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12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
13 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
14 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

15 AMERICAN FEDERATION OF  
16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO  
17 (AFGE); AFGE LOCAL 1236; AFGE LOCAL  
18 3172; AMERICAN FEDERATION OF  
19 STATE COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL  
20 EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO

21 Plaintiffs,

22 v.

23 UNITED STATES OFFICE OF  
24 MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET;  
25 RUSSELL VOUGHT, in his official capacity  
26 as Director of U.S. Office of Management and  
27 Budget; UNITED STATES OFFICE OF  
28 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT;  
SCOTT KUPOR, in his official capacity as  
Director of the U.S. Office of Personnel  
Management; UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE;  
BROOKE ROLLINS, in her official capacity  
as Secretary of the U.S. Department of

Case No. 3:25-cv-08302-VC

**AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR  
DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE  
RELIEF**

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT  
CASE

1 Agriculture; UNITED STATES  
2 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE;  
3 HOWARD LUTNICK, in his official capacity  
4 as Secretary of the U.S. Department of  
5 Commerce; UNITED STATES  
6 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE; PETE  
7 HEGSETH, in his official capacity as  
8 Secretary of the U.S. Department of Defense;  
9 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
10 EDUCATION; LINDA McMAHON, in her  
11 official capacity as Secretary of the U.S.  
12 Department of Education; UNITED STATES  
13 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY; CHRIS  
14 WRIGHT, in his official capacity as Secretary  
15 of the U.S. Department of Energy; UNITED  
16 STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND  
17 HUMAN SERVICES; ROBERT F.  
18 KENNEDY JR., in his official capacity as  
19 Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health  
20 and Human Services; UNITED STATES  
21 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND  
22 SECURITY; KRISTI NOEM, in her official  
23 capacity as Secretary of the U.S. Department  
24 of Homeland Security; UNITED STATES  
25 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND  
26 URBAN DEVELOPMENT; SCOTT  
27 TURNER, in his official capacity as Secretary  
28 of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban  
Development; UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE; PAM BONDI,  
in her official capacity as Attorney General of  
the U.S. Department of Justice; UNITED  
STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE  
INTERIOR; DOUG BURGUM, in his official  
capacity as Secretary of the U.S. Department  
of the Interior; UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR; LORI  
CHAVEZ-DEREMER, in her official capacity  
as Secretary of the U.S. Department of Labor;  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
STATE; MARCO RUBIO, in his official  
capacity as Secretary of the U.S. Department  
of State; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
OF TREASURY; SCOTT BESSENT, in his  
official capacity as Secretary of U.S.  
Department of Treasury; UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION;  
SEAN DUFFY, in his official capacity as

1 Secretary for the U.S. Department of  
2 Transportation; UNITED STATES  
3 DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS;  
4 DOUG COLLINS, in his official capacity as  
5 Secretary of Veterans Affairs; CONSUMER  
6 PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION; PETER  
7 FELDMAN, in his official capacity as Acting  
8 Chairman of the U.S. Consumer Product  
9 Safety Commission; UNITED STATES  
10 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
11 AGENCY; LEE ZELDIN, in his official  
12 capacity as Administrator of U.S.  
13 Environmental Protection Agency; EQUAL  
14 EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY  
15 COMMISSION; ANDREA LUCAS, in her  
16 official capacity as Acting Chair of the Equal  
17 Employment Opportunity Commission;  
18 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION;  
19 ANDREW N. FERGUSON, in his official  
20 capacity as the Chairman of the Federal Trade  
21 Commission; UNITED STATES GENERAL  
22 SERVICES ADMINISTRATION; MICHAEL  
23 RIGAS, in his official capacity as Acting  
24 Administrator for U.S. General Services  
25 Administration; INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM  
26 AND LIBRARY SERVICES; KEITH E.  
27 SONDERLING, in his official capacity as  
28 Acting Director of the Institute of Museum and  
Library Services; NATIONAL  
AERONAUTICS AND SPACE  
ADMINISTRATION; SEAN DUFFY, in his  
official capacity as Acting Administrator for  
the National Aeronautics and Space  
Administration; NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION;  
MARCO RUBIO, in his official capacity as  
Acting Archivist of the United States;  
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE  
ARTS; MARY ANNE CARTER, in her  
official capacity as Acting Chair of the  
National Endowment for the Arts;  
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE  
HUMANITIES; MICHAEL MCDONALD, in  
his official capacity as Acting Chairman for  
the National Endowment for the Humanities;  
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART; Kaywin  
Feldman, in her official capacity as Director of  
the National Gallery of Art; NATIONAL

1 SCIENCE FOUNDATION; BRIAN STONE,  
2 in his official capacity as Acting Director of  
3 the National Science Foundation; NATIONAL  
4 TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD;  
5 JENNIFER L. HOMENDY, in her official  
6 capacity as Chairwoman of the National  
7 Transportation Safety Board; NUCLEAR  
8 REGULATORY COMMISSION; David A.  
9 Wright, in his official capacity as Chairman of  
10 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; UNITED  
11 STATES SMALL BUSINESS  
12 ADMINISTRATION; KELLY LOEFFLER,  
13 in her official capacity as Administrator of the  
14 U.S. Small Business Administration;  
15 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION; LONNIE G.  
16 BUNCH III, in his official capacity as  
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution;  
UNITED STATES SOCIAL SECURITY  
ADMINISTRATION; FRANK BISIGNANO,  
in his official capacity as Commissioner of the  
U.S. Social Security Administration; UNITED  
STATES INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT FINANCE  
CORPORATION; DEV JAGADESAN, in his  
official capacity as Acting Chief Executive  
Officer of the U.S. International Development  
Finance Corporation

17 Defendants.

## INTRODUCTION

1. As the nation headed toward a federal government shutdown on October 1, 2025, in an effort to pressure members of Congress to agree to the Donald J. Trump administration's legislative demands, the administration threatened to inflict punishment on, and further traumatize, federal employees throughout the nation.

2. Existing law provides for a temporary federal government shutdown in the event that Congress does not adopt appropriations legislation by the end of the Fiscal Year.

3. When shutdowns have occurred in the past, and pursuant to federal law, federal employees have been assigned into two categories: "excepted" employees, who continue working during the shutdown but are not paid until appropriations resume; and "non-excepted" employees who are furloughed during a shutdown and receive back pay after a shutdown ends.

4. Despite this well-established practice, the Trump administration has made unlawful threats to dismantle essential federal services and functions provided by federal personnel, deviating from historic practice and violating applicable laws, if a shutdown occurred.

5. Thus, on Wednesday, September 24, 2025, the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") issued a memorandum threatening that if "congressional Democrats" do not agree to the administration's demands, and the federal government shuts down, there will be mass firings of federal employees.

6. The OMB memorandum takes the legally unsupportable position that a temporary interruption of appropriations eliminates the statutory requirement for all unfunded government programs and directs all federal agencies to "use this opportunity" to consider reductions in force ("RIFs") for any programs for which the funding has lapsed and that are not priorities of the President.

7. Then, on Sunday, September 28, 2028, the Trump administration doubled down on its illegal activity, as OMB and the Office of Personnel Management ("OPM") told agencies that federal employees could work during the shutdown in order to effectuate these RIFs. But this directive is

1 contrary to federal law, because carrying out RIFs is plainly not a permitted (or “excepted”) function  
2 that can lawfully continue during a shutdown.

3 8. The threat of massive layoffs was repeated and reinforced the day before the shutdown  
4 began by the White House press secretary who, when asked whether there will be mass layoffs of  
5 federal employees, answered, “There will be if Democrats don’t keep the government open.”

6 9. The threats have now become a reality. On October 1, 2025, the government  
7 shutdown began. Since that time, OMB, OPM, and the federal agencies have moved forward to  
8 begin implementing this unlawful scheme to engage in mass layoffs of federal employees during the  
9 shutdown. This implementation has meant that, as directed by OMB and OPM, agency employees  
10 who are forbidden by federal law to work during the shutdown have performed work to prepare  
11 widespread RIF notices that will be issued imminently (as early as Monday, October 6, 2025),  
12 according to public announcements by President Trump and other federal officials.

13 10. These actions are contrary to law and arbitrary and capricious, and the cynical use of  
14 federal employees as a pawn in Congressional deliberations should be declared unlawful and  
15 enjoined by this Court.

### 16 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

17 11. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331.

18 12. Venue is appropriate in this district under 28 U.S.C. §1391(e). Plaintiffs AFGE,  
19 AFGE Local 1236, AFGE Local 3172, and AFSCME represent federal, state, and/or local  
20 government employees whose place of employment is within the Northern District of California.

21 13. Intradistrict assignment is appropriate in the San Francisco/Oakland division of this  
22 Court.

### 23 PARTIES

24 14. Plaintiff AFGE is a labor organization and unincorporated association headquartered at  
25 80 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. AFGE, the largest union of federal employees, represents  
26 approximately 800,000 federal civilian employees through its affiliated councils and locals at 192  
27 Departments, agencies and sub-agencies of the federal government (including certain Federal Agency  
28

1 Defendants named herein), and in every state in the United States. AFGE has more than 17,000  
2 members in California and represents tens of thousands of other federal employees in the state.

3 15. Plaintiff AFSCME is a labor organization and unincorporated association  
4 headquartered at 1625 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. AFSCME is the largest trade union  
5 of public employees in the United States, with 1.4 million members organized into approximately  
6 3,400 local unions, 58 councils and affiliates in 46 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.  
7 AFSCME members include nurses, corrections officers, child care providers, emergency medical  
8 technicians, sanitation workers, school bus drivers, civil engineers, policy analysts, and more, all with  
9 one thing in common: a dedication to making our communities stronger, healthier, and safer.  
10 AFSCME represents federal civilian employees in numerous agencies and departments across the  
11 federal government (including certain Federal Agency Defendants named herein), and state and local  
12 government employees who rely on the services of the federal government every day.

13 16. Plaintiff AFGE Local 1236 is a labor organization and unincorporated association  
14 headquartered in San Francisco, California. AFGE Local 1236 represents approximately 74 attorney-  
15 advisors at Environmental Protection Agency Region 9 Headquarters in San Francisco, California,  
16 and EPA's National Center for Radiation Field Operations in Las Vegas, Nevada.

17 17. Plaintiff AFGE Local 3172 is a labor organization and unincorporated association  
18 headquartered in Pacifica, California. AFGE Local 3172 represents approximately 1,600 employees  
19 at SSA field offices in California and Nevada. Those employees work in positions including Claims  
20 Services Representatives, Claims Specialists, Technical Experts, and other administrative and  
21 facilities staff.

22 18. Defendant Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") is a federal agency  
23 headquartered in Washington, D.C. OMB is a federal agency within the meaning of the  
24 Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), 5 U.S.C. §551(1).

25 19. Defendant Russell Vought is the Director of OMB and is sued in his official capacity.

26 20. Office of Personnel Management ("OPM") is a federal agency headquartered in  
27 Washington, D.C. OPM is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C. §551(1).

21. Defendant Scott Kuper is the Director of OPM and is sued in his official capacity.

22. The following federal departments and agencies, including their agency heads, may be referred to collectively herein as “Federal Agency Defendants.” For purposes of this Amended Complaint, the Federal Agency Defendants do not include Defendants OMB or OPM, which will be specifically identified. The Federal Agency Defendants are sued for their own unlawful conduct and also pursuant to Rule 19 for purposes of effectuating complete relief as to Claims against OMB, OPM, and their agency heads.

