1 2 3 THE HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES 4 5 6 7 8 9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 10 AT SEATTLE 11 ABDIQAFAR WAGAFE, et al., on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated, 12 No. 2:17-cy-00094-RAJ Plaintiffs, 13 PLAINTIFFS' SUPPLEMENTAL REPLY BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO 14 v. COMPEL PRODUCTION OF DONALD TRUMP, President of the DOCUMENTS PROTECTED BY THE 15 United States, et al., **DELIBERATIVE PROCESS PRIVILEGE** 16 Defendants. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 Perkins Coie LLP

PLAINTIFFS' SUPPLEMENTAL REPLY BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO COMPEL RE DELIBERATIVE PROCESS PRIVILEGE - (No. 2:17-cv-00094-RAJ) – i

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PLAINTIFFS' SUPPLEMENTAL REPLY BRIEF

Plaintiffs reiterate their request for the documents listed in Paragraph 17 of the Emrich affidavit (Dkt. # 174-3) because their need for the documents outweighs Defendants' interest in non-disclosure. See FTC v. Warner Commc'ns Inc., 742 F.2d 1156, 1161 (9th Cir. 1984). Plaintiffs also repeat their request, joined by Defendants, that the Court review a sample of the Paragraph 17 documents in camera.

Plaintiffs have explained in prior briefs that policy memoranda and manuals relating to CARRP are highly relevant to Plaintiffs' claims that CARRP imposes unlawful, extra-statutory hurdles on individuals applying for permanent residency or citizenship who are alleged to have an "articulable link" to activities, entities, or individuals purportedly raising national security concerns. See Dkt. # 152 at 8-10; id. # 180 at 3-5; id. # 194 at 3-4. In particular, even draft policy memoranda and manuals may reveal the details of policies that have been enacted by USCIS. An agency may not "avail itself of [the deliberative process privilege] to shield existing policy from disclosure simply by describing the policy in a document that as a whole is predecisional, such as a memo written in contemplation of a change in that very policy." See Pub. Citizen, Inc. v. Office of Mgmt. & Budget, 598 F.3d 865, 875-76 (D.C. Cir. 2010). Draft documents may also shed light on the motivations behind CARRP. As Plaintiffs have elsewhere explained (e.g., Dkt. #180 at 3-5), their allegations of discriminatory motive are not limited to their claims challenging the Executive Orders ("EOs"). Rather, the gravamen of Plaintiffs' complaint is that "CARRP labels applicants national security concerns based on vague and overbroad criteria that often turn on national origin or innocuous and lawful activities or associations." Dkt. # 47 ¶ 76. Plaintiffs allege that those activities and associations include involvement in Muslim communities, such as donating to Muslim charities and traveling to Muslim-majority countries. See, e.g., id. ¶ 170. Plaintiffs' claim that CARRP erects extra-statutory obstacles for Muslim immigrants puts the motivations behind CARRP at issue, as do Plaintiffs' allegations that Defendants delay or deny

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applications subject to CARRP for pretextual reasons. *See id.* ¶¶ 84, 94. Moreover, Defendants err in attempting to divorce CARRP from the EOs, as Plaintiffs allege that CARRP and the EOs are part of the same unlawful extreme vetting policy. *See id.* ¶¶ 18, 26-28, 132-141. If evidence of discriminatory motive exists, it may be reflected in documents discussing CARRP and how USCIS has proposed that it change.

Plaintiffs have also explained why the remaining balancing factors weigh in favor of disclosure. *See* Dkt. # 152 at 8-10; *id.* # 180 at 3-5; *id.* # 194 at 3-4. With respect to the availability of other evidence, Defendants maintain that they "have already produced a significant number of CARRP-related policy and guidance documents to Plaintiffs," noting that they have produced about 7,000 documents in this litigation and 3,600 pages of documents relating to CARRP under the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"). Dkt. # 198 at 8. But Plaintiffs understand that many (if not all) of the documents released under FOIA have been reproduced in this litigation. And Defendants acknowledge that they have asserted deliberative process privilege claims for about 1,000 documents. *See* Dkt. # 198-2. More importantly, the absolute number of documents produced is not particularly meaningful; given that CARRP is a vast government program spanning about a decade, an extensive paper trail is to be expected. What matters is whether the Paragraph 17 documents include important, relevant details about CARRP not included in other documents. If so, Plaintiffs maintain that the documents should be produced.

With respect to the government's role in the litigation, this Court has already found that that factor weighs in favor of disclosure. *See* Dkt. # 189 at 7. Additionally, Plaintiffs have alleged that Defendants engaged in misconduct by applying CARRP in a discriminatory manner. *See supra* at 1-2. And the government may designate the documents as confidential under the protective order entered in this case, thereby preventing their *public* disclosure. The balancing test thus weighs in favor of disclosure to Plaintiffs.

In any event, Defendants do not object to "providing some or all of the Paragraph 17 documents to the Court for *in camera* review" and suggest that "it would be most efficient to

	present the Court with a randomly-selected sample of 10 draft policy memoranda for review		
which would include approximately 200 pages." Dkt. # 198 at 12. Plaintiffs support Defe			
	proposal, particularly as Plaintiffs are "at a disti	nct disadvantage in attempting to controvert the	
	agency's claims" of privilege because Plaintiffs	"[do] not have access to the withheld materials."	
See Maricopa Audubon Soc'y v. U.S. Forest Serv., 108 F.3d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1997). Pl			
	therefore request that the Court review a sample of the Paragraph 17 documents <i>in camera</i> . Plaintiffs further request that for the <i>in camera</i> review by Court, Defendants remove all redaction and indicate by highlighting what information they would redact on the basis of other claimed		
	privileges.		
	DATED: July 13, 2018		
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Case 2:17-cv-00094-RAJ Document 199 Filed 07/13/18 Page 5 of 6

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that on the date indicated below, I caused service of the foregoing PLAINTIFFS' SUPPLEMENTAL REPLY BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS PROTECTED BY THE DELIBERATIVE PROCESS PRIVILEGE via the CM/ECF system that will automatically send notice of such filing to all counsel of record herein.

DATED this 13th day of July, 2018, at Seattle, Washington.

By: <u>s/Laura K. Hennessey</u>

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (No. 2:17-cv-00094-RAJ) – 1

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