

The Honorable James L. Robart

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

John Doe, Jane Doe, Jack Doe, Jason Doe, Julia Doe, Joseph Doe and James Doe, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated; the Episcopal Diocese of Olympia, and the Council on American Islamic Relations-Washington,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Donald Trump, President of The United States; U.S. Department of State; Rex Tillerson, Secretary of State; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; John Kelly, Secretary of Homeland Security; U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Kevin McAleenan, Acting Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection; and Michele James, Field Director of the Seattle Field Office of U.S. Customs and Border Protection,

Defendants.

No. 2:17-cv-00178-JLR

MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION

NOTING DATE: BY STIPULATION¹

ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

¹ The parties have stipulated, and the Court has ordered, that Defendants shall file a response to this motion within fourteen (14) days of the Ninth Circuit’s ruling in *Hawai’i v. Trump*, and that Plaintiffs shall file a reply in support of class certification within seven (7) days after Defendants file their response. *See* Dkt. No. 18.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs move for class certification in their action challenging Executive Order 13780, titled “Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States,” 82 Fed. Reg. 13209 (Mar. 9, 2017) (“EO-2”). EO-2 is in substance and design the same as President Trump’s first Executive Order [Executive Order 13769, also titled “Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States,” 82 Fed. Reg. 8977 (Feb. 1, 2017)] (“EO-1”). And it is part and parcel of President Donald Trump’s unwarranted and unprecedented attempt to use his executive power to implement a Muslim ban by categorically banning nationals of six predominantly Muslim countries² (“Designated Countries”) and refugees and their families from entering the United States in violation of the Constitution and federal law.

Caught in the crosshairs of Defendants’ attempt to fulfill President Trump’s campaign promises to “ban Muslims” sit (1) Jack Doe, Jason Doe, and Julia Doe, who are students or researchers from the Designated Countries who reside in the United States and fear they will not be allowed back into the United States if they visit family abroad or attend professional conferences; and (2) Joseph Doe and James Doe, who are refugees who fled torture and war but cannot reunite with their spouses and children, who have passed all clearances to join them but are now left in limbo due to EO-2. These Plaintiffs seek to protect themselves and others similarly situated to them.

Civil rights cases such as this one involving claims of “unlawful, class-based discrimination are prime examples [of Rule 23 class actions].” *Amchem Prod. Inc., v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 614 (1997). Specifically, “[Rule] 23(b)(2) was adopted in order to permit the

² The six countries singled out by EO-2 are Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen.

1 prosecution of civil rights actions.” *Walters v. Reno*, 145 F.3d 1032, 1047 (9th Cir. 1998) (citing
2 the Advisory Committee Notes for Fed. R. Civ. P. 23). Further, challenges to a uniform policy on
3 immigration such as EO-2 are the type of challenge that the Ninth Circuit has held to be properly
4 certified under Rule 23(b)(2). *Id.* (affirming certification of Rule 23(b)(2) class challenging
5 immigration procedures). Because this case presents the classic situation for class certification
6 under Rule 23(b)(2) or (b)(1) and Plaintiffs will be able to meet all the requirements of Rule 23(a),
7 their motion should be granted.
8

9 **II. PROPOSED CLASS DEFINITIONS**

10 Plaintiffs seek to certify two classes for declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to Federal
11 Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) or 23(b)(1) and request that Jack Doe, Jason Doe, Julia Doe,
12 Joseph Doe and James Doe (collectively “Class Plaintiffs”)³ be appointed as class representatives
13 as follows:
14

15 **1. Non-Immigrant Class**

16 Plaintiffs request that Jack Doe, Jason Doe, and Julia Doe be appointed as class
17 representatives for a class consisting of: All Washington residents who are nationals of the
18 Designated Countries who entered the United States on a non-immigrant visa and who do not have
19 unexpired multiple-entry visas; and
20

21 **2. Refugee Class**

22 Plaintiffs request that Joseph Doe and James Doe be appointed as class representatives for
23 a class consisting of: All refugees and asylees, including those who have since adjusted their status
24 to Lawful Permanent Resident, who now reside in Washington, and who have filed I-730 petitions
25

26 ³ Plaintiffs Jane Doe, John Doe, the Episcopal Diocese of Olympia, and the Council on American Islamic Relations-
Washington do not seek appointment as class representatives but, rather, bring their claims on their own behalves.

1 for and await the arrival of their family members who have completed and cleared their final
2 security screenings.

3 III. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

4 This Court is no stranger to EO-2 and its short but storied history. But a brief discussion
5 of the Order and its predecessor is integral to evaluating classwide treatment of Plaintiffs'
6 claims.

7 A. Executive Order 13769 (EO-1)

8 Donald Trump's campaign unequivocally called for "a total and complete shutdown of
9 Muslims entering the United States," First Amended Complaint ("FAC") ¶ 153 (ECF Doc. No.
10 10) and he made the Muslim ban "a centerpiece of [his] campaign for months." *Aziz v. Trump*,
11 No. 17-116, 2017 WL 580855, at *8 (E.D. Va. Feb. 13, 2017). On January 27, 2017, President
12 Trump signed EO-1, officially establishing his promised Muslim ban. *See generally*, FAC, §
13 IV.A.3. After reading the title of the Original Order when signing it, Defendant Trump said, "We
14 all know what that means." FAC ¶ 159. The same day he signed EO-1, Defendant Trump gave
15 an interview in which he decried how "unfair" it was that "[i]f you were a Muslim you could
16 come in, but if you were a Christian, it was almost impossible." *Id.* at ¶ 160. The next day, a
17 senior advisor to Trump confirmed that Defendant Trump sought out his advice on "the right
18 way" to implement a Muslim ban. *Id.* at ¶ 164.

19 Days after EO-1 sent the nation's airports into chaos and upended thousands of lives, this
20 Court enjoined the Order, thus recognizing the irreparable harm the policy had on those caught in
21 its grasp. *See Washington v. Trump*, No. 2:17-cv-141, Dkt. 52 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 3, 2017).
22 Defendant Trump filed a notice of appeal and emergency motion to stay this Court's order which
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1 was denied. *Washington v. Trump*, 847 F.3d 1151, 2017 (9th Cir. 2017), *reconsideration en banc*
 2 *denied*, 2017 WL 992527 (9th Cir. Mar. 15, 2017).

3 **B. Executive Order 13780 (EO-2)**

4 Despite public statements insisting on his authority to carry out the actions outlined in the
 5 Order and vowing to fight (“SEE YOU IN COURT, THE SECURITY OF OUR NATION IS AT
 6 STAKE!”, FAC ¶ 235), Defendant Trump revoked EO-1 and issued a new Executive Order.
 7 Although EO-2-purported to remove all concerns of illegality, Defendant Trump’s Senior Advisor
 8 admitted that the new order would still offer “the same basic policy outcome for the country” and
 9 “those policies are still going to be in effect.” *Id.* at ¶ 170.

10
 11 Despite the supposed urgent threat to the United States from the foreign nationals pouring
 12 into the country,⁴ Defendant Trump postponed signing EO-2 until March 6, 2017, FAC ¶¶ 171-
 13 173, and then delayed the effective date by an additional 10 days to March 16, 2017. FAC ¶ 178.
 14 As cables from Defendant Tillerson to consular officials around the world made clear, a uniform
 15 set of instructions was also issued to all embassies to implement EO-2.⁵ *See* Exhibits 2 and 3A-D
 16 to Declaration of Tana Lin (“Lin Decl.”).

17
 18 On March 15, 2017, a district court in Hawai‘i granted a temporary restraining order
 19 (“TRO”) preventing Sections 2 and 6 of EO-2 from taking effect, *Hawai‘i v. Trump*, No. 17–50,
 20 2017 WL 1167383 (D. Hi. Mar. 15, 2017), and a Maryland court granted a TRO enjoining section
 21 6 of EO-2 the next day. *Int’l Refugee Assistance Project v. Trump*, No. 17-361, 2017 WL 1018235
 22

23
 24 ⁴ Defendant Trump proclaimed: “our country [is] in such peril... People pouring in. Bad!”, “THE SECURITY OF
 OUR NATION IS AT STAKE!”, -and “77% of refugees allowed into U.S. since travel reprieve hail from seven
 suspect countries.’ (WT) [sic] SO DANGEROUS!” FAC ¶ 235.

25 ⁵ Yeganeh Torbati, Mica Rosenberg, & Arshad Mohammed, Exclusive: *U.S. Embassies Ordered to Identify*
 26 *Population Groups for Tougher Visa Screening*, Reuters (Mar. 23, 2017), available at
<http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-immigration-visas-exclusive-idUSKBN16U12X> (last accessed Apr. 6,
 2017).

1 (D. Md. Mar. 16, 2017). Two weeks later, the Hawai‘i court granted a preliminary injunction
 2 against EO-2. *Hawai‘i v. Trump*, No. 17–50, 2017 WL 1167383 (D. Hi. Mar. 29, 2017). Despite
 3 the alleged “peril” caused by the courts enjoining the executive orders,⁶ Defendants have agreed
 4 to case schedules in the appeals of the Hawai‘i and Maryland orders that will not be heard until
 5 early May 2017.⁷

6
 7 The cosmetic changes to the second executive order provide no relief to Plaintiffs and class
 8 members. As Defendant Trump admitted while decrying the Hawai‘i TRO at a rally the day after
 9 it was issued, EO-2 was just a “watered-down version” of his original order.⁸ The intent behind
 10 EO-2 remains the same as EO-1: it is a ban on travel for nationals of six Muslim-majority
 11 countries: Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. EO-2 also, like EO-1, completely
 12 blocks the entry of refugees for 120 days.

13 C. Proposed Class Representatives

14 1. Non-Immigrant Class: Plaintiffs’ Factual Backgrounds

15 Plaintiffs Jason Doe, Jack Doe, and Julia Doe seek to represent the Non-Immigrant Class.
 16 Each of them is a citizen of one of the Designated Countries, and each came to the United States
 17 to pursue graduate education and related practical training. *See* Declaration of Jason Doe (“Jason
 18 Decl.”) ¶¶ 2-5, 7; Declaration of Jack Doe (“Jack Decl.”) ¶¶ 2-4; Declaration of Julia Doe (“Julia
 19 Decl.”) ¶¶ 2-5, 7; Declaration of Julia Doe (“Julia
 20 Decl.”) ¶¶ 2-5, 7.

21
 22 ⁶ After the TRO entered by this Court with regard to EO-1, Defendant Trump tweeted, “Just cannot believe a judge
 23 would put our country in such peril. If something happens blame him and court system. People pouring in. Bad!”
 24 FAC ¶ 235.

25 ⁷ *Hawai‘i v. Trump*, No. 17–50, Dkt. 278 (D. Hi. Apr. 3, 2017) and *Int’l Refugee Assistance Project v. Trump*, No.
 26 17-361, Dkt. 169 (D. Md. Mar. 22, 2017).

⁸ Matt Zapotosky, Kalani Takase, & Marla Sachetti, *Federal Judge in Hawaii Freezes President Trump’s New
 Entry Ban*, Washington Post (Mar. 16, 2017), available at https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/social-issues/lawyers-face-off-on-trump-travel-ban-in-md-court-wednesday-morning/2017/03/14/b2d24636-090c-11e7-93dc-00f9bdd74ed1_story.html?utm_term=.8440582c7835&wpisrc=nl_buzz&wpmm=1 (last accessed Apr. 4, 2017).

1 Decl.”) ¶¶ 2-3, 6-7. After completing the rigorous visa application process, each of these Plaintiffs
 2 obtained and used a single-entry or now expired multiple-entry non-immigrant visa to enter the
 3 United States to begin his or her graduate training. Jason Decl. ¶ 6; Jack Decl. ¶ 5; Julia Decl. ¶ 4.
 4 The issuance of EO-2, however, leaves these Plaintiffs fearful that, if they leave the United States
 5 to attend professional conferences or visit family (as their visas allow), they will not be permitted
 6 to return to the United States, their studies or work in Washington State, and/or their family
 7 members here. Jason Decl. ¶¶ 7-9; Jack Decl. ¶ 8; Julia Decl. ¶ 6. These Plaintiffs’ research and
 8 careers have suffered and will continue to suffer for as long as EO-2 is in place. Jason Decl. ¶ 7;
 9 Jack Decl. ¶¶ 9-10; Julia Decl. ¶ 7. In addition, each of these Plaintiffs brings this action under a
 10 pseudonym because s/he fears retaliation. Jason Decl. ¶ 18; Jack Decl. ¶ 19; Julia Decl. ¶ 16.
 11

12 **2. Refugee Class: Plaintiffs’ Factual Claims**

13 Plaintiffs Joseph Doe and James Doe seek to represent the Refugee Class. Plaintiffs Joseph
 14 Doe and James Doe and members of the Class are refugees or asylees, including those who have
 15 since adjusted their status to Lawful Permanent Resident, and who reside in Washington. *See*
 16 Declaration of Joseph Doe (“Joseph Decl.”) ¶¶ 2-9; Declaration of James Doe (“James Decl.”)
 17 ¶¶ 2-9. Each has filed I-730 “follow-to-join” relative petitions and now awaits the arrival of family
 18 members who have completed and cleared every required screening—including the extensive and
 19 thorough security screenings conducted by Defendants. Joseph Decl. ¶¶ 8, 10; and James Decl. ¶¶
 20 8, 10. Although their family members’ applications have been approved and they are essentially
 21 only waiting for final travel arrangements to be made, Joseph Doe and James Doe are fearful that
 22 EO-2 will indefinitely delay their families’ arrivals: even if their travel is scheduled after the 120-
 23 day delay, the refugee “cap” may be reached before their loved ones are admitted. Joseph Decl. ¶¶
 24 10-12; James Decl. ¶¶ 10-12. In addition, Joseph Doe and James Doe bring this action under
 25
 26

1 pseudonyms because they fear retaliation against themselves and their family members. Joseph
2 Decl. ¶ 21; James Decl. ¶ 21.

3 IV. ARGUMENT

4 A. Legal Standard

5 In determining whether to certify a class, the Court must determine whether each proposed
6 class meets the four requirements of Rule 23(a): numerosity, commonality, typicality, and
7 adequacy of representation. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a). In addition to meeting the requirements of Rule
8 23(a), the class must also satisfy at least one section of Rule 23(b). Class Plaintiffs seek to certify
9 the classes under Rule 23(b)(2) or Rule 23(b)(1)(A). The central question in this case—whether
10 EO-2, which calls for a uniform policy of exclusion that will be implemented against Class
11 Plaintiffs and all others similarly situated, violates the Constitution and federal law—is the
12 paradigmatic question appropriate for class certification. Indeed, EO-2 will be implemented on a
13 nationwide (and worldwide) basis. *Walters*, 145 F.3d at 1032 (affirming certification of Rule
14 23(b)(2) class challenging immigration procedures as “precisely the sorts of claims that Rule
15 23(b)(2) was designed to facilitate”).

16 Class Plaintiffs easily satisfy the requirements for certification under Rule 23.

17 B. Plaintiffs’ Action Satisfies the Requirements of Rule 23(a).

18 1. The Proposed Classes Are So Numerous That Joinder Is Impracticable.

19 Rule 23(a)(1) requires that the proposed class be “so numerous that joinder of all members
20 is impracticable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). For purposes of the rule, “‘impracticability’ does not
21 mean ‘impossibility,’ but only the difficulty or inconvenience of joining all members of the class.”
22 *Harris v. Palm Springs Alpine Est., Inc.*, 329 F.2d 909, 913–14 (9th Cir. 1964) (citation omitted).
23 The rule does not set a minimum number of class members to meet Rule 23(a)(1). *See Perez-Funez*
24
25
26

1 *v. Dist. Director, Immigration & Naturalization Serv.*, 611 F. Supp. 990, 995 (C.D. Cal. 1984).
 2 However, classes of just a few dozen class members have been certified, *see, e.g., McCluskey v.*
 3 *Trs. Of Red Dot Corp. Employee Stock Ownership Plan & Trust*, 268 F.R.D. 670, 674–76 (W.D.
 4 Wash. 2010) (class of 27 sufficient), and classes with over 40 members are presumptively
 5 considered sufficiently numerous. *See In re Cooper Co. Inc., Sec. Litig.*, 254 F.R.D. 628, 634 (C.D.
 6 Cal. 2009); *Jordan v. Cnty. of Los Angeles*, 669 F.2d 1311, 1319 (9th Cir. 1982), vacated on other
 7 grounds, 459 U.S. 810 (1982).

9 In evaluating numerosity, “a court may draw a reasonable inference of class size from the
 10 facts before it.” *Lynch v. Rank*, 604 F. Supp. 30, 36 (N.D. Cal. 1984), *aff’d*, 747 F.2d 528 (9th Cir.
 11 1984), *opinion amended on reh’g*, 763 F.2d 1098 (9th Cir. 1985), and a court need not know the
 12 exact size of the putative class, “so long as general knowledge and common sense indicate that it
 13 is large.” *Perez-Funez*, 611 F. Supp. at 995. This Court has found the numerosity requirement
 14 satisfied where “general knowledge,” and “common sense,” show that a class is sufficiently large.
 15 *See Nw. Immigrant Rights Project v. United States Citizenship & Immigration Servs.*, No. C15-
 16 0813JLR, 2016 WL 5817078, at *18 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 5, 2016) (citing *Perez–Funez*, 611 F. Supp.
 17 at 995, and finding evidence of USCIS processing times and application totals sufficient to meet
 18 Rule 23(a)(1)).

20 In this case, publicly available data published by two of the defendants themselves,
 21 Defendants Department of State and Department of Homeland Security, as well as other
 22 governmental entities, demonstrate that the proposed classes satisfy the numerosity requirement.⁹
 23

24
 25 ⁹ This Court can take judicial notice of the data, compiled by Defendants and other government agencies, on
 26 publicly available websites. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 201 (judicial notice proper where facts are not subject to reasonable
 dispute due to their ability to be accurately and readily determined from sources beyond question); *see also*
Crawford v. Marion County Election Bd., 533 U.S. 181, 199 n.18 (2008) (taking judicial notice of facts from a

1 First, with respect to the Non-Immigrant Class, the facts are sufficient for the Court to
 2 reasonably infer that the class is sufficiently numerous. According to the Annual Report of the
 3 Visa Office of the U.S. Department of State, in 2016, the United States issued over 53,440 non-
 4 immigrant visas to nationals from the Designated Countries.¹⁰ The University of Washington
 5 alone currently has 157 students from the Designated Countries, many of whom are on single-
 6 entry visas and, therefore, are members of the Non-Immigrant Class. *See* Exhibit 4 to Lin Decl.,
 7 Fourth Declaration of Asif Chaudhry in *Washington v. Trump*, No. 2:17-cv-141, Dkt. 118-18
 8 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 13, 2017). And other private and public colleges in Washington have
 9 similarly situated students.
 10

11 Plaintiffs' proposed Refugee Class is also sufficiently numerous. Washington is the eighth
 12 largest refugee-receiving state.¹¹ Between 2010 and 2016, the state of Washington welcomed
 13 16,504 refugees from 46 countries.¹² In FY 2015 alone, 2,625 refugees arrived in Washington.¹³
 14 In addition, it is likely that hundreds or thousands of individuals who have been granted asylum
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19 government website); *Michery v. Ford Motor Co.*, 650 F. App'x 338, 342 n.2 (9th Cir. 2016) (taking judicial
 20 notice of publicly available National Highway Traffic Safety Administration data); *Reyes v. Fircrest Sch.*, No.
 C11-0778JLR, 2012 WL 5878243, at *1 n.1 (W.D. Wash. Nov. 21, 2012).

21 ¹⁰ Report of the Visa Office 2016, *Table XVIII: Nonimmigrant Visas Issued by Nationality*, U.S. Dep't of State –
 Bureau of Consular Affairs (2015), available at
 22 [https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/visas/Statistics/AnnualReports/FY2016AnnualReport/FY16AnnualReport-
 TableXVIII.pdf](https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/visas/Statistics/AnnualReports/FY2016AnnualReport/FY16AnnualReport-TableXVIII.pdf) (last accessed Apr. 5, 2017).

23 ¹¹ Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Data, *Data on Immigrants and Refugees: Seattle Immigrant and
 Refugee Data Sheet*, Seattle Government (2017), available at <https://www.seattle.gov/iandraftaffairs/data#snapshot>
 (last accessed Apr. 4, 2017).

24 ¹² Kara McDermott, *Where Seattle's Refugees Come From and Other Things You Should Know*, KUOW News
 (Sep. 10, 2016), available at [http://kuow.org/post/where-seattles-refugees-come-and-other-things-you-should-
 know](http://kuow.org/post/where-seattles-refugees-come-and-other-things-you-should-know) (last accessed Apr. 4, 2017).

25 ¹³ Office of Refugee Resettlement: *FY 2015 Served Populations by State and County of Origin*, U.S. Dep't of
 26 Health & Human Services (Apr. 22, 2016), available at [https://www.acf.hhs.gov/orr/resource/fy-2015-refugees-
 by-state-and-country-of-origin-all-served-populations](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/orr/resource/fy-2015-refugees-by-state-and-country-of-origin-all-served-populations) (last accessed Apr. 4, 2017).

1 live in Washington, as the U.S. government grants asylum to roughly 25,000 people each year.¹⁴
 2 Plaintiffs’ proposed Refugee Class is a subset of these Washington residents—refugees and
 3 asylees who have filed I-730 petitions and whose families have completed screening—but these
 4 data are sufficient for the Court to reasonably infer that the number of individuals in the proposed
 5 Refugee Class exceeds the general benchmark of 40 people and satisfies the numerosity
 6 requirement.
 7

8 With likely thousands of non-immigrants hailing from the Designated Countries and as
 9 well as refugees and asylees now living in Washington, numerosity is not a close question here;
 10 but even were it so, the Court should nonetheless certify the proposed classes. *See Stewart v.*
 11 *Associates Consumer Discount Co.*, 183 F.R.D. 189, 194 (E.D. Pa. 1998) (“[W]here the
 12 numerosity question is a close one, the trial court should find that numerosity exists, since the court
 13 has the option to decertify the class later pursuant to Rule 23(c)(1).”).
 14

15 In addition, in determining numerosity, “courts also consider whether class members ‘may
 16 be unwilling to sue [] individually out of fear of retaliation,’” *Rollins v. Traylor Bros.*, No. 14-
 17 1414, 2016 WL 258523, at *5 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 21, 2016) (citation omitted), because “joinder
 18 may be impracticable if potential class members fear retaliation for suing independently.” *Tanedo*
 19 *v. E. Baton Rouge Par. Sch. Bd.*, No. 10-1172, 2011 WL 7095434, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 12, 2011)
 20 (citing *Mullen v. Treasure Chest Casino, L.L.C.*, 186 F.3d 620, 625 (5th Cir.1999)). Class Plaintiffs
 21 have explained that they are participating in this case under pseudonyms because they fear
 22 harassment and retaliation for participating in this lawsuit. *See* Jason Decl. ¶ 18; Jack Decl. ¶ 19;
 23
 24

25 _____
 26 ¹⁴ *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: Table 16. Individuals Granted Asylum Affirmatively or Defensively: Fiscal Years 1990 To 2015*. Dep’t of Homeland Security (Dec. 15, 2016), available at <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2015/table16> (last accessed Apr. 4, 2017).

1 Julia Decl. ¶ 16; Joseph Decl. ¶ 21; James Decl. ¶ 21. *See also* Stipulation and Order to Allow
 2 Plaintiffs to Proceed Anonymously, ECF. No. 14.

3 The Plaintiffs’ fear of retaliation is justified: there was widespread publicity concerning
 4 Defendant Trump’s firing of Acting Attorney General Sally Yates for speaking out against EO-
 5 1,¹⁵ and Defendant Trump has consistently engaged in anti-Muslim and anti-immigrant rhetoric,
 6 stirring up concerns that “the ‘bad’ would rush into our country...A lot of bad ‘dudes’ out there!”¹⁶
 7 After EO-1 was enjoined, Defendant Trump unleashed a torrent of tweets proclaiming that the
 8 “THE SECURITY OF OUR NATION IS AT STAKE!”¹⁷ without the travel ban, “[b]ad people
 9 are very happy!”¹⁸ and “dangerous people may be pouring into our country.”¹⁹ There have also
 10 been public reports that certain officers acting at the direction of Defendants have exerted undue
 11 pressure on those who were subject to EO-1—including pressuring individuals to waive their rights
 12 to reside in the United States and forcibly removing them before courts could rule on their
 13 challenges to EO-1.²⁰ Further, since the issuance of EO-1 and the publicity surrounding the
 14 litigation of the order, national news outlets reported on anti-Muslim harassment around the
 15
 16

17
 18
 19 ¹⁵ Michael Shear, Mark Landler, Matt Apuzzo, & Eric Lichtblau, *Trump Fires Acting Attorney General Who Defied*
 20 *Him*, N.Y. Times (Jan. 30, 2017), available at [https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/30/us/politics/trump-](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/30/us/politics/trump-immigration-ban-memo.html)
 21 [immigration-ban-memo.html](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/30/us/politics/trump-immigration-ban-memo.html) (last accessed Apr. 4, 2017).

22 ¹⁶ Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump, Twitter (Jan. 30, 2017 5:31 AM),
 23 <https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/826060143825666051>

24 ¹⁷ Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Feb. 9, 2017, 3:35 PM),
 25 <https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/829836231802515457>.

26 ¹⁸ Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Feb. 4, 2017, 4:48 PM),
<https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/828042506851934209>.

¹⁹ Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), Twitter (Feb. 4, 2017, 1:44 PM),
<https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/827996357252243456>.

²⁰ Oliver Laughland & Joanna Walters, *Immigration officials coerced Yemenis to sign away green cards, suit claims*,
 The Guardian (Jan. 30, 2017), available at [https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/jan/30/trump-travel-ban-](https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/jan/30/trump-travel-ban-yemenis-coerced-relinquish-green-card)
[yemenis-coerced-relinquish-green-card](https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/jan/30/trump-travel-ban-yemenis-coerced-relinquish-green-card) (last accessed Apr. 5, 2017); Matt Zapposky, *Federal judge orders U.S. to*
return Iranian who was deported under new order, Washington Post, Jan. 29, 2017, available at
https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/01/29/banorder/?utm_term=.00ea8aee3144 (last
 accessed Apr. 5, 2017).

