

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF  
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO,  
et al.,

No. C 25-01780 WHA

Plaintiffs,

v.

**ORDER RE SUBJECT-MATTER  
JURISDICTION**

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF  
PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, et al.,

Defendants.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Early on, I followed three recent decisions in other district courts holding that claims brought by public-sector unions concerning federal employee terminations had to be channeled through the Merit Systems Protection Board and/or the Federal Labor Relations Authority and therefore the district court had no subject-matter jurisdiction over those claims, although I accepted subject-matter jurisdiction over claims by the organizational plaintiffs. After further briefing, however, this order holds that the district court does have subject-matter jurisdiction over these claims by public-sector unions and that my earlier ruling to the contrary was mistaken.

1 ANALYSIS

2 “The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the  
3 Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 1331. “Not *may* have  
4 jurisdiction, but *shall*.” *Axon Enter. v. FTC*, 598 U.S. 175, 205 (2023) (Gorsuch, J.,  
5 concurring). Congress nonetheless may countermand jurisdiction by enacting other schemes  
6 for specific claims — usually review by an agency and then by an appeals court. The result is  
7 that a district court shall hear a challenge to an agency action unless (1) Congress provided a  
8 statutory review scheme limiting Section 1331 and (2) the claims brought are of the type  
9 Congress intended to be reviewed within it. *Thunder Basin Coal Co. v. Reich*, 510 U.S. 200,  
10 212–13 (1994) (also identifying guideposts for inferring Congress’s intent); *Axon Enter.*, 598  
11 U.S. at 185–96 (applying guideposts to hold that despite statutory review schemes plaintiffs’  
12 claims needed to be heard in district court, reversing Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit).

13 In this case, all agree that the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 established a  
14 comprehensive system for reviewing personnel action against federal employees and practices  
15 related to collective bargaining. *United States v. Fausto*, 484 U.S. 439, 455 (1988);  
16 *Karahalios v. Nat’l Fed’n of Fed. Emps., Loc. 1263*, 489 U.S. 527, 536–37 (1989). That  
17 system features review by the Merit Systems Protection Board of certain employee  
18 terminations (*e.g.*, 5 U.S.C. §§ 1204(a), 4303(e)–(f), 7511–13), and review by the Federal  
19 Labor Relations Authority of certain unfair labor practices (§ 7105(a)(2)). All agree this  
20 scheme impliedly excludes district courts from reviewing the same kinds of claims. This order  
21 therefore focuses on what the public-sector union plaintiffs claim and whether those claims are  
22 of the type intended to be channeled into this scheme.<sup>1</sup>

23 What the public-sector unions claim — along with other plaintiffs — is that the Office of  
24 Personnel Management acted *ultra vires* when it directed agencies to terminate tens of

25  
26 <sup>1</sup> This order uses “public-sector unions” because it concerns the five labor-union plaintiffs that  
27 represent federal employees — not the one labor-union plaintiff that represents private-sector  
28 employees (*compare* 2d Am. Compl. ¶¶ 15–19, *with id.* ¶ 26). The one private-sector union, the  
Association of Flight Attendants-CWA, AFL-CIO, complains that slashed staffing at the Federal  
Aviation Administration jeopardizes commercial-flight safety. The prior order already decided the  
district court has subject-matter jurisdiction for such organizations’ claims (TRO Mem. 13).

1 thousands of probationary employees *en masse* using “performance” as a pretext (2d Am.  
2 Compl. Claim I). Plaintiffs also bring three Administrative Procedure Act claims against OPM  
3 occasioned by these events: That OPM’s directive was “in excess of [OPM’s] authority,”  
4 “arbitrary” as to real employee performance or agency need, and procedurally busted —  
5 violating APA Subsections 706(2)(C), (A), and (D) (Claims II, III, and IV). A final APA  
6 claim alleges that OPM directed other agencies’ employees to report to OPM — violating  
7 Subsection 706(2)(D) (Claim V). The public-sector unions assert associational and  
8 organizational standing. How are they injured? Their members’ unlawful terminations cause  
9 the public-sector unions to lose dues, divert or raise resources to help those terminated, and  
10 suffer legal wrongs (*id.* ¶¶ 145–49). As relief, they seek a declaration and a rescission of the  
11 directives, ensuring parties — and employees — remain in the positions they held but for the  
12 unlawful directives.

13 Whether these claims are of the type that should be channeled through the CSRA is  
14 informed by *Thunder Basin*’s three factors. Claims are not channeled into the CSRA’s scheme  
15 if they are “outside the agency’s expertise,” “if the suit is ‘wholly collateral to [the] statute’s  
16 review provisions,’” and “if ‘a finding of preclusion could foreclose all meaningful judicial  
17 review.’” *Free Enter. Fund v. Pub. Co. Acct. Oversight Bd.*, 561 U.S. 477, 489 (2010)  
18 (quoting *Thunder Basin*, 510 U.S. at 212–13). Of course, “the same conclusion might follow if  
19 the factors point in different directions. The ultimate question is how best to understand what  
20 Congress has done . . .” *Axon Enter.*, 598 U.S. at 186. This order takes each factor in turn.

### 21 1. OUTSIDE THE AGENCY’S EXPERTISE?

22 The public-sector unions’ claims “raise[ ] only a ‘standard’ issue of administrative and  
23 constitutional law, relating not at all to ‘considerations of agency policy.’” *Id.* at 188 (quoting  
24 *Free Enter. Fund*, 561 U.S. at 491). The *ultra vires* claim asks whether the OPM had *any*  
25 authority to direct another agency to terminate its employees, and whether by purporting to  
26 speak such power into existence the executive violated the constitution’s separation of  
27 executive and legislative functions. “The [MSPB and FLRA] know[ ] a good deal about  
28 [employment and labor] policy, but nothing special about the separation of powers. For that

1 reason, [the Supreme Court has observed], ‘agency adjudications are generally ill suited to  
2 address structural constitutional challenges’ — like those [ ] here.” *See id.* at 194–95 (quoting  
3 *Carr v. Saul*, 593 U.S. 83, 92 (2021)) (re FTC).

4 Nor are the public-sector unions’ *ultra vires* and APA claims intertwined with factual and  
5 policy questions that would benefit from the MSPB’s or the FLRA’s expertise. This is not a  
6 case where a threshold question requires their expertise — such as whether an employee’s  
7 “resignation amounted to a constructive discharge” — before reaching a statutory or  
8 constitutional claim about the directive to terminate. *E.g.*, *Elgin v. Dep’t of Treasury*, 567 U.S.  
9 1, 22–23 (2012) (employee’s claims proper before MSPB). Nor is it one where the core  
10 questions are wrapped up in the employer-agency policy choices that the MSPB or the FLRA  
11 commonly parse — such as whether one military branch acted arbitrarily when it ordered its  
12 dual-status employees to wear military uniforms while performing civilian functions, sowing  
13 “confusion . . . when having or not having the protections of the Geneva Conventions [wa]s all  
14 too real.” *E.g.*, *AFGE v. Sec’y of the Air Force*, 716 F.3d 633, 635, 638 (D.C. Cir. 2013)  
15 (cleaned up) (unions’ claims channeled to FLRA). “[T]he Government here [ ] pretend[s] that  
16 [the] constitutional claims are similarly intertwined with or embedded in matters on which the  
17 [MSPB and the FLRA] are expert.” *See Axon Enter.*, 598 U.S. at 195. But defendants point to  
18 no specific fact or issue in our circumstances.

## 19 2. COLLATERAL TO THE STATUTE’S REVIEW PROVISIONS?

20 The public-sector unions’ claims are also collateral to the types of claims brought before  
21 the MSPB or the FLRA. The channeling “inquiry contemplates (as our collateral-order  
22 doctrine also does) that even [if some underlying agency] proceeding is pending, an occasional  
23 claim may get immediate review [in a district court] — in part because it involves something  
24 discrete.” *Id.* at 194; *cf. Abney v. United States*, 431 U.S. 651, 659 (1977) (double jeopardy  
25 collateral to guilt or innocence).

26 Here, the public-sector unions’ *ultra vires* or “separation-of-powers claim is not about”  
27 each employer agency’s purported decision to terminate any or all of its employees. *Cf. Axon*  
28 *Enter.*, 598 U.S. at 191. Instead, it is about a prior controlling event: Did the OPM exceed its

1 authority when it directed all federal agencies to terminate their probationers *en masse*? This  
2 distinguishes these claims from others that have attacked, substantively or procedurally, one  
3 agency’s decision about one employee or its own workforce, which are the kinds of claims  
4 appellate courts have channeled into the CSRA. *E.g.*, *Fausto*, 484 U.S. at 441–43 (challenge to  
5 FWS decision to terminate one FWS employee — channeled to MSPB); *Elgin*, 567 U.S. at 22–  
6 23 (IRS decision to terminate one IRS employee, in light of OPM’s employment-eligibility  
7 findings per regulations — to MSPB); *Veit v. Heckler*, 746 F.2d 508, 509 (9th Cir. 1984)  
8 (SSA’s merit rating of one SSA employee — district court review refused); *Saul v. United*  
9 *States*, 928 F.2d 829, 831, 837, 843–44 (9th Cir. 1991) (SSA supervisors’ “job-related wrongs”  
10 upon one SSA employee — to MSPB); *Karahalios*, 489 U.S. at 533 (one DOD employee’s fair  
11 representation by union before DOD — to FLRA); *Air Force*, 716 F.3d at 635–36, 639–40 (Air  
12 Force dress code for Air Force workforce — to FLRA). The claims here are instead like others  
13 challenging the executive’s power to impose government-wide personnel policy, not “any  
14 [one] personnel action,” claims which have remained in district court. *E.g.*, *Feds for Med.*  
15 *Freedom v. Biden*, 63 F.4th 366, 369 (5th Cir.) (en banc), *vacated as moot*, 144 S. Ct. 480  
16 (2023).

17 When reckoning with this caselaw, defendants vague out: They do not attempt to show  
18 how the facts of this case compare with the first string of cases, instead merely saying that  
19 plaintiffs never “distinguish the facts of their case” from those of *Fausto*, *Elgin*, or *Veit* (Defs.’  
20 TRO Opp. 14). Plaintiffs plainly did, and do so again (Pls.’ TRO Br. 26; Pls.’ Supp. Br. 7).  
21 Nor do defendants meaningfully attempt to show how the facts of this case contrast with those  
22 of *Feds for Medical Freedom*, instead shrugging off that decision as “inapposite” only because  
23 the separation-of-powers claims were there brought against the president, not against the OPM  
24 (Defs.’ TRO Opp. 14–15). But defendants fail to persuade why that distinction makes a  
25 difference here. Defendants are correct that these claims do not attack the constitutionality of  
26 an agency review scheme itself, unlike other separation-of-power claims recently channeled  
27 out of agency schemes and into district court. *E.g.*, *Free Enter. Fund*, 510 U.S. at 490–91,  
28 497–98. But a separation-of-powers claim is a separation-of-powers claim. And, these claims

1 still zero in on the “illegitimate decisionmaker” that ordered the terminations, not on any one  
2 resulting termination. *Cf. Axon Enter.*, 598 U.S. at 191.

3 The public-sector unions’ “separation-of-powers claim is not [simply] about” OPM’s  
4 rulemaking. Instead, the *ultra vires* challenge to OPM’s directive to terminate agencies’  
5 probationers — about ten percent of some agencies’ workforces — presents structural,  
6 constitutional questions akin to those that would arise if the OPM directed agencies to impound  
7 ten percent of their funding or shutter ten percent of their services. In short, the claims here are  
8 collateral to the employer agencies’ actions regarding any one employee. The claims attack a  
9 different agency without any such authority.

### 10 3. PRECLUDED FROM ALL MEANINGFUL JUDICIAL REVIEW?

11 The public-sector unions’ *ultra vires* and other claims will not be subject to judicial  
12 review if not litigated here. *See id.* at 190 (rule). As it turns out, the *ultra vires* claim is not  
13 one that can be brought directly in the MSPB or the FLRA. Worse, there is not even some  
14 other claim that could be brought reliably through the MSPB or the FLRA such that this one  
15 might be resurrected by a court of appeals. This is unsurprising: OPM Acting Director  
16 Charles Ezell told all agency heads that terminations of probationary employees were  
17 unreviewable through the MSPB:

18 Probationary periods are an essential tool for agencies to assess  
19 employee performance and manage staffing levels. Employees on  
20 probationary periods can be terminated during that period without  
triggering appeal rights to the [MSPB].

21 (Dkt. No. 64-1 (January 20, 2025, memorandum)). Nor did Ezell note any prospect for review  
22 via collective bargaining agreements or the FLRA.

#### 23 A. VIA THE MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD?

24 Under the MSPB’s statutory scheme, there is arguably no way to bring a direct challenge  
25 to a mass removal. But this issue matters none for probationary employees. “An employee”  
26 cannot contest even “a removal” *if she is probationary*. 5 U.S.C. § 7513(d) (relief); *id.*  
27 §§ 7511(a)(1), 7512 (bar); *id.* § 4303(e)–(f); *Forest v. MSPB*, 47 F.3d 409, 412 (Fed. Cir.  
28 1995).

1 Under the MSPB’s statutory scheme, a probationer could ask the Office of Special  
2 Counsel to investigate a “prohibited personnel practice” implicated by her termination. 5  
3 U.S.C. § 1214(a)(1)(A). The OSC could choose to seek a stay of the action at the MSPB, and  
4 later petition for its correction there, too. *Id.* § 1214(b)(1)–(2). If the MSPB took up the  
5 petition, its decision would be reviewable by a federal court. *Id.* § 1214(c) (incorporating  
6 Section 7703(b)). But the OSC’s decision to decline to petition the MSPB would not be. Only  
7 a “final order or decision of the [MSPB]” is reviewable. *Ibid.* Thus, Section 1214 “provides  
8 only for judicial review of [MSPB] action, and not every [OSC] action is encapsulated in a  
9 final [MSPB] order.” *See Free Enter. Fund*, 561 U.S. at 490.

10 This is like the situation in *Free Enterprise Fund*, where the Supreme Court “found that  
11 the [Securities] Exchange Act provided no ‘meaningful avenue of relief’ for [an accounting]  
12 firm, given the separation between the [Public Company Accounting Oversight] Board and the  
13 [Securities and Exchange] Commission. Not every [PCAOB] action, we explained, culminates  
14 in [SEC] action — which alone the statute makes reviewable in a court of appeals.” *Axon*  
15 *Enters.*, 598 U.S. at 188 (citation omitted) (quoting 561 U.S. at 490–91). “That meant the  
16 [claimant], absent district court jurisdiction, might never have had judicial recourse.” *Id.* at  
17 190.

18 **B. VIA THE FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY?**

19 Now, we turn to peer down the pathways trodden by collective bargainers, some of which  
20 also lead through the MSPB, but most of which lead through the FLRA.

21 We start with the collective bargaining agreements themselves: Employees covered by  
22 such agreements can elect to challenge agency actions under the statutory scheme (above) or  
23 under their agreement’s scheme (arbitration). *See* 5 U.S.C. § 7121. But no party here argues  
24 that any agreement provided an avenue for arbitrating the issues in this case.

25 The other collective-bargaining related pathways are also unavailing. They focus on  
26 preserving the opportunity for workers to bargain as such, *e.g.*, *id.* § 7105(a)(2)(G), 7116,  
27 7118, which again no party contends is implicated here. That distinguishes this case from  
28 *AFGE v. Trump*, which challenged an executive order that expressly sought to constrain how

1 agencies bargained. 929 F.3d 748, 753–54 (D.C. Cir. 2019) (channeled to FLRA). There,  
2 those bargaining claims could carry with them — whether reviewed by the FLRA or reached  
3 *de novo* by the court of appeals — the constitutional and statutory claims. *Id.* at 756. The  
4 problem here is that there are no bargaining claims to begin with. The challenge to the OPM  
5 directive that ordered mass terminations across all (or most) agencies cannot readily be recast  
6 as a dispute on, for instance, negotiability. 5 U.S.C. §§ 7105(a)(2)(E) (incorporating Section  
7 7117(c)(1)). And, in any case, the FLRA appears unable to review grievances about “a  
8 Government-wide rule or regulation” as such. *Id.* § 7117(a)(1); *see Trump*, 929 F.3d at 757;  
9 *U.S. Dep’t of Treasury v. FLRA*, 996 F.2d 1246, 1252 & n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1993).

10 For similar reasons, asking the FLRA’s General Counsel to investigate the OPM’s  
11 directive as an unfair labor practice is unavailing. 5 U.S.C. § 7118(a). Even were the General  
12 Counsel to investigate the termination, there is no assurance it would submit a complaint to the  
13 FLRA. The General Counsel must issue a “written statement” explaining its decision, *ibid.*,  
14 but the statutory scheme does not provide for judicial review of the statement — only for  
15 review of “any final order of the [FLRA],” *id.* § 7123(a). Once again, that separation “mean[s]  
16 the [public-sector unions], absent district court jurisdiction, might never have [ ] judicial  
17 recourse.” *Axon Enters.*, 598 U.S. at 190. And that sums up the prospective pathways through  
18 the FLRA.

19 In sum, but for district court jurisdiction, the public-sector unions will be precluded from  
20 judicial recourse and relief even for their separation-of-powers claim. Because “Congress  
21 rarely allows claims about agency action to escape effective judicial review,” particularly  
22 constitutional claims, this final *Thunder Basin* factor favors permitting them to go forward in  
23 district court. *Axon Enters.*, 598 U.S. at 186 (citing *Bowen v. Mich. Acad. Of Fam. Physicians*,  
24 476 U.S. 667, 670 (1986)); *see Thunder Basin*, 510 U.S. at 207 n.8 (citing *Dunlop v.*  
25 *Bachowski*, 421 U.S. 560, 567 (1975)); *cf. Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 330 (1976).

26 \* \* \*

27 The resulting conclusion is not the one reached before. And, it is not the one three other  
28 district courts reached in recent orders, all at the outset of the actions (TRO Mem. 11–12): *Am.*



1 *Foreign Serv. Ass'n v. Trump*, No. 25-cv-352 (CJN), 2025 WL 573762, at \*8–11 (D.D.C. Feb.  
 2 21, 2025) (Judge Carl Nichols) (dissolving TRO); *AFGE v. Ezell*, Civ. No. 25-10276-GAO,  
 3 2025 WL 470459, at \*2 (D. Mass. Feb. 12, 2025) (Judge George O’Toole, Jr.) (dissolving  
 4 TRO); *Nat’l Treasury Emps. Union v. Trump*, No. 25-cv-420 (CRC), 2025 WL 561080, at \*5–  
 5 8 (D.D.C. Feb. 20, 2025) (Judge Christopher Cooper) (denying TRO). This order pauses to  
 6 point out why this decision now comes out differently than these orders.

7 In *American Foreign Service*, the plaintiff unions represented employees of the United  
 8 States Agency for International Development. 2025 WL 573762, at \*1, 8–11. But those  
 9 employees were subject to the Foreign Service Act of 1980, not the CSRA. Because the  
 10 employees *could* seek relief through the FSA’s review scheme (including for constitutional  
 11 claims on appeal), there was no basis for their unions to do so in district court.

12 In *Ezell*, the plaintiff unions represented employees across the federal government who  
 13 received a “Fork in the Road” email purporting to offer deferred resignation — to stop work  
 14 now, resign later, and get paid between. 2025 WL 470459, at \*1. After concluding the unions  
 15 in any case lacked standing, the district court applied all three *Thunder Basin* factors in one  
 16 paragraph, asserting that the unions’ aggrieved members — who were not exclusively  
 17 probationary — could bring claims through the CSRA’s processes. *Id.* at \*2. Not so here.

18 Finally, in *National Treasury*, the plaintiff unions (none overlapping with ours)  
 19 represented federal employees who faced termination because of an executive order that  
 20 directed “mass firings through RIFs” in ways violating requirements for RIFs. Am. Compl.  
 21 ¶¶ 9, 31, 38–39, 42–44, 52, *Nat’l Treasury*, No. 25-cv-420 (CRC) (D.D.C. Feb. 17, 2025). “In  
 22 addition,” the unions alleged that “OPM has contacted agencies to direct them to terminate  
 23 their probation[ers],” and that “OPM invited [2.2 million employees] to opt into a deferred  
 24 resignation program.” *Id.* ¶¶ 53–62, 63–68. These allegations boiled down to two claims:  
 25 That the “mass firing of employees and the attempt to force resignations across the federal  
 26 civilian workforce [I] violate separation of powers principles” and “[II] the [APA] by  
 27 implementing RIFs contrary to regulations.” *Id.* at Count I, II. In its order applying *Thunder*  
 28 *Basin*, the district court emphasized the FLRA’s and MSPB’s experience in labor relations and

1 complex reduction-in-force provisions. 2025 WL 561080, at \*8 & n.5. Because some claims  
2 could go forward through one or both schemes (the order did not specify which claims or  
3 where), and because constitutional claims could be asserted on appeal, channeling the claims  
4 into CSRA review did not foreclose judicial recourse. *Id.* at \*7. Not here. As above, our case  
5 does not turn on the intricacies of RIFs, nor take on *non-probationers'* terminations. In our  
6 case, the alleged wrongs — of sweeping separations-of-powers violations and generic APA  
7 rulemaking violations — will go without judicial recourse if not brought in district court.

8 That said, this order is not the first to decide district courts have subject-matter  
9 jurisdiction to hear claims related to the same OPM directive to terminate probationary  
10 employees. In *Maryland v. United States Department of Agriculture*, state governments  
11 complained of the federal government's failure to notify them before probationers' mass  
12 terminations, as RIF provisions oblige. Civ. No. JKB-25-0748, 2025 WL 800216, at \*3 (D.  
13 Md. Mar. 13, 2025) (Judge James Bredar), *appeal docketed*, No. 25-1248 (4th Cir. Mar. 17,  
14 2025). The district court concluded that the CSRA provided no prospect for judicial recourse,  
15 and thus that “the CSRA does not preclude this Court’s jurisdiction.” *Id.* at \*15. For some of  
16 the same reasons (and for some different ones, above), this Court determines the same is  
17 ultimately true here for the public-sector unions’ claims.

18 \* \* \*

19 The foregoing is dispositive. It is unnecessary to reach the further question whether any  
20 impairment by the president of the OSC, MSPB, or FLRA — or argument by the government  
21 attacking the constitutionality of the OSC, MSPB, and FLRA in its other pending cases —  
22 provides a further basis for subject-matter jurisdiction in the district court for the claims in this  
23 case.<sup>2</sup>

24  
25 <sup>2</sup> The CSRA’s review channels are being restrained. *As for the OSC*, Special Counsel Hampton  
26 Dellinger was fired by the president on February 7, 2025 — about a week before the OPM’s  
27 phone calls with agency heads concerning mass terminations. Dellinger took to district court and  
28 on summary judgment won an injunction to remain in his post but resigned following the appeals  
court’s stay pending appeal. The new special counsel, Secretary of Veterans Affairs Doug  
Collins, retains both posts. *As for the MSPB*, three days after firing Special Counsel Dellinger, the  
President fired MSPB Chair Cathy Harris, reducing the number of presiding board members to  
just one — below the quorum to render final decisions. Chair Harris, like Special Counsel

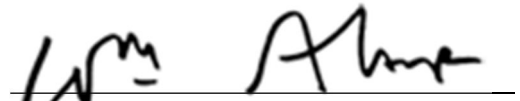
1 All three *Thunder Basin* factors counsel that the public-sector unions’ claims are not of  
2 the kind Congress intended to be reviewed through the CSRA. As in *Free Enterprise Fund*,  
3 561 U.S. at 489, “we presume that Congress does not intend to limit” its command: The  
4 district court “shall have original jurisdiction.” 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 The district court has subject-matter jurisdiction to hear and decide the public-sector  
7 union plaintiffs’ claims. It also has subject-matter jurisdiction to hear and decide the  
8 organizational plaintiffs’ claims for the reasons set out before (TRO Mem. 12–13).

9  
10 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

11  
12 Dated: March 24, 2025.

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15 WILLIAM ALSUP  
16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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26 Dellinger, won permanent injunctive relief in the district court but now faces possible vacatur  
27 pending appeal. This would not be the first time that the MSPB’s ability to provide relief was  
28 disabled. From January 7, 2017 to March 3, 2022, the MSPB “could not decide any petitions for  
review or other headquarters cases requiring [MSPB board] action because it did not have a  
quorum of members,” creating a backlog of 3,793 cases. MSPB Press Release (Oct. 1, 2024),  
[https://www.mspb.gov/publicaffairs/press\\_releases/MSPB\\_Provides\\_Update\\_on\\_Inherited\\_Invent\\_ory.pdf](https://www.mspb.gov/publicaffairs/press_releases/MSPB_Provides_Update_on_Inherited_Invent_ory.pdf). *As for the FLRA*, also on February 10, the President fired FLRA Chair Susan Tsui  
Grundmann. She also won injunctive relief against her removal, and “the government has not yet  
appealed the court’s order” (Defs.’ Supp. Br. 8).

United States District Court  
Northern District of California