23. Defendant United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA” or “Agriculture”) is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. USDA is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

24. Defendant Brooke Rollins is the Secretary of Agriculture and is sued in her official capacity.

25. Defendant United States Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. Commerce is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

26. Defendant Howard Lutnick is the Secretary of Commerce and is sued in his official capacity.

27. Defendant United States Department of Defense (“DoD” or “Defense”) is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. Defense is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

28. Defendant Pete Hegseth is the Secretary of Defense and is sued in his official capacity.

29. Defendant United States Department of Education (“Education”) is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. The U.S. Department of Education is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

30. Defendant Linda McMahon is the Secretary of Education and is sued in her official capacity.



1           31. Defendant United States Department of Energy (“Energy”) is a federal agency  
2 headquartered in Washington, D.C. Energy is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
3 U.S.C. § 551(1).

4           32. Defendant Chris Wright is the Secretary of Energy and is sued in his official capacity.

5           33. Defendant United States Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”) is a  
6 federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. HHS is a federal agency within the meaning of  
7 the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

8           34. Defendant Robert F. Kennedy Jr. is the Secretary of HHS and is sued in his official  
9 capacity.

10          35. Defendant United States Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) is a federal  
11 agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. DHS is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA,  
12 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

13          36. Defendant Kristi Noem is the Secretary of DHS and is sued in her official capacity.

14          37. Defendant United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) is  
15 a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. HUD is a federal agency within the meaning of  
16 the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

17          38. Defendant Scott Turner is the Secretary of HUD and is sued in his official capacity.

18          39. Defendant United States Department of Justice (“DOJ”) is a federal agency  
19 headquartered in Washington, D.C. DOJ is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C.  
20 § 551(1).

21          40. Defendant Pam Bondi is the Attorney General and is sued in her official capacity.

22          41. Defendant United States Department of the Interior (“DoI” or “Interior”) is a federal  
23 agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. Interior is a federal agency within the meaning of the  
24 APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

25          42. Defendant Doug Burgum is the Secretary of the Interior and is sued in his official  
26 capacity.

1           43. Defendant United States Department of Labor (“DOL”) is a federal agency  
2 headquartered in Washington, D.C. DOL is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
3 U.S.C. § 551(1).

4           44. Defendant Lori Chavez-DeRemer is the Secretary of Labor and is sued in her official  
5 capacity.

6           45. Defendant United States Department of State (“State”) is a federal agency  
7 headquartered in Washington, D.C. State is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
8 U.S.C. § 551(1).

9           46. Defendant Marco Rubio is the Secretary of State and is sued in his official capacity.

10          47. Defendant United States Department of Treasury (“Treasury”) is a federal agency  
11 headquartered in Washington, D.C. Treasury is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
12 U.S.C. § 551(1).

13          48. Defendant Scott Bessent is the Secretary of Treasury and is sued in his official  
14 capacity.

15          49. Defendant United States Department of Transportation (“DOT”) is a federal agency  
16 headquartered in Washington, D.C. DOT is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
17 U.S.C. § 551(1).

18          50. Defendant Sean Duffy is the Secretary of Transportation and is sued in his official  
19 capacity.

20          51. Defendant United States Department of Veterans Affairs (“the VA”) is a federal  
21 agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. The VA is a federal agency within the meaning of the  
22 APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

23          52. Defendant Doug Collins is the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and is sued in his official  
24 capacity.

25          53. Defendant Consumer Product Safety Commission (“CPSC”) is a federal agency  
26 headquartered in Bethesda, Maryland. CPSC is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
27 U.S.C. § 551(1).

1           54. Defendant Peter Feldman is the Acting Chairperson of the CPSC and is sued in his  
2 official capacity.

3           55. Defendant United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) is a federal  
4 agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. EPA is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

6           56. Defendant Lee Zeldin is the EPA Administrator and is sued in his official capacity.

7           57. Defendant Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) is a federal agency  
8 headquartered in Washington, D.C. EEOC is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
9 U.S.C. § 551(1).

10          58. Defendant Andrea Lucas is the EEOC Acting Chair and is sued in her official capacity.

11          59. Defendant Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) is a federal agency headquartered in  
12 Washington, D.C. FTC is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

13          60. Defendant Andrew N. Ferguson is the FTC Chairman.

14          61. Defendant United States General Services Administration (“GSA”) is a federal agency  
15 headquartered in Washington, D.C. GSA is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
16 U.S.C. § 551(1).

17          62. Defendant Michael Rigas is the GSA Acting Administrator and is sued in his official  
18 capacity.

19          63. Defendant Institute of Museum and Library Services (“IMLS”) is a federal agency  
20 headquartered in Washington, D.C. IMLS is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
21 U.S.C. § 551(1).

22          64. Defendant Keith E. Sonderling is the Acting Director of IMLS and is sued in his  
23 official capacity.

24          65. Defendant National Aeronautics and Space Administration (“NASA”) is a federal  
25 agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. NASA is a federal agency within the meaning of the  
26 APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

1           66. Defendant Sean Duffy is the Acting Administrator for NASA and is sued in his official  
2 capacity.

3           67. Defendant National Archives and Records Administration (“NARA”) is a federal  
4 agency headquartered in College Park, Maryland. NARA is a federal agency within the meaning of  
5 the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

6           68. Defendant Marco Rubio is the Acting Archivist of NARA and is sued in his official  
7 capacity.

8           69. Defendant National Endowment for the Arts (“NEA”) is a federal agency  
9 headquartered in Washington, D.C. NEA is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
10 U.S.C. § 551(1).

11           70. Defendant Mary Anne Carter is the Acting Chair of the National Endowment for the  
12 Arts and is sued in her official capacity.

13           71. Defendant National Endowment for the Humanities (“NEH”) is a federal agency  
14 headquartered in Washington, D.C. NEH is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
15 U.S.C. § 551(1).

16           72. Defendant Michael McDonald is the Acting Chairman of NEH and is sued in his  
17 official capacity.

18           73. Defendant National Gallery of Art (“NGA”) is a federal agency headquartered in  
19 Washington, D.C. NGA is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

20           74. Defendant Kaywin Feldman is the Director of NGA and is sued in her official  
21 capacity.

22           75. Defendant National Science Foundation (“NSF”) is a federal agency headquartered in  
23 Alexandria, Virginia. NSF is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

24           76. Defendant Brian Stone is the Acting Director of the NSF and is sued in his official  
25 capacity.

1           77. Defendant National Transportation Safety Board (“NTSB”) is a federal agency  
2 headquartered in Washington, D.C. NTSB is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
3 U.S.C. § 551(1).

4           78. Defendant Jennifer L. Homendy is the Chair of the NTSB and is sued in her official  
5 capacity.

6           79. Defendant Nuclear Regulatory Commission (“NRC”) is a federal agency  
7 headquartered in Rockville, Maryland. NRC is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
8 U.S.C. § 551(1).

9           80. Defendant David A. Wright is the Chair of the NRC and is sued in his official capacity.

10          81. Defendant United States Small Business Administration (“SBA”) is a federal agency  
11 headquartered in Washington, D.C. SBA is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C.  
12 § 551(1).

13          82. Defendant Kelly Loeffler is the Administrator of the SBA and is sued in her official  
14 capacity.

15          83. Defendant Smithsonian Institution (“Smithsonian”) is a federal agency headquartered  
16 in Washington, D.C. Smithsonian is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C. §  
17 551(1).

18          84. Defendant Lonnie G. Bunch III is the Secretary of the Smithsonian and is sued in his  
19 official capacity.

20          85. Defendant United States Social Security Administration (“SSA”) is a federal agency  
21 headquartered in Baltimore, Maryland. SSA is a federal agency within the meaning of the APA, 5  
22 U.S.C. § 551(1).

23          86. Defendant Frank Bisignano is the Commissioner of the SSA and is sued in his official  
24 capacity.

25          87. Defendant United States International Development Finance Corporation (“DFC”) is a  
26 federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. DFC is a federal agency within the meaning of  
27 the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

88. Defendant Dev Jagadesan is the DFC Acting Chief Executive Officer and is sued in his official capacity.

### FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

#### I. The Executive's Prior Actions to Order Large-Scale RIFs

89. Since taking office, President Donald J. Trump has enlisted the OMB as well as other agencies and officials of the federal government in a wide-ranging plan to dramatically reduce the size of the federal workforce, including through unlawful means.

90. Defendant Vought has made clear that the arbitrary, cruel, and punitive manner in which this plan has been implemented is part of the objective. As he stated in speeches before officially joining the Trump administration: "We want the bureaucrats" (referring to federal employees) "to be traumatically affected." "When they wake up in the morning," he stated, "we want them to not want to go to work because they are increasingly viewed as the villains... We want to put them in trauma."<sup>1</sup>

91. On January 20, 2025, the President created "United States DOGE Service" ("DOGE Service" or "USDS") to engage in his project of radically transforming the size and scope of the federal government. Exec. Order No. 14158, 90 Fed. Reg. 8441 (Jan. 20, 2025) (Establishing and Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency"). That Order reorganized and renamed the U.S. Digital Service as DOGE. *Id.* The President's January 20 Order "further established within USDS ... a temporary organization known as the 'U.S. DOGE Service Temporary Organization' ... headed by the [DOGE] Administrator and ... dedicated to advancing the President's 18-month DOGE agenda" and "DOGE Teams" embedded at each agency and jointly appointed by DOGE and the agency head. *Id.* The Administration has never made public the "18-month DOGE agenda" for the federal government. *Id.*

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<sup>1</sup> Molly Redden, Andy Kroll, Nick Surgey, 'Put them in trauma': Inside a key MAGA leader's plans for a new Trump agenda, Government Executive (Oct. 28, 2024), <https://www.govexec.com/management/2024/10/inside-key-maga-leaders-plans-new-trump-agenda/400607/>.

1           92. On January 20, 2025, the President also issued a Presidential Memorandum imposing  
 2 a government-wide hiring freeze on all federal agencies, with limited exceptions. The White House:  
 3 *Presidential Actions: Hiring Freeze* (Jan. 20, 2025).<sup>2</sup> The President generally ordered: “this freeze  
 4 applies to all executive departments and agencies regardless of their sources of operational and  
 5 programmatic funding.” *Id.* The President then ordered DOGE, OMB, and OPM to create a plan to  
 6 reduce the size of the federal government. *Id.* (“Within 90 days of the date of this memorandum, the  
 7 Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), in consultation with the Director of OPM  
 8 and the Administrator of the United States DOGE Service (USDS), shall submit a plan to reduce the  
 9 size of the Federal Government’s workforce through efficiency improvements and attrition.”).

10           93. The President issued numerous other directives aimed at furthering the goals of  
 11 transformation of the government and federal employment according to his vision, at each step  
 12 enlisting the aid of OPM, OMB and/or USDS to implement his directives. *See* Exec. Order No.  
 13 14151, 90 Fed. Reg. 8339 (Jan. 20, 2025) (Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs  
 14 and Preferencing) (OMB and OPM); Exec. Order No. 14170, 90 Fed. Reg. 8621 (Jan. 20, 2025)  
 15 (Reforming the Federal Hiring Process and Restoring Merit to Government Service) (OMB, OPM,  
 16 USDS, working with “the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy”); Exec. Order No. 14171,  
 17 90 Fed. Reg. 8625 (Jan. 20, 2025) (Restoring Accountability to Policy-Influencing Positions Within  
 18 the Federal Workforce) (OPM); Exec. Order No. 14173, 90 Fed. Reg. 8633 (Jan. 21, 2025) (Ending  
 19 Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity) (OMB); Exec. Order No. 14210, 90  
 20 Fed. Reg. 9669 (Feb. 11, 2025) (Implementing the President’s “Department of Government  
 21 Efficiency” Workforce Optimization Initiative) (OMB, OPM, and USDS).

22           94. In the President’s own words: “It is the policy of my Administration ... to commence  
 23 the deconstruction of the overbearing and burdensome administrative state.” Exec. Order No. 14219,  
 24 90 Fed. Reg. 10583 (Feb. 19, 2025) (Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President’s  
 25 “Department of Government Efficiency” Deregulatory Initiative) (enlisting USDS and OMB); *see*  
 26 *also* Exec. Order No. 14222, 90 Fed. Reg. 11095 (Feb. 26, 2025) (Implementing the President’s

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27  
 28 <sup>2</sup> Available at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/hiring-freeze/>.  
 AMENDED COMPLAINT, No. 3:25-cv-08302-VC

1 Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative: enlisting USDS in “a  
2 transformation in Federal spending”).

3 95. The President also eliminated certain agencies with the following proclamation:

4 It is the policy of my Administration to dramatically reduce the size of the Federal  
5 Government, while increasing its accountability to the American people. This order  
6 commences a reduction in the elements of the Federal bureaucracy that the President  
7 has determined are unnecessary. Reducing the size of the Federal Government will  
minimize Government waste and abuse, reduce inflation, and promote American  
freedom and innovation.

8 Exec. Order No. 14217, 90 Fed. Reg. 10577 (Feb. 19, 2025) (Commencing the Reduction of the  
9 Federal Bureaucracy) (enlisting OMB and OPM to eliminate the Presidio Trust; the Inter-American  
10 Foundation; the United States African Development Foundation; and the United States Institute of  
11 Peace).

12 96. The President further enlisted OMB to “reduce the performance” of the following  
13 agencies to “the minimum presence and function required by law”: the Federal Mediation and  
14 Conciliation Service; the United States Agency for Global Media; the Woodrow Wilson International  
15 Center for Scholars in the Smithsonian Institution; the Institute of Museum and Library Services; the  
16 United States Interagency Council on Homelessness; the Community Development Financial  
17 Institutions Fund; and the Minority Business Development Agency. Exec. Order No. 14238, 90 Fed.  
18 Reg. 13043 (Mar. 14, 2025) (Continuing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy). The President  
19 explained: “This order continues the reduction in the elements of the Federal bureaucracy that the  
20 President has determined are unnecessary.” *Id.*

21 97. The President also ordered the “closure” of the United States Department of Education  
22 and transfer of certain functions to other agencies. Exec. Order No. 14242, 90 Fed. Reg. 13679 (Mar.  
23 20, 2025) (Improving Education Outcomes by Empowering Parents, States, and Communities). The  
24 President likewise closed the United States Agency for International Development, firing nearly all of  
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1 its staff, and subsumed what remained into the State Department,<sup>3</sup> as well as shuttered the Consumer  
2 Financial Protection Bureau, attempting to fire nearly all of its staff as well.<sup>4</sup>

3 98. The Trump administration has taken a series of other actions aimed at deconstructing  
4 and drastically reducing the size of the federal government, including numerous “voluntary”  
5 resignation programs beginning in January 2025 with the federal government-wide “Fork in the  
6 Road” deferred resignation program and continuing to the present day in various agencies and under  
7 various names; the unlawful termination of probationary employees nationwide in February 2025; the  
8 placement of employees throughout the federal government on administrative leave for a variety of  
9 reasons; and wide-scale RIFs in tens of federal agencies including tens of thousands of employees at  
10 the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services (“HHS”), Housing and Urban Development  
11 (“HUD”), Labor, and State, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency and Small Business  
12 Administration.

13 99. In many cases, the federal government has recognized the need to reinstate or rehire  
14 federal employees who were previously RIFed or whose resignations were previously accepted. For  
15 example, the Internal Revenue Service reduced its workforce by tens of thousands of employees  
16 during the first half of 2025 but after realizing the consequences of the depletion of essential  
17 personnel has now begun rescinding deferred resignation offers.<sup>5</sup> After terminating 10,000  
18 employees, HHS similarly reinstated essential employees at the Centers for Disease Control and  
19 National Institutes of Health, acknowledging “we were not able to perform our job” without them.<sup>6</sup>

20  
21 <sup>3</sup> Stewart Patrick, *Trump’s Move to Gut USAID Reveals the Crux of His Foreign Policy*,  
22 Carnegie Endowment for Int’l Peace (Feb. 4, 2025),  
<https://carnegieendowment.org/emissary/2025/02/usaaid-trump-foreign-aid-policy-why/>.

23 <sup>4</sup> Hugh Son and Daniel Arkin, *Trump administration and Musk’s DOGE plan to fire nearly*  
24 *all CFPB staff and wind down agency, employees say*, NBC News (Feb. 28, 2025),  
<https://www.nbcnews.com/business/business-news/trump-administration-musks-doge-plan-fire-cfpb-staff-close-agency-rcna194217>.

25 <sup>5</sup> Natalia Alms & Eric Katz, *IRS is canceling its layoff plans, will ask some it fired or pushed*  
26 *out to return*, Gov’t Exec. (August 22, 2025), <https://www.govexec.com/workforce/2025/08/irs-canceling-its-layoff-plans-will-ask-some-it-fired-or-pushed-out-return/407620/>.

27 <sup>6</sup> Ahmed Aboulenein, *US health secretary Kennedy says he brought back 722 CDC employees*,

1           100. Many of these RIFs have been implemented pursuant to Executive Order 14210,  
 2 which ordered all federal agencies to “commence[]” a “critical transformation of the Federal  
 3 bureaucracy” for the purported purpose of “eliminating waste, bloat, and insularity.” Exec. Order No.  
 4 14210. The Executive Order applied to all executive departments and agencies,<sup>7</sup> which include  
 5 fifteen executive cabinet-level departments, 5 U.S.C. §101, and hundreds of federal agencies and  
 6 commissions.<sup>8</sup>

7           101. Executive Order 14210 directed these federal agencies to reduce the number of federal  
 8 employees via hiring freezes, hiring/departure ratios, and OMB and DOGE control of agency hiring.  
 9 Exec. Order No. 14210, Sec. 3. It directed all federal agencies to “promptly undertake preparations  
 10 to initiate large-scale reductions in force (RIFs)” and to submit “reorganization plan[s]” to OMB that  
 11 “discuss[es] whether the agency or any of its subcomponents should be eliminated or consolidated.”  
 12 *Id.*

13           102. In making these cuts, the President ordered that “[a]ll offices that perform functions  
 14 not mandated by statute or other law *shall be prioritized* in the RIFs, including,” with limited  
 15 exceptions, the following: “all agency diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives”; “all agency  
 16 initiatives, components, or operations that my Administration suspends or closes”; and “all  
 17 components and employees performing functions not mandated by statute or other law who are not  
 18 typically designated as essential during a lapse in appropriations as provided in the Agency  
 19 Contingency Plans on the Office of Management and Budget website” (“Funding Lapse Plan Staffing  
 20 Levels”). *Id.* (emphasis added).

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 25 <sup>220</sup> *at NIH*, Reuters (June 24, 2025), [https://www.reuters.com/business/healthcare-](https://www.reuters.com/business/healthcare-pharmaceuticals/us-health-secretary-kennedy-says-he-brought-back-722-cdc-employees-220-nih-2025-06-24/)  
 26 [pharmaceuticals/us-health-secretary-kennedy-says-he-brought-back-722-cdc-employees-220-nih-](https://www.reuters.com/business/healthcare-pharmaceuticals/us-health-secretary-kennedy-says-he-brought-back-722-cdc-employees-220-nih-2025-06-24/)  
 27 [2025-06-24/](https://www.reuters.com/business/healthcare-pharmaceuticals/us-health-secretary-kennedy-says-he-brought-back-722-cdc-employees-220-nih-2025-06-24/) (quoting HHS Secretary Robert F. Kennedy Jr.).

28 <sup>7</sup> Exec. Order No. 14210, Sec. 2(a) (citing 44 U.S.C. §3502).

<sup>8</sup> USA Government, *A-Z index of U.S. Government Departments and Agencies*,  
<https://www.usa.gov/agency-index>.

1           103. On February 26, 2025, OMB and OPM issued a Memorandum to Heads of Executive  
2 Departments and Agencies to implement Executive Order 14210.<sup>9</sup> The Memorandum echoed the  
3 President’s purposes in transforming the federal bureaucracy, explaining:

4           The federal government is costly, inefficient, and deeply in debt. At the same time, it  
5 is not producing results for the American public. Instead, tax dollars are being  
6 siphoned off to fund unproductive and unnecessary programs that benefit radical  
interest groups while hurting hard-working American citizens.

7           The American people registered their verdict on the bloated, corrupt federal  
8 bureaucracy on November 5, 2024 by voting for President Trump and his promises to  
sweepingly reform the federal government.

9           *Id* at 1.

10           104. In the February 26 memorandum, OMB and OPM directed federal agencies to comply  
11 with the President’s Executive Order by submitting the “Agency RIF and Reorganization Plans”  
12 (“ARRPs”) required by the Workforce Executive Order to OMB and OPM for “review and  
13 approval”; instructed that those ARRPs “should” include “[a] significant reduction in the number of  
14 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions by eliminating positions that are not required” and that,  
15 “[p]ursuant to the President’s direction, agencies should focus on the maximum elimination of  
16 functions that are not statutorily mandated while driving the highest-quality, most efficient delivery of  
17 their statutorily-required functions.” *Id.* OMB and OPM further directed that agencies “should also,”  
18 among other things, “seek to consolidate areas of the agency organization chart that are duplicative”;  
19 “consolidate management layers where unnecessary layers exist”; and “seek reductions in  
20 components and positions that are non-critical.” *Id.*

21           105. OMB and OPM, in their February 26 memorandum, also directed agencies to work  
22 with USDS in planning required RIFs for non-essential positions, and to use 2019 Funding Lapse  
23 Plan Staffing Levels as the “starting point” for identifying those positions that are “essential.” *Id.*  
24

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<sup>9</sup> Russell T. Vought, Charles Ezell, *Guidance on Agency RIF and Reorganization Plans*  
26 *Requested by Implementing The President’s “Department of Government Efficiency” Workforce*  
27 *Optimization Initiative* (Feb. 26, 2025), [https://www.opm.gov/chcoc/latest-memos/guidance-on-](https://www.opm.gov/chcoc/latest-memos/guidance-on-agency-rif-and-reorganization-plans-requested-by-implementing-the-president-s-department-of-government-efficiency-workforce-optimization-initiative.pdf)  
28 [agency-rif-and-reorganization-plans-requested-by-implementing-the-president-s-department-of-](https://www.opm.gov/chcoc/latest-memos/guidance-on-agency-rif-and-reorganization-plans-requested-by-implementing-the-president-s-department-of-government-efficiency-workforce-optimization-initiative.pdf)  
[government-efficiency-workforce-optimization-initiative.pdf](https://www.opm.gov/chcoc/latest-memos/guidance-on-agency-rif-and-reorganization-plans-requested-by-implementing-the-president-s-department-of-government-efficiency-workforce-optimization-initiative.pdf).

1 And agencies were required to identify, among other things, “[w]hether the agency or any of its  
 2 subcomponents should be eliminated or consolidated” as well as these Funding Lapse Plan Staffing  
 3 Levels:

4 All agency components and employees performing functions not mandated by statute  
 5 or regulation who are not typically designated as essential during a lapse in  
 6 appropriations (because the functions performed by such employees do not fall under  
 an exception to the ADA) using the Agency Contingency Plans submitted to OMB in  
 2019 referenced above.

7 *Id.* Agencies were also instructed to propose a new organization chart and, among other things,  
 8 competitive areas for large-scale RIFs, relocations of agency bureaus and offices, and components  
 9 absorbing functions. *Id.*

10 106. Although the RIF statute and regulations provide that OPM may approve waivers of  
 11 the 60-day notice period only “[w]hen a reduction in force is caused by circumstances not reasonably  
 12 foreseeable,” 5 C.F.R. §351.801; *see also* 5 U.S.C. §3502, the February 26 OMB/OPM memorandum  
 13 also specifically invited agencies to “accelerate” their RIF “timelines” by seeking such waivers.

## 14 **II. OMB and OPM’s Authority**

15 107. Federal agencies are “creatures of statute.” *Nat’l Fed’n of Indep. Bus. v. Dep’t of Lab.*,  
 16 *OSHA*, 595 U.S. 109, 117 (2022). Since the founding of the nation, federal courts have recognized  
 17 that the federal agencies are not created by the President: “To Congress under its legislative power is  
 18 given the establishment of offices ... [and] the determination of their functions and jurisdiction.”  
 19 *Myers v. United States*, 272 U.S. 52, 129 (1926). Congress thus “control[s]” the very “existence of  
 20 executive offices.” *Free Enter. Fund v. Pub. Co. Acct. Oversight Bd.*, 561 U.S. 477, 500 (2010).

21 108. Congress has largely delegated authority, particularly for employment decisions, to the  
 22 heads of each federal agencies (including Federal Agency Defendants), not to the President or to  
 23 OMB. 5 U.S.C. §3101 (“General authority to employ”: “Each Executive agency, military  
 24 department, and the government of the District of Columbia may employ such number of employees  
 25 of the various classes recognized by chapter 51 of this title as Congress may appropriate for from  
 26 year to year.”); *see also*, e.g., 26 U.S.C. §§7803, 7804 (IRS: “the Commissioner of Internal Revenue  
 27 is authorized to employ such number of persons as the Commissioner deems proper for the  
 28

1 administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws, and the Commissioner shall issue all  
2 necessary directions, instructions, orders, and rules applicable to such persons.”).

3 109. OMB and OPM, like other Federal Agency Defendants, are governed by authorizing  
4 statutes. Congress has not granted OMB or OPM the authority to order federal agencies to downsize  
5 or reorganize themselves, to assume final decision-making power by requiring agencies to submit  
6 such plans for approval, or to RIF employees. 31 U.S.C. §§501-507.

7 110. Federal Agency Defendants must exercise their delegated authority for employment  
8 decisions within the confines of other congressional statutes, including those setting forth the  
9 required statutory functions of each agency, and those governing federal employment broadly.

### 10 **III. The Antideficiency Act and Government Shutdowns**

11 111. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 to September 30.

12 112. Agencies and programs in the federal government are funded by Congress in several  
13 different ways. Congress authorizes and controls discretionary funding for many agencies and  
14 programs through annual appropriations acts. Other agencies and programs receive mandatory  
15 funding, including through multi-year appropriations and budget authority provided in and controlled  
16 by other statutes.

17 113. For agencies and programs that rely on discretionary funding, Congress and the  
18 President must enact interim or full-year appropriations by October 1 (or by the expiration of any  
19 continuing resolution (“CR”) providing interim funding), or else the government experiences a  
20 “funding gap” or lapse in appropriations.<sup>10</sup>

21 114. A funding gap that is likely to continue for a full calendar day generally triggers a  
22 government “shutdown,” in which the affected agencies cease most operations pursuant to the  
23 Antideficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. §1341.<sup>11</sup>

24 115. The Antideficiency Act prohibits the government from “mak[ing] or authoriz[ing] an  
25 expenditure or obligation exceeding an amount available in an appropriation or fund for the

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26 <sup>10</sup> Clinton T. Brass et al., Cong. Rsch. Serv., RL34680, *Shutdown of the Federal Government: Causes, Processes, and Effects* (2025), <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/RL34680>.

27 <sup>11</sup> See *id.*

1 expenditure or obligation” and from “involv[ing] either government in a contract or obligation for the  
 2 payment of money before an appropriation is made unless authorized by law.” 31 U.S.C.  
 3 §1341(a)(1)(A)-(B).

4 116. The government is also prohibited from accepting voluntary services for the United  
 5 States, or employing personal services not authorized by law, except in cases of emergency involving  
 6 the safety of human life or the protection of property. 31 U.S.C. §1342.

7 117. Longstanding opinions from the Department of Justice have analyzed “the various  
 8 exceptions in the Antideficiency Act that permit some continuing government functions” during a  
 9 shutdown. *Gov’t Operations In the Event of a Lapse in Appropriations*, 1995 WL 17216091, at \*3  
 10 (Aug. 16, 1995) (“1995 OLC Op.”) (citing *Auth. for the Continuance of Gov’t Functions During a*  
 11 *Temp. Lapse in Appropriations*, 43 Op. Att’y Gen. 293 (Jan. 16, 1981) (“1981 AG Op.”)). As these  
 12 opinions explain, Congress has created five narrow categories of exceptions to the Act.

13 118. First, government functions that operate under multi-year or indefinite appropriations,  
 14 including Social Security payments, are not affected, as the funding for these programs does not lapse  
 15 if Congress and the President fail to enact an annual appropriations act., and thus spending those  
 16 funds does not violate the Antideficiency Act. *1995 OLC Op.* at \*3.<sup>12</sup>

17 119. Second, Congress has expressly authorized certain “agencies to enter into contracts or  
 18 to borrow funds to accomplish some of their functions,” such as the Department of Defense authority  
 19 to contract for necessary clothing, food, and supplies without an appropriation. *Id.* The  
 20 Antideficiency Act does not apply to specific activities authorized by law where there is evidence in  
 21 the statute that Congress intends the funding to continue despite a lapse in appropriations. *Id.*

22 120. Third, “the Antideficiency Act contemplates that a limited number of government  
 23 functions funded through annual appropriations must otherwise continue” during a shutdown because  
 24 they are necessary to other activities expressly required by Congress. *Id.* This exception, known as  
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26 <sup>12</sup> Activities that have funds available are often referred to as “exempted” from a lapse in  
 27 appropriations rather than “excepted.” See US Environmental Protection Agency Contingency Plan  
 28 For Shutdown at 4 (March 10, 2025), [https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-03/epa\\_contingency\\_plan\\_2025\\_march.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2025-03/epa_contingency_plan_2025_march.pdf) (“EPA Shutdown Plan”).

1 the “necessary implication” exception, includes, for instance, check-writing functions for Social  
 2 Security payments (because such payments are not subject to annual appropriations and continue  
 3 during a lapse), as well as “those minimal obligations necessary to closing [the] agency.” *Id.*  
 4 (quotation omitted).

5 121. Fourth, as a matter of constitutional avoidance, DOJ has recognized an exception to  
 6 the Antideficiency Act for “functions instrumental in the discharge of the President’s constitutional  
 7 powers.” *Id.* at \*4.

8 122. Finally, the express terms of 31 U.S.C. §1342 allow an exception for services provided  
 9 in “emergencies involving the safety of human life or the protection of property,” but that exception  
 10 “does not include ongoing, regular functions of government the suspension of which would not  
 11 imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property.” As explained in the 1995  
 12 OLC Opinion analyzing the text and history of this provision, Congress intended this language to  
 13 “prohibit[] overly expansive interpretations of the ‘emergency’ exception.” 1995 OLC Op. at \*6.  
 14 The exception requires both “some reasonable and articulable connection between the function to be  
 15 performed and the safety of human life or the protection of property” and “some reasonable  
 16 likelihood that the safety of human life or the protection of property would be compromised” in some  
 17 significant degree, by delay in performance of the function. *Id.* (quoting 1981 AG Op.) (revising the  
 18 1981 Opinion slightly in light of new amendments).

19 123. Federal employees who violate the Antideficiency Act are subject to adverse personnel  
 20 actions and to administrative and penal sanctions. 31 U.S.C. §§1349, 1350.

21 124. To comply with the Antideficiency Act in the event of a lapse in appropriations,  
 22 agencies prepare “shutdown plans” or “lapse plans” that describe the process for shutting down  
 23 affected programs.<sup>13</sup> These plans identify the employees excepted from furlough under the  
 24

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25 <sup>13</sup> OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget §124 (July  
 26 2024), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/a11.pdf>; *see, e.g.*, EPA Shutdown  
 27 Plan at 4-5, 10-15; U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, Shutdown Plan: Contingency Plan for  
 28 Periods of Lapsed Appropriations at 2, 3, 9 (updated March 11, 2025),  
[https://www.mspb.gov/MSPB\\_Shutdown\\_Plan\\_3.11.2025.pdf](https://www.mspb.gov/MSPB_Shutdown_Plan_3.11.2025.pdf) (“MSPB Shutdown Plan”).



1 Antideficiency Act, and specify under which of the categories of exceptions identified by DOJ each  
2 employee qualifies.<sup>14</sup>

3 125. The length of a shutdown depends on how quickly Congress and the President are able  
4 to enact an interim or full-year appropriations act. Although some shutdowns are very brief, others  
5 have lasted for several weeks, with the longest beginning on December 21, 2018 and lasting 35  
6 days.<sup>15</sup>

7 126. Following that shutdown, in 2019, President Trump signed into law the Government  
8 Employee Fair Treatment Act, requiring that federal employees “furloughed as a result of a covered  
9 lapse in appropriations shall be paid for the period of the lapse in appropriations, and each excepted  
10 employee who is required to perform work during a covered lapse in appropriations shall be paid for  
11 such work, at the employee’s standard rate of pay, at the earliest date possible after the lapse in  
12 appropriations.” 31 U.S.C. §1341(c)(2).

#### 13 **IV. There is No Statutory Authority for Reductions in Force During a Shutdown**

14 127. When federal agencies undertake a RIF, in which federal employees are laid off due to  
15 organizational changes rather than individual performance or conduct, federal statutes and regulations  
16 set forth required procedures for agencies to follow.

17 128. The statutes governing RIFs and the accompanying regulations do not provide  
18 independent legal authority for agencies to conduct RIFs. *See* 5 U.S.C. §§3501-3504. Instead, these  
19 statutes and regulations set forth procedures, particularly retention preference procedures, that apply  
20 to RIFs that agencies implement. In particular, the RIF regulations state that these procedures apply  
21 when an agency chooses to “release[] a competing employee from his or her competitive level by  
22 furlough for more than 30 days, separation, demotion, or reassignment requiring displacement, when  
23 the release is required because of lack of work; shortage of funds; insufficient personnel ceiling;

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25 <sup>14</sup> *See, e.g.,* MSPB Shutdown Plan at 3 (providing for two employees to be retained as  
26 “Necessary to perform activities expressly authorized by law”); EPA Shutdown Plan at 1 (providing  
27 for, among other excepted employees, 597 to be retained as “Necessary to protect life and property”).

28 <sup>15</sup> Justin Murray & Carol Wilson, Cong. Rsch. Serv., R41759, *Past Government Shutdowns: Key Resources* (2025), <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R41759>.



1 reorganization.” 5 C.F.R. §351.201(a)(2). The RIF regulations derive from the Veterans’ Preference  
 2 Act of 1944, among other statutes, which sought to protect veterans in the event of a RIF by  
 3 providing mechanisms for veterans to move into different remaining positions.

4 129. For example, under the processes set out in the RIF regulations, an agency is required  
 5 to determine the organizational units, geographical areas, and specific positions subject to the RIF,  
 6 5 C.F.R. §§351.402-403, and then develop a list of affected employees based on type of employment,  
 7 veteran preference, length of service, and performance that determines the order in which they are  
 8 released. 5 C.F.R. §351.501. Employees who are subject to RIFs ordinarily must receive 60-days’  
 9 notice, although OPM may approve a shorter 30-day notice in certain circumstances, 5 C.F.R.  
 10 §351.801(a), and employees who meet certain criteria have the right to be reassigned and displace  
 11 lower-tenure employees in positions not subject to the RIF, 5 C.F.R. §351.803(b).

12 130. These RIF procedures do not apply to furloughs that arise under the Antideficiency  
 13 Act in the event of a shutdown. Nothing in the Antideficiency Act or any other statute authorizes  
 14 RIFs of employees who work in agencies or programs with a lapse in funding. Instead, the Act  
 15 expressly provides that all employees who are not paid during a shutdown—whether furloughed or  
 16 excepted—must receive back pay for that time period once funding is reinstated.

17 131. There are two different types of furloughs: Administrative (“Money-Saving”) Furloughs  
 18 and Shutdown (“Emergency”) Furloughs.<sup>16</sup> “An administrative furlough is a planned  
 19 event by an agency which is designed to absorb reductions necessitated by downsizing, reduced  
 20 funding, lack of work, or any budget situation other than a lapse in appropriations.”<sup>17</sup> A shutdown  
 21 furlough “occurs when there is a lapse in appropriations.”

22 132. The RIF regulations do not apply to shutdown furloughs. As the Trump administration  
 23 recently reaffirmed, in OPM’s just-updated Guidance document, “Reductions in force (RIF) furlough  
 24 regulations ... *are not applicable to emergency shutdown furloughs* because the ultimate duration of  
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26 <sup>16</sup> See Taylor N. Riccard, Cong. Rsch. Serv., IF11703, *Federal Employee Furloughs: Types and Implications* (2020), <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF11703>.

27 <sup>17</sup> U.S. Office of Personnel Management, *Furlough Guidance*, [https://www.opm.gov/policy-](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/furlough-guidance/)  
 28 [data-oversight/pay-leave/furlough-guidance/](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/furlough-guidance/).

1 an emergency shutdown furlough is unknown at the outset and is dependent entirely on  
 2 Congressional action, rather than agency action.”<sup>18</sup>

3 133. OPM further instructs that, if a shutdown furlough lasts more than 30 days, “agencies  
 4 should treat it as a second shutdown furlough and issue another adverse action or furlough notice.”<sup>19</sup>

5 134. The OPM Guidance, in distinguishing between administrative and shutdown  
 6 furloughs, is consistent with the purpose and the process for implementing RIFs. A shutdown  
 7 furlough is based on a temporary lapse in funds, whereas the RIF procedures contemplate permanent  
 8 or long-term changes to the structure of an agency.

9 135. Moreover, the RIF procedures require extensive agency action to plan and implement,  
 10 which generally cannot legally occur during a shutdown while most employees, including those who  
 11 would be responsible for planning and implementing such actions, are furloughed and prohibited  
 12 from carrying out non-excepted duties under the Antideficiency Act. As explained further below,  
 13 planning and implementing of a RIF does not qualify under any category of “excepted” work that  
 14 may be conducted during a shutdown.<sup>20</sup>

15 136. On information and belief, during the only prior shutdown lasting for more than 30  
 16 days, no federal employees were subject to RIF procedures or received RIF notices.

17 **V. As a Shutdown Approached, OMB and OPM Issued Instructions to Agencies to**  
 18 **Terminate Federal Employees**

19 137. Federal government agencies and programs rely on annual funding appropriations  
 20 through budget legislation adopted by Congress and signed by the President, typically consisting of  
 21 twelve appropriations bills, one for each Appropriations subcommittee.

22 138. Congress has not yet enacted any of the twelve bills for Fiscal Year 2026—which  
 23 begins on October 1, 2025—that make up the discretionary spending budget.

24 \_\_\_\_\_  
 25 <sup>18</sup> OPM, *Guidance for Shutdown Furloughs* at 44-45 (September 2025),  
 26 [https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/reference-materials/guidance-for-shutdown-](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/reference-materials/guidance-for-shutdown-furloughs-sep-28-2025/)  
 27 [furloughs-sep-28-2025/](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/reference-materials/guidance-for-shutdown-furloughs-sep-28-2025/) (“OPM Guidance”) (emphasis added) (specifying that agencies should follow  
 28 OPM regulations under 5 CFR part 752, for adverse actions rather than applying the RIF procedures).

<sup>19</sup> *Id.* at 44.

<sup>20</sup> *See 1995 OLC Op.* at \*3-4; *1981 AG Op.*; OMB Circular A-11, §124.1(a).

139. In the absence of the enactment of full appropriations legislation, Congress may adopt a CR that will temporarily fund the government and keep it open. CRs may apply only to certain appropriations, or may fund all discretionary functions for as long as the entire year.

140. CRs differ from regular appropriations legislation in that they often “continue” funding allocations from previous bills at the prior year’s level, or through a formula based on the prior year’s level. CRs may be “clean,” which is an informal term for a CR that does not contain policy riders or substantive changes to funding levels, or may include provisions that increase or decrease specific items or “policy riders,” where certain funding restrictions are specified to dictate policy.

141. In the absence of appropriations legislation or a CR, the federal government must shut down. In a “shutdown,” federal agencies must discontinue all non-excepted discretionary functions until new funding legislation is passed and signed into law. Excepted services continue to function, as do mandatory spending programs.

#### **A. OMB’s Lapse Memorandum**

142. On September 24, 2025, multiple news sources reported on, and some published, a memorandum issued by OMB to federal agencies in preparation for an impending shutdown.<sup>21</sup>

143. This memorandum, known hereinafter as “OMB’s Lapse Memorandum,” invokes the possibility of a government shutdown as a new basis for downsizing federal agencies through RIFs that the President and OMB have been ordering agencies to implement since the President’s February 11, 2025 Executive Order 14210.

144. OMB’s Lapse Memorandum states that “congressional Democrats are currently blocking th[e] clean CR” supported by the Trump administration “due to their partisan demands.” *Id.*

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<sup>21</sup> E.g., Sophia Cai, *White House to agencies: Prepare mass firing plans for a potential shutdown*, Politico (Sep. 24, 2025), <https://www.politico.com/news/2025/09/24/white-house-firings-shutdown-00579909>. A copy of the OMB Lapse Memorandum may be found at <https://www.politico.com/f/?id=00000199-7e8f-ddde-a199-fedf6c5d0000> and is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

1           145. OMB’s Lapse Memorandum further states that, “[w]ith Respect to those Federal  
2 programs whose funding would lapse and which are otherwise unfunded, *such programs are no*  
3 *longer statutorily required to be carried out.*” *Id.* (emphasis added).

4           146. OMB’s Lapse Memorandum cites no authority for this conclusion.

5           147. Nor could it; a lapse in funding does not repeal, vacate, or otherwise have any effect  
6 on statutory provisions requiring or authorizing agencies to perform specified functions.<sup>22</sup> *See, e.g.,*  
7 29 U.S.C. §671 (establishing and giving duties to National Institute for Occupational Safety and  
8 Health); 29 U.S.C. §151 et seq. (similar, National Labor Relations Board); 42 U.S.C. §280b  
9 (imposing certain duties upon Director of Centers for Disease Control); 42 U.S.C. §901 et seq.  
10 (establishing and giving duties to Social Security Administration); 42 U.S.C. §12651 et seq. (similar,  
11 for Corporation for National and Community Service); 42 U.S.C. §4336d (mandating certain  
12 environmental studies and reports).

13           148. Based on its erroneous interpretation of federal law, OMB’s Lapse Memorandum  
14 continues: “agencies are directed to use this opportunity to consider Reduction in Force (RIF) notices  
15 for all employees in programs, projects, or activities (PPAs) that satisfy all three of the following  
16 conditions: (1) discretionary funding lapses on October 1, 2025; (2) another source of funding, such  
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18           <sup>22</sup> The process for enacting spending bills involves two steps. First, Congress must pass  
19 “authorizing legislation,” i.e. “[s]ubstantive legislation ... that establishes and continues the operation  
20 of a federal program or agency ... or that sanctions a particular type of obligation or expenditure  
21 within a program.” U.S. Gov’t Accountability Off., GAO-05-734SP, A Glossary of Terms Used in  
22 the Federal Budget Process 15 (2005); *see also* James V. Saturno, Cong. Rsch. Serv., R46497,  
23 *Authorizations and the Appropriations Process* (2023), [https://www.congress.gov/crs-](https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R46497)  
24 [product/R46497](https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R46497) (“An *authorization* ... defines the authority of the government to act... By itself,  
however, an authorization does not provide funding for government activities.”). Second, Congress  
must pass an “appropriation act,” which “generally provides legal authority for federal agencies to  
incur obligations and to make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes.” GAO Glossary  
of Terms at 13.

25           “If an authorization of appropriations expires, or if Congress fails to appropriate sufficient  
26 funds without explicitly denying their use for a particular purpose, those statutory obligations still  
27 exist even though the agency may lack sufficient funds to satisfy them. The mere failure to  
28 appropriate sufficient funds is not enough to consider an agency’s statutory duties or obligations to be  
repealed by implication.” James V. Saturno, Cong. Rsch. Serv., R46497, *Authorizations and the*  
*Appropriations Process* (2023), <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R46497>.

1 as H.R. 1 (Public Law 119-21) is not currently available; and (3) the PPA is not consistent with the  
 2 President’s priorities.” *Id.*

3 149. OMB’s Lapse Memorandum further directs that these “RIF notices will be in addition  
 4 to any furlough notices provided due to the lapse in appropriation. RIF notices *should be issued to all*  
 5 *employees working on the relevant PPA, regardless of whether the employee is excepted or*  
 6 *furloughed* during the lapse in appropriations.” *Id.* (emphasis added).

7 150. OMB’s Lapse Memorandum thus directs agencies to issue RIF notices even to  
 8 employees that the agency has already determined are excepted on the basis that they are performing  
 9 work necessary to protect life or property during the shutdown.<sup>23</sup> In the event that a shutdown lasts  
 10 for longer than the RIF notice period, then unless those RIF notices are rescinded, those employees  
 11 would be separated and government services so essential that Congress provided for them to continue  
 12 without appropriations would be forced to end entirely.

13 151. OMB’s Lapse Memorandum also provides that: “Once fiscal year 2026 appropriations  
 14 are enacted, agencies should revise their RIFs as needed to retain the minimal number of employees  
 15 necessary to carry out statutory functions. Any proposed RIF plan must be submitted to OMB.” *Id.*

16 152. OMB’s Lapse Memorandum expressly attributes any possible shutdown—as well as  
 17 the RIFs falsely claimed to be “necessary” because of any shutdown—to the actions of  
 18 “congressional Democrats,” who OMB described as “intend[ing] to break this bipartisan trend and  
 19 shut down the government in the coming days over a series of insane demands.” It describes a  
 20 shutdown as pending “if the Democrats choose to pursue one,” and concludes in part by stating that  
 21 “[w]e remain hopeful that Democrats in Congress will not trigger a shutdown.” *Id.*

22 153. On information and belief, OMB’s Lapse Memorandum is a partisan attempt to  
 23 pressure members of Congress to accede to the Trump administration’s demands in negotiations over  
 24

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25 <sup>23</sup> Under the EPA Shutdown Plan, for example, 597 employees are excepted as “[n]ecessary  
 26 to protect life and property” for activities including, but not limited to: “emergency and disaster  
 27 assistance,” “Superfund response work, where a failure to maintain operations would pose an  
 28 imminent threat to human life,” and maintenance of lab instrumentation, controlled environments,  
 and lab animals.

1 a CR, and to punish federal employees and the labor unions that represent them if those members of  
2 Congress do not surrender to the President's demands.

3 154. This partisan aim of OMB's Lapse Memorandum is highlighted by its language  
4 blaming "congressional Democrats" for any shutdown and by Defendant Vought's own statements.  
5 Additionally, Defendant Vought recently called the shutdown "a very critical juncture" and said that  
6 Republicans have Democrats "in a very good position."<sup>24</sup>

7 155. On September 30, 2025, moreover, the Trump administration posted the following  
8 statement on HUD's opening page, advancing heightened partisan rhetoric about the shutdown to any  
9 person who accesses this official federal government website and its resources: "The Radical Left are  
10 going to shut down the government and inflict massive pain on the American people unless they get  
11 their \$1.5 trillion wish list of demands."<sup>25</sup>

12 156. OMB's Lapse Memorandum also seeks to take advantage of the circumstances of a  
13 shutdown, and the statutory furloughs of federal employees, to justify further and extensive  
14 reductions in force contrary to statutory authority and requirements. Russell Vought has stated in  
15 public speeches that "We have ... embarked on deconstructing this administrative state,"<sup>26</sup> and that  
16 "We want to make sure that the bureaucracy can't reconstitute itself later in future administrations."<sup>27</sup>

17 157. The day before the shutdown began, President Trump himself weighed in as well,  
18 threatening that "We can do things during the shutdown that are irreversible, that are bad for them  
19 and irreversible by them, like cutting vast numbers of people out, cutting things that they like, cutting  
20 programs that they like." He continued, making explicit that this threat would be carried out by  
21 Defendants OMB and Vought: "You all know Russell Vought, he's become very popular recently,  
22

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23 <sup>24</sup> Jennifer Scholtes, Megan Messerly, *'Pain on the bureaucracy': Russ Vought's crusade*  
24 *upends the shutdown fight*, Politico (Sep. 26, 2025), [https://www.politico.com/news/2025/09/26/russ-](https://www.politico.com/news/2025/09/26/russ-vought-shutdown-layoffs-00581412)  
25 [vought-shutdown-layoffs-00581412](https://www.politico.com/news/2025/09/26/russ-vought-shutdown-layoffs-00581412).

25 <sup>25</sup> <https://www.hud.gov/#openModal>.

26 <sup>26</sup> Coral Davenport, *The Man Behind Trump's Push for an All-Powerful Presidency*, N.Y.  
27 Times (Sept. 29, 2025), [https://www.nytimes.com/2025/09/29/us/politics/russell-vought-trump-](https://www.nytimes.com/2025/09/29/us/politics/russell-vought-trump-budget.html)  
28 [budget.html](https://www.nytimes.com/2025/09/29/us/politics/russell-vought-trump-budget.html).

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*



1 because he can trim the budget to a level that you couldn't do any other way. So they're taking a risk  
 2 by having a shutdown."<sup>28</sup> These comments built on his threat earlier the same day, when, referring to  
 3 layoffs during a shutdown, he warned, "Well, we may do a lot, and that's only because of the  
 4 Democrats."<sup>29</sup>

#### 5 **B. OPM's Updated Guidance and Special Instructions**

6 158. On September 28, 2025, OPM updated its "Guidance for Shutdown Furloughs" to  
 7 include a new section on Reductions in Force.<sup>30</sup> This update was accompanied by a separate  
 8 document entitled "Special Instructions for Agencies Affected by a Possible Lapse in Appropriations  
 9 Starting on October 1, 2025," which specifically cites OMB's Lapse Memorandum.<sup>31</sup>

10 159. OPM's updated guidance and instruction documents both state that "OMB has  
 11 determined that agencies are authorized to direct employees to perform work necessary to administer  
 12 the RIF process during the lapse in appropriations as excepted activities."<sup>32</sup> Neither document  
 13 explains the basis for this determination, nor could they, as this determination is wholly contrary to  
 14 governing law.

15 160. The "work necessary to administer the RIF process" is substantial. OPM maintains a  
 16 detailed website and guidance documents for federal agencies that explain the work that must be

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18 <sup>28</sup> Alex Gangitano, *Trump floats cutting benefits during shutdown, warns Democrats are*  
 19 *taking a risk*, The Hill (Sep. 30, 2025), <https://thehill.com/homenews/administration/5529071-trump-floats-cutting-benefits-during-shutdown-warns-democrats-are-taking-a-risk/>.

20 <sup>29</sup> Alex Gangitano, *Trump says there may be 'a lot' of federal workers laid off in government*  
 21 *shutdown*, The Hill (Sep. 30, 2025), <https://thehill.com/homenews/administration/5528527-federal-government-shutdown-threat/>.

22 <sup>30</sup> *Compare* Guidance for Shutdown Furloughs, Internet Archive (archived version from  
 23 September 25, 2025) [https://web.archive.org/web/20250925203852/https://www.opm.gov/policy-](https://web.archive.org/web/20250925203852/https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/furlough-guidance/guidance-for-shutdown-furloughs.pdf)  
 24 [data-oversight/pay-leave/furlough-guidance/guidance-for-shutdown-furloughs.pdf](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/furlough-guidance/guidance-for-shutdown-furloughs.pdf) with OPM  
 Guidance, [https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/reference-materials/guidance-for-](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/reference-materials/guidance-for-shutdown-furloughs-sep-28-2025/)  
 shutdown-furloughs-sep-28-2025/? (dated September 28, 2025 in the URL, including section titled  
 "R. Reductions in Force").

25 <sup>31</sup> OPM, Special Instructions for Agencies Affected by a Possible Lapse in Appropriations  
 26 Starting on October 1, 2025 at 9, [https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/reference-](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/reference-materials/special-instructions-for-agencies-affected-by-a-possible-lapse-in-appropriations-starting-on-10-1-2025/)  
 27 [materials/special-instructions-for-agencies-affected-by-a-possible-lapse-in-appropriations-starting-](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/reference-materials/special-instructions-for-agencies-affected-by-a-possible-lapse-in-appropriations-starting-on-10-1-2025/)  
 on-10-1-2025/ ("OPM Special Instructions"). A copy of this document is attached hereto as Exhibit  
 B.

28 <sup>32</sup> OPM Guidance at 50; OPM Special Instructions at 10.

1 performed to prepare for and administer any RIF, which can be found at  
 2 <https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-restructuring/reductions-in-force-rif/>. As  
 3 OPM has explained: “There are six phases to implementing a RIF,” which occur over many *months*,  
 4 and require a “team” to implement.<sup>33</sup> As OPM’s 115-page operations manual for conducting RIFs  
 5 explains: “Most RIF actions require some employees to work full-time on personnel actions related  
 6 to the RIF.”<sup>34</sup> OPM recommends that the RIF Team include human resources staff, including at least  
 7 a manager or leader, and support staff including “staff assistants,” clerical support staff,” “benefits  
 8 specialists,” and “computer specialists.” *Id.*

9 161. Sending RIF Notices is only one of the six phases of the RIF process, but in itself  
 10 requires substantial work. According to OPM, this involves “determining each released employee’s  
 11 eligibility for benefits, preparing specific written RIF notices and mandatory attachments, sending  
 12 notices to other organizations if 50 or more employees receive separation notices, notifying  
 13 bargaining unit representatives, determining how to deliver RIF notices, preparing packages for  
 14 separating employees, delivering RIF notices, and re-running RIFs to reflect changes to the personnel  
 15 roster in the competitive area.” *Id.* at 20; *see also* Appendix L, *Issuing RIF Notices*, available at:  
 16 [https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-restructuring/reductions-in-force-](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-restructuring/reductions-in-force-rif/workforce_reshaping_appx.pdf)  
 17 [rif/workforce\\_reshaping\\_appx.pdf](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-restructuring/reductions-in-force-rif/workforce_reshaping_appx.pdf).

18 162. “Work necessary to administer the RIF process” does not fall under any of the narrow  
 19 exceptions to the Antideficiency Act. *See 1995 OLC Op.* at \*3-4; *1981 AG Op.* Such work is not  
 20 otherwise “authorized by law” to continue during a lapse in appropriations, 31 U.S.C. §1341, either  
 21 through a multi-year appropriation or through another statute expressly authorizing agencies to spend  
 22 nonappropriated funds to implement and administer RIFs.

23  
 24  
 25 <sup>33</sup> *See* OPM, *Overview of Reduction in Force (RIF)*, available at:  
 26 [https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-restructuring/reductions-in-force-rif/rif-](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-restructuring/reductions-in-force-rif/rif-overview.pdf)  
 27 [overview.pdf](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-restructuring/reductions-in-force-rif/workforce_reshaping_appx.pdf); OPM, *Workforce Reshaping Operations Handbook*, available at:  
 28 [https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-restructuring/reductions-in-force-](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-restructuring/reductions-in-force-rif/workforce_reshaping_appx.pdf)  
[rif/workforce\\_reshaping\\_appx.pdf](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-restructuring/reductions-in-force-rif/workforce_reshaping_appx.pdf).

<sup>34</sup> OPM, *Workforce Reshaping Operations Handbook*, *supra* n. 32, at page 13 (“Establishing the RIF Team”).



163. The administration of a RIF process cannot be part of the allowable “minimal obligations necessary” for “the orderly termination of those functions that may not continue during a period of lapsed appropriations,” *1995 OLC Op.* at \*3, as OPM itself acknowledges that “[a] RIF process is conducted separately from the process for administering a shutdown due to a lapse in appropriations,” OPM Special Instructions at 10.

164. Administration of RIFs is also not excepted from the Antideficiency Act as “instrumental in the discharge of the President’s constitutional powers.” *1995 OLC Op.* at \*4.

165. Administration of a RIF is in no way necessary to protect life or property from imminent harm. 31 U.S.C. §1342; *see 1995 OLC Op.* at \*7.

166. Thus, without any basis for an exception under the law, ordering any employee to work during a shutdown to administer a RIF process would directly violate the Antideficiency Act.

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167. Agencies understand themselves to be bound by applicable guidance provided by OMB and OPM in the event of a shutdown. The EPA Shutdown Plan, for example, explains that: “In the event of a ‘shutdown’, when EPA is required to implement this general guidance, supplemental governmentwide guidance issued by the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Personnel Management, and the General Services Administration also apply.”<sup>35</sup>

168. On information and belief, and based on the past practice of this administration including in relation to other actions directed at federal employees since January 2025, when OMB and OPM have used language like urging agencies to “consider” taking certain actions or providing “guidance” with respect to federal employees, OMB and OPM have intended and have conveyed to agencies that the language represents mandatory directives and removes agency discretion over whether to comply, and agencies, in turn, have understood such purportedly advisory language to direct them to take the action they have been told to “consider” or the “guidance” they have been told to follow.

<sup>35</sup> EPA Shutdown Plan at 4.

1           169. The partisan nature of OMB’s Lapse Memorandum and OPM’s updated guidance and  
 2 special instructions, and the imminency of the threat of RIFs, were both underscored on September  
 3 30, the day before the shutdown began, when White House press secretary Karoline Leavitt, asked  
 4 whether there will be mass layoffs of federal employees, threatened, “There will be if Democrats  
 5 don’t keep the government open.”<sup>36</sup>

6           **C. The October Shutdown and Administration’s Imminent Plans for RIFs**

7           170. On October 1, 2025, the new fiscal year for the federal government began with  
 8 Congress deadlocked over appropriations for discretionary spending, and the federal government  
 9 entered a period of temporary shutdown pending Congressional enactment of appropriations  
 10 legislation.

11           171. That day, OMB Director Vought conducted a telephone call for Congressional  
 12 Republicans, in which he confirmed that mass firings of federal employees would begin “in a day or  
 13 two.”<sup>37</sup>

14           172. In order to send RIF notices to federal employees, agencies must engage in the  
 15 substantial work as previously described, including by teams of human resources employees to  
 16 prepare RIF notices. *E.g.*, OPM, Workforce Reshaping Operations Handbook, Appendix L: *Issuing*  
 17 *RIF Notices*, available at [https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-restructuring/reductions-in-force-rif/workforce_resaping_appx.pdf)  
 18 [restructuring/reductions-in-force-rif/workforce\\_resaping\\_appx.pdf](https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/workforce-restructuring/reductions-in-force-rif/workforce_resaping_appx.pdf). To be ready to issue RIF notices  
 19 in “a day or two,” agency employees necessarily would be engaging in substantial work.  
 20  
 21  
 22

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23           <sup>36</sup> Alex Gangitano, *White House: Government layoffs coming if Democrats don’t prevent*  
 24 *shutdown*, The Hill (Sep. 29, 2025), [https://thehill.com/homenews/administration/5526761-white-](https://thehill.com/homenews/administration/5526761-white-house-warns-democrats-layoffs)  
[house-warns-democrats-layoffs](https://thehill.com/homenews/administration/5526761-white-house-warns-democrats-layoffs).

25           <sup>37</sup> Meredith Lee Hill, *Vought: Mass firings will begin ‘in a day or two,’ Politico* (Oct. 1,  
 26 2025), [https://www.politico.com/live-updates/2025/10/01/congress/russ-vought-mass-layoffs-firings-](https://www.politico.com/live-updates/2025/10/01/congress/russ-vought-mass-layoffs-firings-timeline-shutdown-00589875)  
 27 [timeline-shutdown-00589875](https://www.politico.com/live-updates/2025/10/01/congress/russ-vought-mass-layoffs-firings-timeline-shutdown-00589875) (“OMB chief Russ Vought told House Republicans on a private call  
 Wednesday that the administration will start mass reduction in force moves, or firings, of federal  
 workers “in a day or two,” according to four people granted anonymity to describe the call.”); Coral  
 Davenport, *The Man Behind Trump’s Push for an All-Powerful Presidency*, N.Y. Times (Sept. 29,  
 28 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/09/29/us/politics/russell-vought-trump-budget.html>.

1           173. The same day, White House spokesperson Karoline Leavitt confirmed that mass  
 2 federal layoffs would happen in “[t]wo days, imminent, very soon.”<sup>38</sup> Leavitt further confirmed:  
 3 “Unfortunately, because the Democrats shut down the government, *the president has directed his*  
 4 *cabinet, and the Office of Management and Budget is working with agencies across the board, to*  
 5 *identify where cuts can be made...And we believe that layoffs are imminent.* They are unfortunately a  
 6 consequence of this government shutdown.”<sup>39</sup> (Emphasis added.).

7           174. Similarly, that same day, Vice President JD Vance confirmed that layoffs were  
 8 imminent and “suggested they would hit every agency.”<sup>40</sup>

9           175. For layoffs to “hit every agency” within the timeframes predicted by OPM and the  
 10 White House, every agency would necessarily have staff engaged in substantial work preparing for  
 11 these RIFs. Agency leadership would have made final decisions regarding which staff would be  
 12 required to work during the shutdown to implement the RIFs.

13           176. On October 2, 2025, the President posted on social media: “I have a meeting today  
 14 with Russ Vought, he of PROJECT 2025 Fame, to determine which of the many Democrat Agencies,  
 15 most of which are a political SCAM, he recommends to be cut, and whether or not those cuts will be  
 16 temporary or permanent. I can’t believe the Radical Left Democrats gave me this unprecedented  
 17 opportunity.”

18           177. On information and belief, OMB, including OMB Director Vought, has directed  
 19 federal agencies to impose RIFs during the government shutdown. As the shutdown approached,  
 20 OMB instructed agencies to plan these RIFs.

21           178. On information and belief, OMB is requiring federal agencies to submit plans for RIFs  
 22 for OMB approval, and has been collecting RIF plans from agencies and providing approvals.

23           179. On information and belief, OMB Director Vought is overseeing agency RIFs,  
 24 including controlling the timing of sending RIF notices during the shutdown.

25  
 26 <sup>38</sup> Eric Katz, *White House: Shutdown layoffs are just days away*, Gov. Exec. (Oct. 1, 2025),  
[https://www.govexec.com/workforce/2025/10/white-house-shutdown-layoffs-are-just-days-](https://www.govexec.com/workforce/2025/10/white-house-shutdown-layoffs-are-just-days-away/408534/)  
 27 [away/408534/](https://www.govexec.com/workforce/2025/10/white-house-shutdown-layoffs-are-just-days-away/408534/).

28 <sup>39</sup> Hill, *supra*, note 36.

<sup>40</sup> Katz, *supra* note 37.

180. On information and belief, RIF notices will be sent at multiple agencies as early as Monday, October 6, 2025.

181. To comply with OMB's directives to all agencies to prepare RIFs, and to be prepared to send notices within a day or two, as confirmed by OMB and the White House, all agencies would necessarily have assigned staff be engaged in substantial work preparing for these RIFs prior to issuance of RIF notices, and yet neither OMB, the White House, nor Federal Agency Defendants has made these plans public.

#### **V. Harm to Plaintiffs**

182. Plaintiffs AFGE, AFGE Local 1236, AFGE Local 3172, and AFSCME each represent, and have as members, federal employees who work at Federal Agency Defendants that will shut down as a result of the pending lapse in appropriations and were directed by OMB that their programs will no longer be statutorily required and that they should implement large-scale RIFs. Those federal employees will lose their income, their health benefits, and other incidents of employment if subject to a RIF, causing severe irreparable harm to them, their families, and their communities.

183. Plaintiffs AFGE, AFGE Local 1236, AFGE Local 3172, and AFSCME each represent and have as members federal employees who, if subject to a RIF during the shutdown and then reinstated thereafter, may face claimed ineligibility for the back pay to which they are statutorily entitled.

184. Plaintiffs AFGE, AFGE Local 1236, AFGE Local 3172, and AFSCME each represent and have as members federal employees who, if they keep their job, will be subject to a reorganization resulting from the large-scale RIFs that makes doing their job more difficult as result of the OMB Lapse Memorandum. Each federal employee who remains will be required to do more to meet the agency's statutory mission and obligations, without the support of colleagues who, until the implementation of the President's orders, the agency believed were needed to perform the work of the agency.

185. Each union Plaintiff has the core function of representing employees, including those in federal bargaining units, in collective bargaining and providing counseling, advice, and representation to employees in the event of adverse employment actions. Each union Plaintiff has and will be imminently prevented, by the RIFs directed by OMB during the federal government shutdown, from exercising those core functions as employee representatives.

186. Each union Plaintiff has expended substantial time and resources as a result of the OMB Lapse Memorandum, addressing member concerns and attempting to provide employees with effective representation. Each Plaintiff has been forced to divert resources that would be devoted to representing employees who have, will, or may experience adverse employment actions and/or other representational work.

187. Each union Plaintiff has been harmed in multiple other ways by the actual and imminent termination of its members, including by the loss of dues income and bargaining power. For example, Plaintiff AFSCME has been harmed because the well-being, job security, and working conditions of its members who work for state, local government, and private employers will be significantly and adversely impacted by the imminent reduction in federal government services occasioned by the OMB Lapse Memorandum and the resulting RIFs.

### **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

#### **Claim I:**

#### **Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C §706(2)(A) and (C)**

#### **Against All Defendants**

#### **(Action Not in Accordance With Law and Exceeding Statutory Authority)**

188. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

189. Under the APA, a court must “hold unlawful and set aside agency action” that is “not in accordance with law” or “in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right.” 5 U.S.C. §§706(2)(A), (C).

190. If an “action is based upon a determination of law as to which the reviewing authority of the courts does come into play, an order may not stand if the agency has misconceived the law.” *Sec. & Exch. Comm’n v. Chenery Corp.*, 318 U.S. 80, 94 (1943).

1           191. OMB, OPM, and Federal Agency Defendants are agencies subject to the APA. 5  
2 U.S.C. §701.

3           192. OMB's issuance of the Lapse Memorandum, OPM's associated issuance of Guidance  
4 and Special Instructions for the pending shutdown, the decision to implement RIFs during the  
5 government shutdown, and the decision to assign staff to prepare RIFs are all final agency actions for  
6 the purposes of APA review.

7           193. Each of these actions are final, do not reference any further contemplation or future  
8 change in course, "mark[ing] the consummation of the agency's decisionmaking process." *Bennett v.*  
9 *Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 156 (1997); 5 U.S.C. §704. In particular, the Lapse Memorandum directs  
10 agencies to consider specific factors outside the applicable statutes and regulations as a basis for  
11 RIFs, thus altering the established legal regime and determining the rights from which legal  
12 consequences will flow to federal employees. *Bennett*, 520 U.S. at 156; 5 U.S.C. §704; *see also U.S.*  
13 *Army Corps of Eng'rs v. Hawkes Co.*, 578 U.S. 590, 599 (2016) (courts are to take a "pragmatic"  
14 approach to applying the *Bennett* finality test). The OPM Guidance and Special Instructions tell  
15 agencies to "except" employees for the purposes of carrying out RIFs during the shutdown. This  
16 determination is final and legal consequences will flow to those federal employees who should be  
17 furloughed but will now be excepted.

18           194. OMB's Lapse Memorandum, OPM's associated directives, the decision to implement  
19 RIFs during the government shutdown, and the decision to assign staff to prepare RIFs are all are  
20 contrary to the law and exceed statutory authority in at least three independent respects.

21           195. First, OMB's Lapse Memorandum directs agencies to take action based on a  
22 misinterpretation of federal law, by instructing that "Federal programs whose funding would lapse  
23 and which are otherwise unfunded, such programs are no longer statutorily required to be carried  
24 out," allowing the agencies to issue RIF notices for the entire program or agency affected. Exhibit A.  
25 The Antideficiency Act prevents the government from authorizing expenditures for these programs  
26 *during the lapse in funding*, but nothing in the Act repeals the agency's statutory mission and  
27 obligations under the law. In this manner, the OMB Lapse Memorandum unlawfully directs federal  
28

1 agencies to disregard their own authorizing statutes and other statutory requirements that programs be  
2 maintained and functions performed.

3 196. Second, OMB's Lapse Memorandum is contrary to law and exceeds statutory  
4 authority by directing other agencies to issue RIF notices that would be contrary to the requirements  
5 of the Antideficiency Act governing the treatment of employees during a shutdown and the laws and  
6 regulations governing RIFs.

7 197. In particular, the OMB Lapse Memorandum's misinterpretation of the law may deny  
8 statutorily required backpay to any employees subject to the RIFs, in the event that a shutdown lasts  
9 for longer than the RIF notice period.

10 198. Third, OMB's Lapse Memorandum and OPM's associated Guidance and Instructions  
11 purport to authorize agencies to administer RIFs as "excepted activities" during a shutdown, in direct  
12 violation of the Antideficiency Act, which provides no such exception. See *1995 OLC Op.*

13 199. Agency decisions to require staff to prepare RIFs, and the work performed by staff  
14 preparing RIFs and RIF notices, violate the Antideficiency Act.

15 200. OMB and OPM have no authority to direct other agencies to apply a misinterpretation  
16 of federal law. Federal Agency Defendants likewise have no authority to violate the Antideficiency  
17 Act.

18 201. The actions of OMB, OPM, and Federal Agency Defendants therefore violate the  
19 Administrative Procedure Act because they are inconsistent with law in violation of 5 U.S.C.  
20 §706(2)(A) and exceed statutory authority in violation of 5 U.S.C. §706(2)(C).

21 **Claim II:**  
22 ***Ultra Vires Unlawful Governmental Action***  
**Against All Defendants**

23 202. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

24 203. Plaintiffs have a non-statutory right of action to enjoin and declare unlawful official  
25 action that is *ultra vires*.  
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1           204. OMB's Lapse Memorandum, OPM's associated directives, the decision to implement  
2 RIFs during the government shutdown, and the decision to assign staff to prepare RIFs are all  
3 contrary to the law and exceed statutory authority in at least three independent respects.

4           205. First, OMB's Lapse Memorandum directs agencies to take action based on a  
5 misinterpretation of federal law. The Memorandum instructs that "Federal programs whose funding  
6 would lapse and which are otherwise unfunded, such programs are no longer statutorily required to  
7 be carried out," allowing the agencies to issue RIF notices for the entire program or agency affected.  
8 Exhibit A. The Antideficiency Act prevents the government from authorizing expenditures for these  
9 programs *during the lapse in funding*, but nothing in the Act repeals the agency's statutory mission  
10 and obligations under the law. In this manner, the OMB Lapse Memorandum unlawfully directs  
11 federal agencies to disregard their own authorizing statutes and other statutory requirements that  
12 programs be maintained and functions performed.

13           206. Second, OMB's Lapse Memorandum is contrary to law and exceeds statutory  
14 authority by directing other agencies to issue RIF notices that would be contrary to the requirements  
15 of the Antideficiency Act governing the treatment of employees during a shutdown and the laws and  
16 regulations governing RIFs.

17           207. In particular, the OMB Lapse Memorandum's misinterpretation of the law may deny  
18 statutorily required backpay to any employees subject to the RIFs, in the event that a shutdown lasts  
19 for longer than the RIF notice period.

20           208. Third, OMB's Lapse Memorandum and OPM's associated Guidance and Instructions  
21 purport to authorize agencies to administer RIFs as "excepted activities" during a shutdown, in direct  
22 violation of the Antideficiency Act, which provides no such exception. See *1995 OLC Op.*

23           209. Agency decisions to require staff to prepare RIFs, and the work performed by staff  
24 preparing RIFs and RIF notices violate the Antideficiency Act.

25           210. OMB and OPM have no authority to direct other agencies to apply a misinterpretation  
26 of federal law. Federal Agency Defendants likewise have no authority to violate the Antideficiency  
27 Act.



211. The actions of OMB, OPM, and Federal Agency Defendants therefore exceed OMB, OPM, and the Federal Agency Defendants' authority and are contrary to statute and are therefore *ultra vires*.

**Claim III:**  
**Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C §706(2)(A)**  
**Against All Defendants**  
**(Arbitrary and Capricious Agency Action)**

212. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

213. The APA requires that a court "hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be . . . arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law." 5 U.S.C. §706(2)(A).

214. The APA requires that an agency provide "a satisfactory explanation for its action[,], including a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made." *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n of the U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983) (internal quotation marks omitted). An action is also arbitrary and capricious if the agency "failed to consider . . . important aspects of the problem" before it. *Dep't of Homeland Sec. v. Regents of the Univ. of California*, 591 U.S. 1, 25 (2020) (quoting *Motor Vehicle Mfrs.*, 463 U.S. at 43).

215. For the same reasons that OMB, OPM and the Federal Agency Defendants' actions are contrary to law—in particular that they considered, and directed other agencies to consider, irrelevant factors in making the determination of whether to issue RIF notices to entire programs and agencies, while ignoring important aspects of the problem—as well as numerous other independent reasons set forth below, they are also arbitrary and capricious.

216. First, as previously discussed, OMB's Lapse Memorandum rests on a fundamental misunderstanding of the governing law during a lapse in appropriations, specifically that such a lapse removes statutory obligations of the agency.

217. Second, OMB's Lapse Memorandum directed that in the event of a RIF, notices "should be issued to all employees working on the relevant PPA, regardless of whether the employee is excepted or furloughed during the lapse in appropriations." Exhibit A. This directive ignores the vital work done by excepted employees, including work to preserve life and protect property, as well

1 as work carried out pursuant to mandatory appropriations. Issuing RIFs to these employees,  
2 suggesting that such RIFs are permissible, or directing agencies to conduct such RIFs is inherently  
3 arbitrary and capricious.

4 218. Third, in providing that RIF notices should be issued to entire programs and agencies,  
5 the OMB Lapse Memorandum further ignores any other statutory obligations of the agency that are  
6 required to be carried out and for which funding would resume at the end of a shutdown. Instead, the  
7 Memorandum provides that “[o]nce fiscal year 2026 appropriations are enacted, agencies should  
8 revise their RIFs as needed to retain the minimal number of employees necessary to carry out  
9 statutory functions.” *Id.* But issuing and revising RIF notices—which require extensive planning  
10 and process—based on a temporary funding lapse rather than the agency’s determination of its own  
11 statutory obligations and capacity ignores the primary factors an agency should consider. At a  
12 minimum, reasoned decision-making would not subject employees who are “necessary to carry out  
13 statutory functions” to a RIF that would need to later be reversed or “revised.”

14 219. Fourth, the OMB Lapse Memorandum and OPM’s associated Guidance and  
15 Instructions direct agencies to treat work, and Federal Agency Defendants are treating work,  
16 necessary to administer the RIF process as excepted from the Antideficiency Act without providing  
17 any basis justifying that exception. Ignoring binding federal law is arbitrary and capricious.

18 220. Fifth, the OMB Lapse Memorandum and the actions to implement that Memorandum,  
19 including RIFs by Federal Agency Defendants, are expressly aimed at influencing the votes of  
20 congressional Democrats—and punishing them (and the people they represent) if they do not agree to  
21 the Trump administration’s appropriations demands—by threatening to implement and implementing  
22 unlawful RIFs in the event of any pending shutdown. OMB has no authority to issue directives to  
23 agencies, and agencies have no authority to implement those directives, on the pretextual basis of a  
24 clearly erroneous interpretation of the law, nor for partisan objectives.

25 221. Sixth, the OMB Lapse Memorandum does not consider, or direct agencies to consider,  
26 and Federal Agency Defendants are not considering, the important interests, including reliance  
27 interests, of constituencies directly impacted by these actions: the federal employees who will be  
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1 subject to RIFs predicated on temporary shutdown, or subject to a RIF and then potentially a revised  
2 (or rescinded) RIF based on the restoration of funding; and the members of the public who will be  
3 impacted by the harm caused by the RIFs. Ignoring the interests of the federal employees and  
4 members of the public directly impacted by these actions is arbitrary and capricious.

5 222. Seventh, the OMB Lapse Memorandum and OPM's associated Guidance and  
6 Instructions are inherently contradictory. They direct agencies to carry out RIFs due to the shutdown,  
7 but this instruction is in direct conflict with other aspects of OPM's Guidance and Instructions, which  
8 explains that "Reductions in force (RIF) furlough regulations ... are not applicable to emergency  
9 shutdown furloughs because the ultimate duration of an emergency shutdown furlough is unknown at  
10 the outset and is dependent entirely on Congressional action, rather than agency action." This  
11 confusing, conflicting directive is arbitrary and capricious.

12 223. Eighth, the OMB Lapse Memorandum and OPM's associated Guidance and  
13 Instructions, and Federal Agency Defendants' actions to implement those directives, depart from  
14 these agencies' previous positions—including by directing that employees should be subject to a RIF  
15 rather than a furlough during a federal government shutdown, that even excepted employees may be  
16 subject to a RIF, and that administration of RIFs may take place during a shutdown—but fail to  
17 acknowledge those changes in position or to provide a reasoned explanation for their departure from  
18 those positions.

19 224. Ninth, OMB, OPM, and Federal Agency Defendants' actions are arbitrary and  
20 capricious because, on information and belief, they are implementing the directive to issue RIFs by  
21 singling out and targeting agencies, programs, and employees believed to be "Democrats" and  
22 "Democrat agencies."

23 225. The actions of OMB, OPM, Federal Agency Defendants and their Directors thus  
24 violate the APA because they are arbitrary and capricious under 5 U.S.C. §706(2)(A).  
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**Claim IV:**  
**Appropriations Clause**  
**Against All Defendants**

226. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs.

227. The Appropriations Clause of the Constitution provides in part that “[n]o Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law.” U.S. Const. Art. I, §9, cl. 7. The clause “means simply that no money can be paid out of the Treasury unless it has been appropriated by an act of Congress.” *Off. of Pers. Mgmt. v. Richmond*, 496 U.S. 414, 424 (1990) (quoting *Cincinnati Soap Co. v. United States*, 301 U.S. 308, 321 (1937)). Congress has not appropriated funds to administer RIFs during the government shutdown.

228. The actions of OMB, OPM, and Federal Agency Defendants to spend funds to administer RIFs during the government shutdown violate the Appropriations Clause of the Constitution.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray that this Court:

1. Declare that OMB, OPM, and Federal Agency Defendants have exceeded statutory authority, acted contrary to law, and acted in an arbitrary and capricious manner in issuing the OMB Lapse Memorandum, the associated OPM Guidance and Instructions, the decision to implement RIFs during the government shutdown, and the RIFs themselves;
2. Vacate, hold unlawful, set aside, and stay the OMB Lapse Memorandum and the portions of the updated OPM Guidance and Instructions that purport to authorize administration of RIFs during a shutdown, as well as any and all actions taken pursuant to it including the decision to implement RIFs during the government shutdown, and the RIFs themselves, under 5 U.S.C. §§705 and 706;
3. Enter preliminary and permanent injunctive relief;
4. Award Plaintiffs their costs, reasonable attorneys’ fees, and other disbursements as appropriate; and

5. Grant such other relief as this Court may deem proper.

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