1 country, including in Washington.²¹ Given all these facts, it is objectively reasonable for class
 2 members whom Defendant Trump has demonized as “bad people”²² to be afraid to come forward
 3 out of fear of retaliation or harassment by the government or others for participating in this lawsuit.
 4 Given Defendants’ own statistics regarding the number of non-immigrants and refugees in the
 5 United States, other publicly available data regarding the number of class members likely in
 6 Washington, and the fact that many class members are likely too afraid to participate in the action
 7 out of fear of retaliation or harassment, Plaintiffs readily satisfy the numerosity requirement of
 8 Rule 23(a)(1).
 9

10 **2. Plaintiffs’ Claims Present Common Questions of Law and Fact.**

11 Rule 23(a)(2) requires that a class action raise “questions of law or fact common to the
 12 class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2).²³ It is not necessary that members of the proposed class “share
 13 every fact in common or completely identical legal issues.” *Rodriguez v. Hayes*, 591 F.3d 1105,
 14 1122 (9th Cir. 2010). Rather, the “existence of shared legal issues with divergent factual predicates
 15 is sufficient, as is a common core of salient facts coupled with disparate legal remedies within the
 16

17
 18
 19 ²¹ See e.g., Eric Levenson, *911 Calls Reveal the Kansas Suspect Thought He’d Shot ‘Two Iranians’*, CNN (Feb. 28,
 20 2017), available at <http://www.cnn.com/2017/02/27/us/kansas-olathe-bar-shooting-indian-court> (last accessed Apr.
 21 6, 2017); Sandi Doughton, *FBI Aids in Investigation into Shooting of Sikh Man in Kent*, Seattle Times (Mar. 5,
 22 2017), available at [http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/crime/fbi-aids-in-investigation-into-shooting-of-](http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/crime/fbi-aids-in-investigation-into-shooting-of-sikh-man-in-kent/)
 23 [sikh-man-in-kent/](http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/crime/fbi-aids-in-investigation-into-shooting-of-sikh-man-in-kent/) (last accessed Apr. 6, 2017).

24 ²² Defendant Trump proclaimed: “The judge opens up our country to potential terrorists and others that do not have
 25 our best interests at heart. Bad people are very happy!” FAC ¶ 235.

26 ²³ That Plaintiffs must present common questions is not to say that the Court must agree with their presumed answer.
 Plaintiffs need not show at the class certification stage that they will prevail on the merits. See, e.g., *Amgen Inc. v. Connecticut Ret. Plans & Trust Funds*, 133 S.Ct. 1184, 1194–95 (2013) (“Although we have cautioned that a court’s class-certification analysis must be ‘rigorous’ and may ‘entail some overlap with the merits of the plaintiff’s underlying claim,’ Rule 23 grants courts no license to engage in free-ranging merits inquiries at the certification stage.”) (quoting *Dukes*, 131 S.Ct. at 2551); *Parsons v. Ryan*, 754 F.3d 657, 676 n.19 (9th Cir. 2014); *Ellis v. Costco Wholesale Corp.*, 657 F.3d 970, 983 n.8 (9th Cir. 2011) (emphasizing that “whether class members could actually prevail on the merits of their claims” is not a proper inquiry in determining “whether common questions exist.”).

1 class.” *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1019 (9th Cir.1998). Because Plaintiffs’ claims
2 present common contentions whose truth or falsity can be determined in one stroke, they have
3 satisfied Rule 23’s commonality requirement. *See Dukes*, 131 S.Ct. at 2551.

4 Moreover, the rule does not require that “every question in the case, or even a
5 preponderance of questions, is capable of class wide resolution.” *Wang v. Chinese Daily News,*
6 *Inc.*, 737 F.3d 538, 544 (9th Cir. 2013) (citation omitted). To satisfy Rule 23(a)(2) commonality,
7 “‘even a single [common] question’ will do.” *Torres v. Mercer Canyons Inc.*, 835 F.3d 1125, 1133
8 (9th Cir. 2016) (quoting *Dukes*, 564 U.S. at 359); *see also Mazza v. Am. Honda Motor Co., Inc.*,
9 666 F.3d 581, 589 (9th Cir. 2012) (stating that “commonality only requires a single significant
10 question of law or fact”); *Parsons v. Ryan*, 754 F.3d 657, 675 (9th Cir. 2014) (reiterating rule).
11 Thus, “[w]here the circumstances of each particular class member vary but retain a common core
12 of factual or legal issues with the rest of the class, commonality exists.” *Evon v. Law Offices of*
13 *Sidney Mickell*, 688 F.3d 1015, 1029 (9th Cir. 2012) (quotation marks and citation omitted).

14
15
16 “To assess whether the putative class members share a common question, the answer to
17 which ‘will resolve an issue that is central to the validity of each one of the [class members’]
18 claims,’ we must identify the elements of the class members’s [sic] case-in-chief.” *Stockwell v.*
19 *City & Cnty. of San Francisco*, 749 F.3d 1107, 1114 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Dukes*, 131 S.Ct. at
20 2551); *see also Parsons*, 754 F.3d at 676. In the instant case, the proposed class members allege
21 common harms: the unlawful and discriminatory suspension of entry of members of the Non-
22 Immigrant Class, and the unlawful and discriminatory suspension of the entry of refugees and
23 families of refugees and asylees with approved “follow-to-join” petitions. For many class
24 members, these harms are compounded by an interference with their liberty interests in marriage,
25 family life, and child-rearing. *See, e.g., Bustamante v. Mukasey*, 531 F.3d 1059, 1062 (9th Cir.

1 2008) (“Freedom of personal choice in matters of marriage and family life is, of course, one of the
2 liberties protected by the Due Process Clause”); *see also* *Washington*, 847 F.3d at 1165 (“The
3 procedural protections provided by the Fifth Amendment’s Due Process Clause are not limited to
4 citizens” and “‘apply to all ‘persons’ within the United States, including aliens.’”) (quoting
5 *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001)). For others, these harms are also accompanied by
6 an interference with their employment prospects and future livelihood.
7

8 “[C]lass suits for injunctive or declaratory relief,” like this case, “by their very nature often
9 present common questions satisfying Rule 23(a)(2).” 7A WRIGHT, MILLER & KANE, FEDERAL
10 PRACTICE & PROCEDURE § 1763 at 226. Class Plaintiffs here present a number of common
11 questions of law and fact going to the heart of their claims, such as the following:

- 12 • For both the Non-Immigrant and Refugee Classes: Whether EO-2 violates their
13 associational, religious exercise, and due process rights under the First and Fifth
14 Amendments; the Religious Freedom Restoration Act; and the Administrative Procedure
15 Act as well as whether EO-2 violates the establishment clause of the First Amendment;
- 16 • For both the Non-Immigrant and Refugee Classes: Whether EO-2 has the effect of
17 imposing a special disability on the basis of religious views or religious status, by closing
18 important immigration procedures principally to Muslims on account of their religion in
19 violation of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act;
- 20 • For both the Non-Immigrant and Refugee Classes: Whether Defendants other than
21 Defendant Trump fulfilled the procedural and substantive requirements of the
22 Administrative Procedure Act before taking action affecting the substantive rights of the
23 Plaintiffs;
24
25
26

- 1 • For the Non-Immigrant Class: Whether EO-2 is being or will be enforced so as to bar them
2 from traveling abroad or impose additional burdens upon them such as requiring them to
3 seek a waiver if they seek to travel abroad, in violation of the Fifth Amendment;
- 4 • For the Non-Immigrant Class: Whether Defendants have exceeded the scope of their
5 delegated authority because their actions are contrary to INA § 212(a)(3)(C)(iii), which
6 prohibits ideological exclusions like those embodied in Defendants’ Order;
- 7 • For the Refugee Class: Whether EO-2 is being or will be enforced so as to deprive them of
8 their property interests in their already approved I-730 petitions in violation of the
9 procedural due process guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment; and
- 10 • For the Refugee Class: Whether EO-2 is being or will be enforced so as to deprive them of
11 their liberty interest in their marriage and family lives in violation of the substantive due
12 process guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment.
13
14

15 *See* FAC § VI. Because the answers to each of these questions will be common to one or both of
16 the classes and will wholly resolve the claims of each class, Plaintiffs satisfy Rule 23(a)(2). *See*
17 *Parsons v. Ryan*, 754 F.3d 657, 674–75 (9th Cir. 2014) (“What matters to class certification ... is
18 not the raising of common ‘questions’—even in droves—but, rather the capacity of a classwide
19 proceeding to generate common answers apt to drive the resolution of the litigation.”) (citing
20 *Dukes*, 131 S. Ct. at 2551).
21

22 As the Ninth Circuit has observed, “commonality is satisfied where the lawsuit
23 challenges a system-wide practice or policy that affects all of the putative class members.”
24 *Armstrong v. Davis*, 275 F.3d 849, 868 (9th Cir. 2001), *abrogated on other grounds by Johnson*
25 *v. California*, 543 U.S. 499, 504–05 (2005). “In such circumstance, individual factual differences
26 among the individual litigants or groups of litigants will not preclude a finding of commonality.”

1 *Id.*²⁴ Thus, the common questions of law and fact raised by Plaintiffs’ claims will be answered
 2 by common evidence regarding Defendants’ common conduct, even if each class member may
 3 experience the harm resulting from that conduct differently. As to the Non-Immigrant Class,
 4 Plaintiffs do not challenge Defendants’ individual treatment of any particular visa holder or
 5 applicant, but the policy itself. And similarly for the Refugee Class, what is at issue is the policy
 6 addressed to all refugees, not conduct aimed at any specific refugee.
 7

8 Because Defendants’ unconstitutional Order serves as the “glue” that holds together the
 9 putative class members, whereby EO-2 is unlawful as to every class member or is not, the Court
 10 need not determine the effect of the Order upon any individual Plaintiff (or class members) or
 11 undertake any other kind of individualized determination. *Parsons*, 754 F.3d at 678.
 12

13 Accordingly, the questions presented by their claims are common.

14 **3. The Claims of the Class Plaintiffs Are Typical of the Claims of the Members
 15 of the Proposed Classes.**

16 Rule 23(a)(3) requires that “the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical
 17 of the claims or defenses of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). Typicality under Rule 23(a)(3) is
 18 directed to ensuring that plaintiffs are proper parties to proceed with the suit. As the Supreme Court
 19 recognized in *Dukes*, Rule 23(a)’s commonality and typicality requirements occasionally merge:
 20 “Both serve as guideposts for determining whether under the particular circumstances maintenance
 21

22 ²⁴ See *Parsons*, 754 F.3d at 676 (certifying class of prisoners alleging Eighth Amendment violations where
 23 “Complaint does not allege that the care provided on any particular occasion to any particular inmate (or group of
 24 inmates) was insufficient ... but rather that ADC policies and practices of statewide and systemic application
 25 expose all inmates in ADC custody to a substantial risk of serious harm.”) (internal citation omitted); see also
 26 *Hickey v. City of Seattle*, 236 F.R.D. 659, 665 (W.D. Wash. 2006) (certifying class alleging Fourth Amendment
 violations after mass arrests without probable cause, noting that Plaintiffs will have to show that the Seattle police
 acted pursuant to a policy or that a decision maker ratified the actions of the arresting police officers in order to
 demonstrate Seattle’s liability, and that “common factual allegations surrounding each Plaintiff’s arrest, as well as
 these common legal issues justify a finding on the part of this Court that Plaintiffs have satisfied the commonality
 inquiry.”).

1 of a class action is economical and whether the named plaintiff’s claim and the class claims are so
2 interrelated that the interests of the class members will be fairly and adequately protected in their
3 absence.” 131 S.Ct. at 2551 n.5. And as with commonality, the typicality requirement “is
4 permissive, such that ‘representative claims are ‘typical’ if they are reasonably coextensive with
5 those of absent class members; they need not be substantially identical.’” *Just Film, Inc. v. Buono*,
6 847 F.3d 1108, 1116 (9th Cir. 2017) (quoting *Parsons*, 754 F.3d at 685).

7
8 The typicality requirement looks to whether “the claims of the class representatives are
9 typical of those of the class, and is satisfied when each class member’s claim arises from the same
10 course of events, and each class member makes similar legal arguments to prove the defendant’s
11 liability.” *Rodriguez*, 591 F.3d at 112 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Typicality
12 “focuses on the class representative’s claim—but not the specific facts from which the claim
13 arose—and ensures that the interest of the class representative ‘aligns with the interests of the
14 class.’” *Just Film, Inc.*, 847 F.3d at 1116 (quoting *Hanon*, 976 F.2d at 508).

15
16 Here, the Class Plaintiffs as well as all of the proposed class members suffer the same
17 deprivation of their rights due to EO-2. Class Plaintiffs each challenge the legality of EO-2 under
18 constitutional and federal law. Any potential differences in the particular concerns of each Non-
19 Immigrant Class member who wishes to travel, or the length of delay in family reunification for
20 Refugee Class members, are irrelevant for Rule 23(a)(3) purposes. *See Krzesniak v. Cendant*
21 *Corp.*, No. C 05-05156 MEJ, 2007 WL 1795703, at *8 (N.D. Cal. June 20, 2007) (citing *Hanon*,
22 976 F.2d at 508) (typicality inquiry goes to “the nature of the claim ... of the class representative,
23 and not to the specific facts from which it arose”). In cases such as the one at bar, where the legality
24 of a uniform policy or practice is at issue, factual differences among class members will not defeat
25 typicality where “the unnamed class members have injuries similar to those of the named plaintiffs
26

1 and that the injuries result from the same, injurious course of conduct.” *Armstrong v. Davis*, 275
2 F.3d 849, 869 (9th Cir. 2001); *see also LaDuke v. Nelson*, 762 F.2d 1318, 1332 (9th Cir. 1985),
3 amended, 796 F.2d 309 (9th Cir. 1986) (“The minor differences in the manner in which the
4 representative’s Fourth Amendment rights were violated does not render their claims atypical of
5 those of the class.”); *Smith v. Univ. of Wash. Law Sch.*, 2 F. Supp. 2d 1324, 1342 (W.D. Wash.
6 1998) (“When it is alleged that the same unlawful conduct was directed at or affected both the
7 named plaintiff and the class sought to be represented, the typicality requirement is usually
8 satisfied, irrespective of varying fact patterns which underlie individual claims.”) (citation
9 omitted).

10
11 Because Class Plaintiffs and proposed class members have common legal claims and are
12 united in their interest and injury, the element of typicality is met.

13
14 **4. The Class Plaintiffs Will Adequately Protect the Interests of the Proposed
Class Members, and Counsel Are Qualified to Litigate this Action.**

15 Rule 23(a)(4) requires that class representatives “fairly and adequately protect the interests
16 of the class” they seek to represent. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). In evaluating the adequacy of
17 representation, “courts must consider two questions: ‘(1) do the named plaintiffs and their counsel
18 have any conflicts of interest with other class members and (2) will the named plaintiffs and their
19 counsel prosecute the action vigorously on behalf of the class?’” *Evon*, 688 F.3d at 1031 (quoting
20 *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020).

21
22 **a. Class Plaintiffs**

23 Class Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the interests of all members of their
24 respective proposed classes. As set forth above, Class Plaintiffs seek relief on behalf of each of
25 their respective classes as a whole, share a common interest in ensuring the protection of their
26

1 constitutional rights, and have no interests antagonistic to other members of the classes. The goal
 2 of each Class Plaintiff as well as members of their respective classes is to have the Court declare
 3 that Sections 2, 3, and 6 of EO-2 are unconstitutional and violate federal law as well as to enjoin
 4 Defendants from implementing those same sections. Accordingly, Plaintiffs satisfy the adequacy
 5 of representation requirement of Rule 23(a)(4).
 6

7 **b. Class Counsel**

8 Class Plaintiffs will also be able to prosecute this matter vigorously as they have selected
 9 experienced civil rights attorneys to represent them and their respective classes. Adequacy of
 10 counsel can be shown by establishing that counsel is qualified, experienced, and able to conduct
 11 litigation. *Jordan*, 669 F.3d at 1323. Courts have specifically recognized the adequacy of
 12 “qualified and experienced counsel from such organizations as ... the American Civil Liberties
 13 Union.” *Perez-Funez*, 611 F. Supp. at 997. Plaintiffs here are represented by counsel at the ACLU
 14 of Washington Foundation and Keller Rohrback L.L.P., who collectively have extensive expertise
 15 in class action litigation. *See* Declaration of Emily Chiang (“Chiang Decl.”) and Lin Decl.
 16

17 The ACLU of Washington (“ACLU-WA”) is the state affiliate of the American Civil
 18 Liberties Union Foundation, a national civil rights and civil liberties organization. Chiang Decl. at
 19 ¶2. ACLU-WA has significant experience with complex civil litigation, including class actions in
 20 federal and state courts. *Id.* ACLU-WA has obtained injunctive relief for class clients in a wide
 21 variety of matters, including a number of cases involving constitutional claims. *Id.*
 22

23 Keller Rohrback L.L.P. (“KR”) is a national law firm with a substantial and longstanding
 24 footprint in Washington. *See* Exhibit 1 to Lin Decl. KR’s nationally recognized Complex
 25 Litigation Group includes former United States Department of Justice lawyers (three of whom are
 26 litigating this case), Lin Decl. ¶ 2, and has more than 25 years of experience successfully

1 representing, *inter alia*, consumers and employees nationwide in many of the most complex,
 2 cutting-edge class action cases. *Id.* ¶¶ 3-4. KR also has litigated issues of first impression such as
 3 *Erickson v. Bartell Drug Co.*, 141 F. Supp. 2d 1266 (W.D. Wash. 2001), which established that an
 4 employer violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act when its otherwise-comprehensive insurance
 5 coverage plan failed to cover certain prescriptions vital to women. KR currently represents the
 6 Republic of the Marshall Islands in a first of its kind lawsuit against former President Barack
 7 Obama and the United States of America for breach of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of
 8 Nuclear Weapons. *Rep. of the Marshall Islands v. U.S.*, Case No. 15-15636 (9th Cir). Lin Decl. ¶
 9 5. Furthermore, KR was awarded the Legal Foundation of Washington’s 2013 President’s Award
 10 recognizing exemplary dedication to legal aid. *Id.* ¶ 3.

11
 12 Class Plaintiffs will adequately protect the interests of the absent class members, and their
 13 attorneys should be appointed as Class Counsel.
 14

15 **C. Plaintiffs’ Action Satisfies the Requirements of Rule 23(b)(2).**

16 Pursuant to Rule 23(b), the Court must determine whether “the party opposing the class
 17 has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the class, so that final injunctive
 18 relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the class as a whole.” Fed. R.
 19 Civ. P. 23(b)(2). Class certification under Rule 23(b)(2) “requires ‘that the primary relief sought
 20 is declaratory or injunctive.’” *Rodriguez*, 591 F.3d at 1125. “The rule does not require [the court]
 21 to examine the viability or bases of class members’ claims for declaratory and injunctive relief,
 22 but only to look at whether class members seek uniform relief from a practice applicable to all of
 23 them.” *Id.*

24
 25 Through EO-2, Defendants have acted—and made it clear they will act—on grounds
 26 generally applicable to all members of each proposed class. “Rule 23(b)(2) permits class actions

1 for declaratory or injunctive relief where ‘the party opposing the class has acted or refused to act
2 on grounds generally applicable to the class.’ Civil rights cases against parties charged with
3 unlawful, class-based discrimination are prime examples.” *Amchem Products, Inc.*, 521 U.S. at
4 614.

5
6 In addition, Class Plaintiffs seek a uniform declaration that EO-2 violates their rights and
7 a permanent injunction enjoining enforcement of Sections 2, 3, and 6 of the Order, precisely the
8 type of “uniform injunctive or declaratory relief from policies or practices that are generally
9 applicable to the class as a whole.” *Parsons*, 754 F.3d at 688 (citing *Rodriguez*, 591 F.3d at 1125).
10 Plaintiffs do not ask this Court to adjudicate their individual visa applications or I-730 petitions.
11 Nor do they seek money damages. Rather, Class Plaintiffs’ prayer for relief is simple: they ask for
12 a declaration that EO-2 and the manner of its implementation violate the rights of each Class
13 Plaintiff and all members of the Non-Immigrant and Refugee Classes and an injunction barring
14 enforcement of this unlawful executive order against Plaintiffs or any absent class members.
15 Injunctive relief does not leave some class members out in the cold; to the contrary, “the indivisible
16 nature of the injunctive or declaratory remedy warranted” shows that the conduct can be enjoined
17 “only as to all of the class members or as to none of them.” *Dukes*, 564 U.S. at 360. Such relief
18 conforms to Rule 23(b)(2) for each proposed class, in that “a single injunction or declaratory
19 judgment would provide relief to each member of the class.” *Id.*

20
21
22 “[T]he primary role of [Rule 23(b)(2)] has always been the certification of civil rights class
23 actions.” *Parsons*, 754 F.3d at 686; *see also Walters*, 145 F.3d at 1047 (“Rule 23(b)(2) was adopted
24 in order to permit the prosecution of civil rights actions.”); *Baby Neal for & by Kanter v. Casey*,
25 43 F.3d 48, 63 (3d Cir. 1994) (“The writers of Rule 23 intended that subsection (b)(2) foster
26 institutional reform by facilitating suits that challenge widespread rights violations of people who

1 are individually unable to vindicate their own rights.”); Wright & Miller, 7AA *Fed. Prac. & Proc.*
2 *Civ.* § 1776 (3d ed.) (“[S]ubdivision (b)(2) was added to Rule 23 in 1966 in part to make it clear
3 that civil-rights suits for injunctive or declaratory relief can be brought as class actions ... Of
4 course, we do not interpret Rule 23(b)(2) in a manner that would prevent certification of the kinds
5 of civil rights class action suits that it was intended to authorize.”).

6
7 Both the Ninth Circuit and this Court routinely order the certification of class actions
8 based on claims challenging the adequacy of procedural protections under the immigration laws.
9 *See, e.g., Rodriguez*, 591 F.3d 1105 (reversing district court order denying class certification for
10 class of immigration detainees subject to prolonged detention); *Khoury v. Asher*, 3 F. Supp. 3d
11 877 (W.D. Wash. 2014) (certifying class and ordering declaratory relief for immigration
12 detainees). That courts routinely certify civil rights classes under Rule 23(b)(2) is unsurprising.
13 Apart from the original intentions of the rule, described above, such cases often involve claims
14 on behalf of class members who would not have the ability to present their claims absent class
15 treatment. That rationale applies with particular force to civil rights suits like this one where the
16 core issues involve questions of law, rather than disparate questions of fact, and therefore are
17 well suited for resolution on a classwide basis. *See, e.g., Unthaksinkun v. Porter*, No. C11-
18 588JLR, 2011 WL4502050, at *9 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 28, 2011) (finding that, because all class
19 members were subject to the same process, the court’s ruling as to the legal sufficiency of the
20 process would apply to all).

21
22
23 Defendants’ actions in barring entry and re-entry of proposed class members based on their
24 nationality and suspending the entry of refugees and their approved follow-to-join family members
25 demonstrate that Defendants are acting “on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby
26 making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the

1 class as a whole.” Further, Class Plaintiffs seek uniform declaratory and injunctive relief from a
 2 government policy that is generally applicable to both classes as a whole. Hence, the requirements
 3 of Rule 23(b)(2) are met.

4 **D. Plaintiffs’ Action Satisfies the Requirements of Rule 23(b)(1).**

5 A class action may be maintained under Rule 23(b)(1) if “prosecuting separate actions by
 6 ... individual class members would create a risk of [] inconsistent or varying adjudications with
 7 respect to individual class members that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the
 8 party opposing the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1)(A). “A class is appropriately certified under
 9 Rule 23(b)(1)(A) ‘where the party is obliged by law to treat the members of the class alike (a utility
 10 acting toward customers; a government imposing a tax), or where the party must treat all alike as
 11 a matter of practical necessity.’” *A.D. v. T-Mobile USA, Inc.*, No. 2:15-180, 2016 WL 3882919, at
 12 *3 (W.D. Wash. July 18, 2016) (quoting *Amchem Prod., Inc.*, 521 U.S. at 614).

13
 14
 15 In the case at hand, if the putative class members pursued separate, individual actions
 16 challenging the legality of EO-2 in multiple courts in Washington, disparate rulings from those
 17 courts would result in Defendants simultaneously pursuing different courses of conduct as to
 18 otherwise identically situated non-immigrants and refugees if those courts reached inconsistent
 19 results. This would simply make no sense in light of the purported policy rationale behind EO-2
 20 Accordingly, this case is appropriate for certification pursuant to Rule 23(b)(1)(A).

21 **V. CONCLUSION**

22
 23 Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court grant this Motion and certify this challenge to
 24 Defendants’ EO-2 as a class action. In addition, Plaintiffs request that Jason Doe, Jack Doe, and
 25 Julia Doe be appointed as Class Representatives of the Non-Immigrant Class and that Joseph Doe
 26 and James Doe be appointed as Class Representatives of the Refugee Class. Finally, Plaintiffs

1 request that the American Civil Liberties Union of Washington Foundation and Keller Rohrback
2 L.L.P. be appointed as Class Counsel.

3 DATED this 11th day of April, 2017.
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1 AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on April 11, 2017, I electronically filed the foregoing Motion for Class Certification, related Declarations and [proposed] Order with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to the email addresses on the Court’s Electronic Mail Notice List.

I further certify that pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(E), I caused the foregoing documents to be served on all Defendants by sending an electronic copy via e-mail to Michelle Bennett, counsel for Defendants, at Michelle.Bennett@usdoj.gov on April 11, 2017.

DATED this 11th day of April, 2017.

KELLER ROHRBACK L.L.P.

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