to the eligibility restriction  
12 under the separation of powers doctrine and the spending clause. ECF No. 5 at 41-  
13 45. A "fundamental rule of judicial restraint" is that federal courts "must consider  
14 nonconstitutional grounds for decision" prior to addressing constitutional  
15 questions." *Jean v. Nelson*, 472 U.S. 846, 854 (1985). Because the Court has  
16 already determined that Plaintiff is likely to succeed on the merits of its APA  
17 claim, it is appropriate to exercise judicial restraint and decline to consider the  
18 merits of Plaintiff's constitutional claim at this time. This decision has no impact  
19 on consideration of the present motion because Plaintiff has already satisfied the  
20 first prong of the *Winter* test with the strength of its APA claim.

### C. Irreparable Injury

Plaintiff contends it will suffer irreparable injury absent preliminary injunctive relief. ECF No. 5 at 45-50. A plaintiff seeking injunctive relief must “demonstrate that irreparable injury is *likely* in the absence of an injunction.” *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 22 (emphasis in original). “Issuing a preliminary injunction based only on a possibility of irreparable harm is inconsistent with [the Supreme Court’s] characterization of injunctive relief as an extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.” *Id.* “Irreparable harm is traditionally defined as harm for which there is no adequate legal remedy, such as an award of damages.” *Arizona Dream Act Coalition v. Brewer*, 757 F.3d 1053, 1068 (9th Cir. 2014).

Plaintiff, on behalf of itself and as *parens patriae* in protecting the health and well-being of its residents, identifies a series of injuries it faces as a result of the eligibility restriction: inability to use Congressionally appropriated emergency relief money, lost tuition money from student disenrollment, undermining the mission of Washington’s higher education institutions, injury to the health and well-being of Washington students, and alleged constitutional injury. ECF No. 5 at 46-50. Plaintiff’s loss of tuition money is particularly persuasive. “Economic harm is not normally considered irreparable,” but it may be considered irreparable in APA cases because the APA does not permit recovery of money damages.

1 *California v. Azar*, 911 F.3d 558, 581 (9th Cir. 2018). The disruption of campus  
2 operations due to COVID-19 has caused students at Washington colleges and  
3 universities to incur unexpected expenses such as food, housing, course materials,  
4 technology, health care, and child care, and some students have been unable to  
5 remain in school due to these expenses. ECF No. 1 at 30, ¶ 72. Lack of financial  
6 resources is the most common reason for student disenrollment. ECF No. 1 at 30,  
7 ¶ 73. These institutions have already altered their plans to grant HEERF aid to  
8 non-Title IV eligible students. ECF No. 1 at 30, ¶ 71. Because Plaintiff would  
9 have no means of recovering lost tuition revenue as a remedy in the event it  
10 succeeds on its APA claims, Plaintiff's loss of tuition attributable to an inability to  
11 award HEERF grants to non-Title IV eligible students is an irreparable injury.

#### 12 **D. Balancing of Equities and Public Interest**

13 Finally, Plaintiff contends that the balance of equities and public interest  
14 weigh in favor of granting injunctive relief in this case. ECF No. 5 at 50-51.

15 "When the government is a party, these last two factors merge." *Drakes Bay v.*  
16 *Oyster Co. v. Jewell*, 747 F.3d 1073, 1092 (9th Cir. 2014).

17 "In each case, courts must balance the competing claims of injury and must  
18 consider the effect on each party of the granting or withholding of the requested  
19 relief." *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 24 (quotation marks and citation omitted). The Court  
20 must balance the hardships to the parties should the *status quo* be preserved against



1 the hardships to the parties should Plaintiff’s requested relief be granted. “In  
2 exercising their sound discretion, courts of equity should pay particular regard for  
3 the public consequences in employing the extraordinary remedy of injunction.” *Id.*  
4 (quotation omitted). “The public interest inquiry primarily addresses impact on  
5 non-parties rather than parties.” *League of Wilderness Defs./Blue Mountains*  
6 *Biodiversity Project v. Connaughton*, 752 F.3d 755, 766 (9th Cir. 2014) (citation  
7 omitted). Regardless, the Court will not grant a preliminary injunction unless the  
8 public interests in favor of granting an injunction “outweigh other public interests  
9 that cut in favor of *not* issuing the injunction.” *Cottrell*, 632 F.3d at 1138  
10 (emphasis in original).

11 Plaintiff contends that that maintaining the *status quo* would result in  
12 significant economic consequences to Washington students, while granting  
13 injunctive relief would impose no cost to Defendants. ECF No. 5 at 50-51.  
14 Defendants respond that maintaining the *status quo* would serve the public interest  
15 by allowing Defendants to complete the rulemaking process (which they have now  
16 completed), and that granting injunctive relief could result in the distribution of  
17 HEERF funds to individuals who are not otherwise qualified. ECF No. 22 at 35-  
18 36.

19 Plaintiff’s position is more persuasive. As an initial matter, the Court notes  
20 the contradiction in Defendants’ argument that no harm would result from

1 maintaining the *status quo* because higher education institutions are not prohibited  
2 from distributing HEERF Institutional Portion dollars to individuals who are not  
3 otherwise eligible for Title IV aid. ECF No. 22 at 35. The Institutional Portion  
4 and the Student Aid Portion of the HEERF are created and governed by a single  
5 subsection of the CARES Act. CARES Act § 18004(c). It is inconsistent with  
6 Defendants' entire argument in favor of the eligibility restriction to assert that the  
7 Institutional Portion, which is statutorily equivalent to the Student Aid Portion, is  
8 unencumbered by Title IV's restrictions.

9 More importantly, though, failure to grant injunctive relief would have a  
10 significant impact on the public interest because non-Title IV eligible students who  
11 are likely otherwise entitled to HEERF relief will not receive emergency financial  
12 aid grants. Defendants contend that this harm is attributable to the negative  
13 economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic generally, and not specifically to  
14 the loss of eligibility for HEERF emergency grants. ECF No. 22 at 34-35.

15 Defendants' argument misses the purpose of the present litigation. It is  
16 undisputed that the COVID-19 pandemic has had devastating economic  
17 consequences. For this reason, Congress passed the CARES Act to provide  
18 *emergency* economic relief, including emergency financial aid grants under  
19 HEERF. Plaintiff has identified a host of campus resources students have lost due  
20 to the pandemic: loss of access to on-campus resources such as labs, media centers,

1 and technical equipment; loss of access to technology resources for disability  
2 services accommodations; loss of income from a campus job or other work; loss of  
3 access to onsite counselors and medical care; loss of access to campus gym shower  
4 facilities for personal hygiene when necessary due to living situations or  
5 homelessness. ECF No. 1 at 31-32, ¶ 75. The disruption of campus operations due  
6 to COVID-19 has caused students at Washington colleges and universities to incur  
7 unexpected expenses such as food, housing, course materials, technology, health  
8 care, and childcare. ECF No. 1 at 30, ¶ 72. The harm to students that stems from  
9 the eligibility restriction is not only the inability to access HEERF funds; the harm  
10 is in the inability to access these emergency funds in a timely manner. Absent  
11 injunctive relief, students will continue to be denied access to emergency relief  
12 funds to which they are likely otherwise entitled.

13 Defendants counter that the public interest weighs in favor of allowing the  
14 Department to complete its rulemaking process. ECF No. 22 at 35. Defendants  
15 rulemaking is all but complete with its issuance of the proposed Interim Final Rule.  
16 For the reasons discussed *supra*, that rulemaking is likely unjustified and  
17 inadequate. The public interest weighs in favor of granting preliminary injunctive  
18 relief.

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1 **CONCLUSION**

2 The Court finds that Plaintiff has satisfied all elements of the *Winter* test,  
3 and preliminary injunctive relief is appropriate.

4 **ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

5 1. Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 5) is GRANTED.

6 2. The United States Department of Education, Secretary of Education

7 Betsy DeVos, and their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys,

8 and any person in active concert or participation with them, are hereby

9 **preliminarily enjoined** from implementing or enforcing the provisions

10 in the April 21, 2020 guidance and the Interim Final Rule that restricts

11 the discretion of higher education institutions in the State of Washington

12 to determine which students will receive CARES Act student emergency

13 financial assistance grants to only those students who are eligible for

14 federal financial aid under Title IV, section 484 of the Higher Education

15 Act, in any manner or in any respect, and shall preserve the status quo

16 until further Order of the Court. This preliminary injunction does not lift

17 the restrictions of 8 U.S.C. § 1611(a).

18 3. No bond shall be required pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(c).

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1 The District Court Executive is directed to enter this Order and furnish  
2 copies to counsel.

3 **DATED** June 12, 2020.



5 *Thomas O. Rice*  
THOMAS O. RICE  
6 Chief United States District Judge

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