



12(b)(1) facial attack, the court evaluates whether the plaintiff “has sufficiently alleged a basis of subject matter jurisdiction” in the complaint and employs standards similar to those governing Rule 12(b)(6) review. *Houston v. Marod Supermarkets, Inc.*, 733 F.3d 1323, 1335 (11th Cir. 2013).

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Here, Defendant's first and second arguments regarding ripeness and standing DUH IDFLDO DWWDFNV RZKLODLQWHGDFR argument, which implicates mootness doctrine and relies XSRQ 'HIHQGDQV affidavit testimony, is a factual attack.

III. BACKGROUND

A. Facts

Plaintiffs Jane Doe #1, Jane Doe #2, John Doe #1, and John Doe #2 are residents of Montgomery, Alabama. All of them were born in Mexico and moved WR WKH 8QLWHG 6WDWHV VHYHUDO \HDUV DJR - D Doe #2 is married to John Doe #1. The three Dodsve together. John Doe #2 is the nephew of Jane Doe #1 and the cousin of Jane Doe #2 separately from but near the other Does. All

Plaintiffs went fishing, allegedly without a state license and were arrested. Jane Doe #1 was detained for approximately two days in county jail. ICE officers wished to investigate whether she had permission to remain in the United States. The other Plaintiffs were detained in jail for several hours. ICE officials determined that Jane Doe #1 lacked permission to remain in the United States, but exercised their discretion to keep her in custody or to initiate removal proceedings against her. Plaintiffs appeared in state district court to contest the charges of fishing without licenses. All four were convicted, but they have appealed their convictions to state circuit court. (Doc. #31, at 3-4; see also Docs. # 31-1, 31-2, 31-3, 31-4.) Plaintiffs have not informed the court of further developments in the state court criminal proceedings.

Plaintiffs are suing Defendant Rich Hobson, in his official capacity as Director of the Alabama Department of Homeland Security<sup>3</sup> and Defendant Spencer Collier, in his official capacity as Director of the Alabama Department of Homeland Security<sup>3</sup>, now part of the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency. Plaintiffs are charged with enforcing various

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<sup>2</sup> Mr. Collier is now

provisions of Section 5 R I + R X V H % L O O § 3 0 2 6 E D P D ¶ V O H J L  
enacted HB 658 in May, W R D P H Q G V H Y H U D O S U R Y L V L  
controversial immigration law commonly called HB 56 which was enacted in  
2011. The text of Section 5 is set out in full below.

(a) The [AOC] shall submit a quarterly report, organized by county, to the [ADHS] summarizing the number of cases in which an unlawfully present alien was detained by law enforcement and appeared in court for any violation of state law and shall include all of the following information in the report:

- (1) The name of the unlawfully present alien.
- (2) The violation or charge alleged to have been committed by the unlawfully present alien.
- (3) The name of the judge presiding over the case.
- (4) The final disposition of the case, including whether the unlawfully present alien was released from custody, remained in detention, or was transferred to the custody of the appropriate federal immigration authorities.

(b) The [ADHS] shall publish on its public website, in a convenient and prominent location, the information provided in the quarterly report from the [AOC]. The display of this information on the G H S D U S W o r l d W e b S i t e shall be searchable by county and presiding judge.

(c) For the purposes of this section, the determination of whether a person is an unlawfully present alien shall be verified by the federal government pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c).

Ala. Code §31-13-32.



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Further, Plaintiffs allege that Section 5 compromises confidential federal law enforcement information by disseminating it to the public thereby invading their right to keep their information private and facilitating private discrimination against immigrants and Latinos. If they are able to obtain legal immigration status, Plaintiffs say Section 5 nonetheless unlawfully present aliens. (Compl., ¶ 57.) Plaintiffs claim that they will be subjected to various other deprivations and harms. See Compl., at ¶ 57.)<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Collier has implemented Section 5 at 2 (citing Collier Aff.); see also Docs. #33-1 (Collier Supp. Aff.) # 47-1 (Collier Second Supp. Aff.). Having consulted with ICE, Mr. Collier believes that if he complied with Section 5 a public registry would constitute an improper use of federal immigration information

that he would not enforce the publication aspect of Section (5) because doing so would jeopardize \$ ' + 6 ¶ Access to federal immigration data, which it needs for law enforcement purposes. To date, the Alabama Attorney General has taken no

directed the parties to submit supplemental briefing (Doc. #43.) The parties complied. (Docs. #7, 48.)

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presume[s] that general allegations bear those specific facts that are necessary

W R V X S S R U W. (Allegation Omitted).

Defendants argue that O D L Q W L I I V D O O H a H a g e R a W e L O J P R U

Section ¶ V H Q I R U F H B H r Q W concrete and particularized injury

' H I H Q G D Q W V V D \ W K D W 3 O D L Q W L I I V ¶ D a C e O s e d W L R Q

entirely on speculation and assumption.

The C

from what matters. The proper focus in a Rule 12(b)(1) facial challenge belongs on the Complaint. See *Q R W v. H I H Q G D Q S e t a l*, 352 F.3d 1111 (11th Cir. 1990). The allegations in the Complaint must be taken as true. *3 O D L Q W L I I V*. Complaint alleges that Section 5 violates the Supremacy Clause and the Due Process Clause. Plaintiffs assert that the State is invading *W K H I H G H U D O J R Y H* role of registering

contest their likely designation as unlawfully present aliens and their inclusion on

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Plaintiffs are denied public benefits or are prosecuted for attempting to enter a public records transaction with the State, it will not be because a State official

release public benefits, or the engagement of public records transactions with the State. Defendants have not raised injury-in-fact issue and in the absence of an argument from their adversaries, neither have Plaintiffs

Yet, presuming that Section 5 is enforced and Plaintiffs are identified on the ADHS website as unlawfully present aliens, it is plausible that private employers or state agencies may rely upon the AOC list published by the ADHS. The court elects not to parse these suspect injuries and potential causation and redressability problem on a motion to dismiss especially where some of the issues identified above have not been briefed. The court prefers the resolution of disputed facts, where possible, and the crystallization of those resolved, in order to deal with issues of law on a solid record at the summary judgment juncture

In sum, Plaintiffs have constitutional standing to bring this suit

C. Mootness

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thaW WKH\ 3KDYH QR LQWHQWLRQ RI HQIRUFLQJ W  
6 H F W L R Q 20, at 7 (Citing Collier and Hobson Affs).) Thus, they argue,  
the threat of injury anticipated by Plaintiffs will not materialize.

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<sup>7</sup> +RZHYHU ZLWK UHVSHFW WKH DDOO or other applicable provisions [that Plaintiffs might endure] should the preliminary injunction be lifted on any other provision RI + % & 157(9) the Se/Injuries are not actual or imminent because the preliminary injunction has been made permanent by order of the Northern District of Alabama (See Docs. # 47-2, 47-3 (Stipulated Permanent Injunctions)). Hence, any alleged injuries relating to provisions of HB56 that have been enjoined are insufficient to confer standing.



threat of prosecution. Id. at 1287. The court noted again that the Attorney General viewed the law to be unconstitutional in light of Lawrence<sup>8</sup> and that even without the Lawrence G H F L V L R Q L W D S S D U H Q W O \ K D G E H H Q <sup>3</sup> \ H D Alabama had enforced the challenged law. Hence, the court affirmed the dismissal of the suit for S O D L a w of standing.

Here, Defendants argue that like the Attorney General of Alabama in Doe v. Pryor, they are the persons charged with enforcing Section 5, they are represented by the Attorney General in this matter, and Mr. Collier has sworn to their intent not to enforce the public disclosure provisions of the law Section 5(b).

Plaintiffs respond that Defendants are oversimplifying the significance of the holding in Pryor. Plaintiffs distinguish Pryor in three ways. First, there is not a binding Eleventh Circuit or Supreme Court ruling like Lawrence which has held that Section 5, or any virtually identical state law, is unconstitutional. Second, unlike the Attorney General in Pryor, Defendants have not conceded and admittedly will not concede that Section 5 is unconstitutional. Third, unlike the criminal statute at issue in Pryor, which the State had ignored for decades, Section 5 is a novel law enacted within the last two years. Plaintiffs also emphasize that there are consequences for Defendants if they do not enforce the law Ala.

Code §31-13-6.<sup>9</sup> 'HIHQGDQWV¶ UHSO\ EULHI LV VLOHQW

arguments. 3ODLQWLIIV¶ Pryor is distinguishable.

Additional distinctions between Pryor and this case include WKDW \$ODEDPI

Attorney General had no causal connection FWLRQ WR WKH SOGDIQWLIIV¶

(i.e.

promised not to enforce the public disclosure provisions of Section 5(b). Plaintiffs have challenged all of Section 5, Q F O X G L Q J 6 H F W L R Q D ¶ V S U R Y report unlawfully present aliens to DHS. Plaintiffs say that the public disclosure provisions of Section 5(b) are not severable from Section 5 and therefore, 3 O D L Q W L I I V ¶ F O D L P V D U H Q R W P R R W

In reply, Defendants count that a discussion of the mootness doctrine has applicability only where the Government actually engages in the allegedly unlawful conduct at the time the suit is filed, and then voluntarily ceases the offensive conduct during the pendency of a lawsuit. In this case, Mr. Collier has Q H Y H U 3 F H D V H G ' D Q \ R I I H Q V L Y H F R Q G X F W , Q V Section 5(b) prior to the filing of this litigation, and DHS has never published a list of unlawfully present aliens who have appeared L Q \$ O D E D P D ¶ V F Notwithstanding their doubts as to the applicability of voluntary cessation analysis, Defendants argue that the non-enforcement policy is unambiguous, the product of substantial deliberation, and consistent.

, Q 3 O D L Q W L I I V ¶ F O D L P V D U H Q R W P R R W In reply, they emphasize that Defendants were preparing



at 1265). But government actors like Defendants<sup>3</sup> F D U U \ D O H V W H U E X U  
They must first show that the cessation of offensive conduct, or in this case, the  
decision not to initiate offensive conduct, is unambiguous. Id. On this element of  
the test, the timing and content of D G H I H G E I D O W R E M are most relevant.

law enforcement capabilities could be compromised by compliance with its agreement with the federal government to access and use immigration information.

THVH DOVR DUH UHOHYDQW FRQVLGHUDWLRQV WK enforcement policy is ambiguous because there is little to suggest that the law will not be enforced in the future. See id.

Additionally, Mr. Hobson does not dispute that he intends

again at summary judgment if additional evidence supports reevaluation of their arguments.

Because the court is not deferring ruling on the alternative motion for summary judgment (Doc. #32) is DENIED;

V. CONCLUSION

Accordingly, it is ORDERED that:

- (1) Alternative Motion for summary judgment (Doc. #20) is DENIED;
- (2) 3 O D L Q W L I I V ¶ P R W L R Q R U R 56 (Doc. #32) is DENIED as moot.

DONE this 2nd day of May, 2014.

/s/ W. Keith Watkins  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE