1 The Honorable James L. Robart 2 3 4 5 6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 8 JUWEIYA ABDIAZIZ ALI, et al., 9 No. 2:17-cv-00141 (JLR) 10 Plaintiffs, 11 REPLY IN SUPPORT OF v. **DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO STAY** 12 DONALD TRUMP, et al., DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS 13 PENDING RESOLUTION OF Defendants. APPEAL IN HAWAII V. TRUMP 14 15 Noted For Consideration: 16 April 14, 2017 17 The district court in *Hawaii v. Trump* recently stayed all proceedings pending final 18 disposition of the government's appeal of the preliminary injunction entered in that case. See 19 20 No. CV 17-00050, ECF No. 279 (D. Haw. Apr. 3, 2017). This Court should do the same here, 21 as a stay is most "efficient for [the Court's] own docket and the fairest course for the parties[.]" 22 Levva v. Certified Grocers of Cal., Ltd., 593 F.2d 857, 863 (9th Cir. 1979). Defendants 23 demonstrated in their opening brief that resolution of the *Hawaii* appeal is likely to have 24 "significant relevance to—and potentially control"—the Court's analysis of forthcoming issues 25 in this case. Ali v. Trump, 2017 WL 1057645, at *5 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 17, 2017). Plaintiffs' 26 27 28

REPLY IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO STAY

DISTRIC COURT PROCEEDINGS PENDING RESOLUTION

efforts to diminish the relevance of *Hawaii* serve only to highlight why further guidance from the Ninth Circuit is necessary before this case proceeds.

The question of what this Court may review in analyzing Plaintiffs' claims is a primary issue before the Ninth Circuit. In the *Hawaii* appeal, Defendants argue that the "Supreme Court has made clear that '[w]hen the Executive exercises' its authority to exclude aliens from the country 'on the basis of a facially legitimate and bona fide reason, the courts will neither look behind the exercise of that discretion, nor test it by balancing its justification against the' asserted constitutional rights of U.S. citizens." Br. of Appellants, *Hawaii v. Trump*, No. 17-5589, ECF No. 23 at 33 (9th Cir. Apr. 7, 2017) (quoting *Kleindienst v. Mandel*, 408 U.S. 753, 770 (1972)). Plaintiffs disagree about the applicability of *Mandel*, but the important point for purposes of this stay motion is that the Ninth Circuit will likely provide significant guidance as to what evidence this Court may review. As this Court has recognized, the New Executive Order is "significant[ly] differen[t]" than the Revoked Executive Order, such that the Ninth Circuit will rule in [*Hawaii*] with respect to [the New Order]." *Ali v. Trump*, 2017 WL 1057645, at *5.

Even if the Ninth Circuit were to determine in *Hawaii* that, notwithstanding *Mandel*, courts may look beyond the four corners of the New Order, resolution of the *Hawaii* appeal is likely to provide guidance regarding the scope of any such review. As explained in Defendants' stay motion, the Ninth Circuit will likely address whether review is limited to openly available data that is accessible to an objective observer or instead extends to internal government documents, as well as whether statements or records that predate President Trump's assumption of office are relevant. Plaintiffs point out that the *Hawaii* appeal will not require the Ninth Circuit to "resolve yet-to-be-presented discovery disputes in this case." Pls.'

Opp'n at 3, ECF No. 92. That, of course, oversimplifies the issue. The Ninth Circuit will not adjudicate discovery issues, but it will decide legal questions that are likely to impact this Court's resolution of forthcoming discovery disputes by clarifying "the applicable law or the relevant landscape of facts that need to be developed." Ali, 2017 WL 1057645, at *5. These legal questions have been teed up in the *Hawaii* appeal, see, e.g., Br. of Appellants, *Hawaii*, No. 17-5589, ECF No. 23 at 46-53 (arguing statements made before President Trump assumed office are not relevant); id. at 47 (describing discovery sought in this case and urging Ninth Circuit to "reject a rule that [would] invite[] such probing"); id. at 47-49 (contending courts' analysis must be based on official acts and openly available data); id. at 37-38 (arguing courts cannot second-guess the President's national security judgments, which would render experts unnecessary here).

Plaintiffs also contend that resolution of the *Hawaii* appeal will be of limited relevance because Plaintiffs raise "five claims" in addition to the Establishment Clause claim raised in the Hawaii appeal. Opp'n at 2. This assertion, however, ignores the fact that Defendants contend the Mandel standard applies to all of Plaintiffs' constitutional claims. See, e.g., Mandel, 408 U.S. at 753, 760 (First Amendment right to "hear[] and meet[]" with alien"); Fiallo v. Bell, 430 U.S. 787, 791 (1977) (applying *Mandel* to claims that statute discriminated based on sex and illegitimacy in violation of the Equal Protection and Due Process Clauses); Rajah v. Mukasey,

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¹ Plaintiffs' assertion that a stay is premature because Defendants "have not yet been served" with discovery requests is unpersuasive. Opp'n at 5. Defendants' "discovery-related concerns" are hardly "speculative" (id. at 5)—Plaintiffs have already indicated in the parties' joint status report that they intend to seek broad and intrusive discovery regarding the underlying factual basis, intent, design, issuance, and effects of the Order and the Revoked Order. See ECF No. 82 at ¶¶ 4(B), 5(E). Because Plaintiffs could begin propounding discovery requests at any time, a stay of proceedings would be far more efficient than requiring Defendants to pursue "the normal procedures for contesting discovery requests." Opp'n at 5.

¹ Defendants note that the *Hawaii* plaintiffs filed a Petition for Initial Hearing En Banc in the Ninth Circuit. See No. 17-15589, ECF No. 52 (9th Cir. Apr. 11, 2017).

discrimination based on "religion, ethnicity, gender, and race"). Moreover, Plaintiffs' argument against a stay because "only an extremely limited subset of claims at issue in this case are before the Ninth Circuit" is belied by their own arguments in their motion to for leave to intervene in *Hawaii*. Opp'n at 1. There, Plaintiffs stressed that the "congruence of the claims in the two lawsuits demonstrates the strong relationship between the interests of the *Ali* Plaintiffs and the *Hawaii* iplaintiffs' claims," and affirmed that the *Hawaii* appeal "may directly determine the merits of the *Ali* Plaintiffs' claims for injunctive relief." *Hawaii*, No. 17-5589, ECF No. 20-1 at 12, 14. The resolution of the *Hawaii* appeal will indeed likely narrow most of the merits issue in this case, in addition to affecting the scope of discovery. (Defendants note that while a stay pending resolution of the *Hawaii* appeal is warranted because the Ninth Circuit's guidance will inform this Court and the parties going forward, the *Ali* plaintiffs' intervention on appeal in *Hawaii* is inappropriate for a variety of reasons, as the government has explained to the Ninth Circuit.)

In any event, resolution of the *Hawaii* appeal need not "settle every question of . . . law" to justify a stay. *Landis v. N. Am. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 256 (1936). It is sufficient that the *Hawaii* appeal is likely to "settle many" issues and "simplify" others, *id.*, such that a stay will facilitate the orderly course of justice and conserve resources for both the Court and the parties. *See Fairview Hosp. v. Leavitt*, 2007 WL 1521233, at *3 (D.D.C. May 22, 2007) (granting stay pending resolution of another matter that would likely settle or simplify issues even though it "would not foreclose the necessity of litigation in [the stayed] case"); *In re Literary Works in Elec. Databases Copyright Litig.*, 2001 WL 204212, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 1, 2001) (same). Indeed, this Court stayed consideration of Plaintiffs' TRO motion notwithstanding the fact that

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the motion asserted claims under the INA, Equal Protection Clause, Due Process Clause, and Administrative Procedure and Mandamus Acts—in addition to an Establishment Clause claim. *See* ECF No. 79.

With respect to balancing the hardships that a stay would create, the harm of which Plaintiffs complain—"delaying the resolution of discovery disputes" (Opp'n at 7)—does not outweigh "the hardship [and] inequity" Defendants would suffer "in being required to go forward" without guidance from the Ninth Circuit. CMAX, Inc. v. Hall, 300 F.2d 265, 268 (9th Cir. 1962). Plaintiffs seek extraordinarily broad, burdensome, and intrusive discovery in an area where the President's authority is at its apex. See Joint Status Report & Discovery Plan, ECF No. 82. Contrary to Plaintiffs' claim, Defendants' request for a stay is not a "pretext for their categorical opposition to all discovery." Opp'n. at 4. Rather, they merely seek to avoid being required to respond to such resource-intensive discovery without the benefit of guidance from the Ninth Circuit that is likely to inform threshold issues regarding the appropriateness, scope, and necessity of the discovery Plaintiffs seek. See Cheney v. U.S. District Court, 542 U.S. 367, 385 (2004) ("The high respect that is owed to the office of the Chief Executive," which is to "inform . . . the timing and scope of discovery," warrants a stay pending resolution of the Hawaii appeal.); Clinton v. Jones, 520 U.S. 681, 707 (1997) (The power to stay proceedings applies "especially in cases of extraordinary public moment[.]").

Finally, in contrast to Plaintiffs' claim, the stay Defendants seek is limited. Defendants request a stay pending final disposition of appellate proceedings concerning the preliminary injunction in *Hawaii*, which is the same, reasonable stay entered by the district court in *Hawaii* itself. *See* No. CV 17-00050, ECF No. 279. Considering that the Ninth Circuit has ordered expedited briefing and set oral argument for May 15, 2017, *see Hawaii*, No. 17-15589, ECF

Case 2:17-cv-00135-JLR Document 93 Filed 04/14/17 Page 6 of 7

1	Nos. 14, 18, there is no reason to believe the stay will be of inordinate duration. Plaintiffs'	
2	conjecture about a possible petition for certiorari and further speculation about when any	
3	Supreme Court review might take place, <i>see</i> Opp'n at 6, does not justify denying a stay. If the	
4	Court is concerned about the duration of any stay, it could require a status report once the Ninth	
5	Circuit has issued its decision to reevaluate the circumstances at that time.	
6	For these reasons, the Court should stay district court proceedings in this case pending	
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8	resolution of the <i>Hawaii</i> appeal.	
9		
10	DATED: April 14, 2017	Respectfully submitted,
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I hereby certify that on April 14, 2017, I electronically filed the foregoing Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion to Stay District Court Proceedings Pending Resolution of Appeal in *Hawaii v. Trump* using the Court's CM/ECF system, causing a notice of filing to be served upon all counsel of record. /s/ Stacey I. Young STACEY I. YOUNG DEFENDANTS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE