UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MAXWELL GOODLUCK, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Civil Action No. 21-1530 (APM)

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., in his official capacity as President of the United States, *et al.*,

Defendants.

JOINT STATUS REPORT

Pursuant to the Court's June 18, 2021, Minute Order, the Parties respectfully propose the following schedule for resolving Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction in this case challenging the U.S. Department of State's adjudication of Diversity Visa 2021 program ("DV2021") immigrant visa applications. The parties propose as follows:

Plaintiffs' Position

Plaintiffs request the following briefing schedule for resolution of their Motion for Preliminary Injunction:

Defendants Response: Due July 1, 2021

Plaintiffs' Reply: Due July 8, 2021

Hearing Date: As expeditiously as the Court's docket will allow

Plaintiffs have graciously offered a briefing schedule that extends Defendants' due date seven days beyond briefing schedule set forth in the LCvR 65.1(c). Defendants' reasons for not stipulating to these due dates are unpersuasive.

First, Defendants' request to extend the briefing schedule for resolution of a forthcoming Motion for Class Certification in ongoing litigation in *Jacob v. Biden*, No. 3:21-cv-00261-EMC (N.D.Cal.). However, class certification in *Jacob* will likely be inconsequential for the purposes of disposition of the matter before this Court. U.S. District Judge Edward M. Chen, presiding over *Jacob*, suggested to the plaintiffs in the *Jacob* matter that there be a carveout in the proposed class definition that excludes DV-2021 selectees with their own litigation occurring in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, including *Goh v. Biden*, No. 1:21-cv-9999-APM (D.D.C.); *Rai v. Biden*, No. 1:21-cv-863-TSC (D.D.C.), and *Goodluck v. Biden*, 1:21-cv-1530-APM (D.D.C.). *See: Ex. A, Jacob v. Biden, June 11, 2021 Transcript,* at 18-21. As counsel in the *Jacob* case, I can share that suggested approach is the approach *Jacob* plaintiffs have chosen, which will be revealed this evening in their forthcoming second amended complaint and second renewed motions for class certification and preliminary injunction. Simply, despite Defendants attempts to confuse Courts across the land, *Jacob* is unlikely to provide any relief for Plaintiffs here.

Second, Defendants propose an extended briefing schedule because unnamed attorneys working for the President and State Department Defendants believe that they are unable to maintain this briefing schedule because of a due date in a single lawsuit occurring in the Northern District of California. The extra time is needed "to increase the quality of the work." The State Department and the Department of Justice employs 1,000s of attorneys and handle 1,000s of cases a year. Considering the monumental consequences to welfare of the more than 24,000 Plaintiffs by the Defendants' unlawful "No Visa" Policy, Defendants' desire "to increase

¹ Just twelve days ago, Defendants attempted, without foundation, to convince the *Jacob* court that *Goodluck* was a proposed class action. Ex. C, *Jacob*, Gov. Notice of Filing, ("Based on a review the pleadings in *Goodluck*, it appears that Plaintiffs' have elected to pursue a class action mandamus claim related to the "No Visa"/"Diplomacy Strong" framework and the Department of State's tiered prioritization scheme in the District Court for the District of Columbia and not in the Northern District of California.").

the quality of the work" is far outweighed by Plaintiffs need for expeditious resolution of their Motion for Preliminary Injunction.

Further, the number of diversity visa adjudications demonstrates that Defendants have not only failed to remedy the withholding and unreasonable delay in the diversity visa adjudications caused by PP 10014 and its implementing policies, but that those policies continue to cause an ongoing injury that this Court may cure. Regrettably, without immediate judicial intervention this Court may be without authority to provide relief after September 30, 2021 – the date eligibility for DV-2021 selectees expires.

Last year in the *Mohammed v Pompeo* lawsuit for DV-2020 selectees, before it was assigned to this Court, the government argued on July 23 that *Mohammed* plaintiffs would not prejudiced by a proposed stay. See: Ex. B, Excerpt of *Mohammed*, Gov. Memo in Support of Stay (*Mohammed* ECF No 14-1). That stay was not granted, and nevertheless, history demonstrated a September 4, 2020 order was too late to sufficiently cure the harm inflicted by Defendants. Thus, it is ludicrous for Defendants to suggest that putting the briefing schedule in this case more than a month ahead of last year's is a bad thing.

Further, there was another lesson from *Mohammed* (and consolidated *Gomez* litigation): it takes 2-3 (14-21 days) weeks before Defendants can begin to properly implement an order from this court. We know that all immigrant applicants must undergo a medical examination that includes a Tuberculosis test where Soviet-era vaccines cause many to have a false positive result triggering another exam that takes between 6 to 8 weeks (42-56 days) to complete. For *Mohammed* plaintiffs who had that false positive, they continue to wait with hope for final judgment in that matter. Thus, for many *Goodluck* plaintiffs in similar situation, Defendants' suggestion for

delaying the briefing schedule, when DV-2021 is just 100 days before September 30, 2021 deadline, would have devastating and final consequences.

Further, the imminent harm faced by Plaintiffs is also highlighted below by this fiscal year's pace of adjudication comparisons demonstrating a 97% decrease on DV adjudications over the course of the fiscal year 2021 with a remarkable increase in adjudication for IR1/2 visa categories when compared to pre-COVID-19 adjudications.

Monthly Pace of DV Issuances from Oct. 1, 2020 to Apr. 31, 2021	Monthly Pace of DV Issuances Between 1998 and 2016 ²	Decrease in DV Adjudications
79	3,095	97.4% Decrease

Monthly Pace of IR1/2 from Oct. 1, 2020 to Apr. 31, 2021	Monthly Pace of IR1/2 Adjudication in 2019	Increase in IR1/IR2 Adjudications
7,900	7,605	4% Increase

Finally, Plaintiffs want to bring the Court's attention the procedural situation that service of process has not yet been achieved as Plaintiffs are still awaiting the issuance of the summons.

Defendants' Position

1. For the reasons set forth more fully in the motion for an extension of time Defendants are filing concurrently with the filing of this joint status report, Defendants respectfully request that their deadline to file an opposition to Plaintiffs' preliminary injunction motion be extended by three weeks—from June 24, 2021, to July 15, 2021. This will allow the government to further assess whether a stay of this action may be warranted in light of the class certification papers that are anticipated in a case currently pending before the U.S. District Court for the

² Each year the number of available diversity visas changes slightly, the Gomez court deduced that the 18-year average pace of adjudication was a reliable barometer for determining the pace of adjudication. *Gomez v. Trump*, 490 F. Supp. 3d 276, 287 (D.D.C. 2020)

Northern District of California, *Jacob v. Biden*, Civ. A. No. 21-0261 (N.D. Cal.).³ *Jacob* involves the same Plaintiffs' counsel, raises similar challenges to the Department of State's handling of selectees for the diversity visa program for fiscal year 2021, and the court there has directed the plaintiffs to file an amended complaint "which properly alleges a class action and directs DV2021 Plaintiffs to file renewed Motions for Class Certification and Preliminary Injunctive Relief." *See* Civ. A. No. 21-0261 (N.D. Cal.) (ECF No. 91 at 23). In their Motion for Preliminary Injunction in this case, Plaintiffs seek "an order requiring Defendants to reserve visa numbers for Plaintiffs through the pendency of litigation" and "an order mandating that Defendants . . . process Plaintiffs' immigrant visa applications, schedule Plaintiffs for immigrant visa interviews, and issue visas to eligible Plaintiffs." *See* ECF No. 18 at 45.

2. The requested three-week extension will also allow for coordination between the U.S. Attorney's Office, agency counsel, and the Department of Justice Office of Immigration Litigation. The requested extension will improve the quality of briefing before this Court and an additional two-week extension beyond the July 1, 2021, deadline proposed by Plaintiffs will not unduly delay the proceedings or prejudice Plaintiffs. A July 15, 2021, opposition filing deadline would put the briefing schedule in this case more than a month ahead of last year's preliminary injunction motion briefing schedule in the *Gomez v. Trump* litigation regarding the 2020 Diversity Visa program, in which Defendants filed their memorandum in opposition to Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction on August 18, 2020. *See* Civ. A. No. 20-1419 (ECF No. 95).

Defendants believe it necessary to respond to Plaintiffs' allegation that the government has attempted in any way to mislead the court in *Jacob* as to the nature of the present action. In fact, the notice of filing Plaintiffs cite explicitly noted that the *Goodluck* complaint did not include allegations related to class certification, but noted that neither did the amended complaint in *Jacob*, although plaintiffs still filed a motion for class certification thereafter. In addition, it is entirely reasonable to assume that a case involving over 24,000 named plaintiffs would be pursued as a class action.

Dated: June 22, 2021 Respectfully submitted,

/s/Curtis Lee Morrison

CURTIS LEE MORRISON

(DCBN:1631896)

RAFAEL UREÑA* ABADIR BARRE*

KRISTINA GHAZARYAN*

Morrison Urena, L.C. P.O. Box 80844

Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688

Tel: (703) 929-4424 Fax: (929) 286-9584

curtis@curtismorrisonlaw.com Attorneys for the Plaintiffs

*Pro Hac Vice

Counsel for Plaintiffs

CHANNING D. PHILLIPS

D.C. Bar # 415793

Acting United States Attorney

BRIAN P. HUDAK

Acting Chief, Civil Division

By: /s/ Diana V. Valdivia

DIANA V. VALDIVIA

D.C. Bar # 1006628

Assistant United States Attorney

555 Fourth Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20530

(202) 252-2545

diana.valdivia@usdoj.gov

Counsel for Defendants

Pages 1 - 24
AMENDED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BEFORE THE HONORABLE EDWARD M. CHEN

JANAN VARGHESE JACOB, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.) No. C 21-0261 EMC

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, et al.,

) San Francisco, California

Defendants.) Friday

) June 11, 2021 __) 10:00 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF ZOOM WEBINAR PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiffs: BARRE LAW

30 Broad Street, 14th Floor New York, New York 10004

BY: ABADIR JAMA BARRE, ESQ.

MORRISON URENA, L.C.

P.O. Box 80844

Rancho Santa Margarita, California 92688

BY: CURTIS LEE MORRISON, ESQ.

JONATHAN AFTALION, ESQ.

JANA AL-AKHRAS, ESQ.

LAW OFFICE of KRISTINA GHAZARYAN

7012 Morse Avenue

North Hollywood, California 91605

BY: KRISTINA GHAZARYAN, ESQ.

For Defendants: STEPHANIE M. HINDS

Acting United States Attorney 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36055 San Francisco, California 94102-3495

BY: VALERIE E. SMITH

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Reported By: Katherine Powell Sullivan, CSR #5812, CRR, RMR

Official Reporter - U.S. District Court

1 Friday - June 11, 2021 10:00 a.m. 2 PROCEEDINGS ---000---3 Court is now in session. The Honorable THE CLERK: 4 5 Edward M. Chen is presiding. Calling Civil action 21-261, Jacob versus Biden, related 6 to Civil action 20-7183. 7 Counsel, please state your appearances for the record, 8 beginning with counsel for plaintiffs. 9 MR. BARRE: Good morning, Your Honor. Abadir Barre on 10 11 behalf of plaintiffs. THE COURT: All right. Good morning, Mr. Barre. 12 13 MR. MORRISON: Good morning, Your Honor. Curtis Morrison on behalf of plaintiffs. 14 15 THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Morrison. 16 MS. GHAZARYAN: Kristina Ghazaryan on behalf of 17 plaintiffs. 18 THE COURT: All right. Good morning, Ms. Ghazaryan. MS. AL-AKHRAS: Good morning, Your Honor. 19 20 Al-Akhras on behalf of plaintiffs. 21 THE COURT: All right. Good morning, Ms. Al-Akhras. You're muted, Mr. Aftalion. 22 23 MR. AFTALION: Good morning, Your Honor. Jonathan Aftalion on behalf of plaintiffs. 24 25 THE COURT: All right. Good morning, Mr. Aftalion.

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              MS. SMITH:
                          Good morning, Your Honor. Valerie Smith
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     on behalf of defendants.
              THE COURT: All right. Good morning, Ms. Smith.
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          So you have my order. What I have kept alive and what is
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     outstanding, at this point, is the claim brought on behalf of
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     the DV-2021s. As I've noted, I've denied the motion for class
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     cert and classwide relief because the complaint is not
     adequately pled, and we can't proceed without an adequately
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     pled and defined class.
          So I've set forth a timeline to have that done, keeping in
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     mind the approaching deadline of September 30th, in terms of
     the fiscal year, and what the consequences are if things don't
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     get resolved.
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          In looking at the defendants' biweekly status report, I
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     see that some progress has been made, but at this point the
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     cases scheduled for interview are 2,817 as of 5/27, which
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     involve close to 5,000 applicants.
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          Do I have that right, Ms. Smith?
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          You're muted.
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                          I'm sorry. I did not pull up the filing,
              MS. SMITH:
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     but that information that was contained in our prior most
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     recent biweekly finding is the most up-to-date information I
     have for you.
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                          Okay. All right. There's a statement in
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              THE COURT:
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            While not required by the minute order, defendant
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reports, as of June 1st, total of 14,000 cases representing
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     29,830 applicants have been determined to be documentarily
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     qualified.
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          So that's documentarily qualified but still pending for
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     interview, and that's where some of the bottleneck -- the main
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     bottleneck is, I take it, because of the pandemic situation?
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              MS. SMITH: Without directly speaking to my client,
     that's what I would anticipate, yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
                                 So people that are documentarily
     qualified, they would be -- if there were enough resources,
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     they'd be eligible to be scheduled for an interview.
     that --
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              MS. SMITH: Yes, in the queue to be scheduled for
     interview.
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              THE COURT:
                         Okay. All right.
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              MS. SMITH: Depending on when they became
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     documentarily qualified. I believe at this point all DV
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     numbers are current.
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              THE COURT:
                         And what's your sense in terms of what
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     conditions are like now at the consulates? I know it varies
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     from country to country and things seem to be getting better in
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     some places and maybe not in others. But do you have an
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     overall sense?
              MS. SMITH: Well, one of the embassies that was
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     referred to by the plaintiff was embassy in Colombo, Sri Lanka.
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And at that time they were under very strict COVID lockdown measures. I believe they were operating at 25 percent capacity.

So there are still very serious COVID implications impacting the ability of consular posts to staff and to process these visa applications.

THE COURT: Okay. So it's a fair assumption that all applicants who would be documentarily qualified by the time we get to the end of the fiscal year will not have had an opportunity to be interviewed.

Is that at least looking that way at this point?

MS. SMITH: I can't speak to -- that's an unknown.

That's a speculation on behalf of that. But just because there are people who are receiving selectee spots for the DV lottery of 2021, and just because they're documentarily qualified does not entitle them automatically to a visa.

As Your Honor knows, there are very, very serious COVID implications worldwide affecting consular operations.

THE COURT: All right. All right. Let me hear from the plaintiffs.

As you can see, I've sort of taken a cue from Judge Mehta, who devised, at least for the 2020 folks, a construct that didn't guarantee, you know, the full numbers, but looked at what the numbers might look like had it not been for the delay in the results of the PP 10014, but allowing for, you know, the

general falloff from COVID. So had it not been for that proclamation, some number south of 55,000, but, you know, still a significant number.

And that's -- I'd like to hear your comments in the likelihood we're going to end up in a similar situation.

MR. BARRE: Yes, Your Honor. The way that defendants are adjudicating or failing to adjudicate DV-2021s will fall far short from the 55,000 number.

We contest that it's not due to, you know, capacity or pandemic restrictions, but to the No-Visa Policy. The fact that they've adjudicated less than 1,500 visas to date -- 1,483, to be exact -- shows that -- I mean, last year at this point they had adjudicated 10,000 when we were in litigation in Gomez, and this year 1500, and last year we finished with the 10,000 plus the 7,000 that Judge Mehta ordered, so 17,000. And he reserved 9,000, so about 25,000.

So using the *Gomez* equation, if they were adjudicating at the same pace as IR-1s, IR-2s, proportionally they would have been at about 22,000 at the end of May.

So defendants have stated that they've moved 14,000 applicants as documentarily qualified. That was the bottleneck. And KCC didn't have pandemic restrictions. It was, they just shut down the consular center because of the No-Visa Policy.

Had they, you know, stamped them documentarily qualified,

inevitably some of those applicants would have been set for interview because they have hundreds of embassies worldwide, 30 particularly that do DVs.

And we have to go back to the six-month cessation of no processing. So the numbers certainly would not have been at 1500. That's dismal.

So without a court order, we might get 5,000 visas actually issued. Right? Not documentarily qualified, not sent to an embassy to be adjudicated at some later date, possibly, but actual adjudication.

An issuance or refusal, the number will probably be, based on how the numbers have been, 1500 over nine months, maybe 5,000, if we're being generous. And that means 50,000 visas would not be issued for DV-2021, which is far worse than DV-2020 and any other year combined.

THE COURT: Let me ask you about the numbers. Right now the report shows, as of 5/27, the cumulative total of cases is 2,817 scheduled for interview, and that represents 4,971 applicants. That's because there are multiple applicants for --

MR. BARRE: For family, yes.

THE COURT: And so one would expect within the next -I don't know, within the next couple of months that they would
be adjudicated? Or do you think even those 4,971 would not be
adjudicated in the next couple of months?

MR. BARRE: Would not be, because they need -- that's why defendants have the policy of schedule some before they're even current, because it takes time to schedule the interview, do the medical. A lot of these countries have TB tests where they get false positives, so they have to redo it. Make sure they have a current criminal clearance from their home country.

So all of that needs to be in place to get, you know, fully adjudicated one way or the other, whether it's issuance or refusal. Merely scheduling an interview doesn't mean the case is completed.

THE COURT: So documentarily qualified doesn't include all the medical --

MR. BARRE: No. At the KCC -- and this is why there was such a problem at the KCC when they shut it down and failed to take calls -- to fill the inbox, the email inbox, and then to close the telephone lines, because KCC essentially gets the DS-2 application together, the supporting documents like the birth certificate, the passport page, you know, all the derivative -- all the documents for the derivative applicants, collects them all and essentially sends it over to the embassy.

And then at the embassy there's the other step of the applicants getting all the originals together, doing the medical, doing the criminal, coming in for the interview, the consular officer viewing everything and also interviewing the applicant to make sure they're eligible, and then giving a

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final adjudication, whether it's issuance or refusal.
     So KCC's job is really to process it as quickly as
possible and kick it to the embassy. So the fact that they
held it for seven months, now it's really putting a strain on
embassy.
     So defendants try to say embassies have limited resources
but have put themselves in a position of trying now to
adjudicate 53,000 visas in three and a half months, when they
could have, as intended by Congress, spread it out over a year.
     So it's going to really be a busy summer for defendants if
they are representing that they do intend to adjudicate as many
DVs as possible, given that they've, you know, squandered nine
months, really, at this point.
         THE COURT: All right. Are there any developments in
Judge Mehta's -- the new case, the second -- the DV-2021
nonclass action case that he has?
        MR. BARRE:
                    Thank you for recognizing. Yeah, it is
nonclass action. There's no other class action for DVs pending
in any court. We just found it's assigned to Judge Mehta.
don't have any update in terms of an initial --
        MR. MORRISON: Excuse me, Abadir?
        MR. BARRE:
                   Yes.
        MR. MORRISON: He's talking about Goh. He's not
talking about --
         MR. BARRE: Sorry, Your Honor. Goh or Goodluck?
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1 THE COURT: Goh first. Then I'll talk about Goodluck. 2 MR. BARRE: Oh. Then, Curtis, I quess you could speak on Goh. 3 Oh, yes. I can say this. It's a 465 4 MR. MORRISON: 5 action. The docket is not public. So we know that they're 6 pursuing a different strategy for resolution of the case. 7 They're going straight to summary judgment. But we don't know anything about what's going on in the case because we can't 8 access the docket. The Government knows. 9 Valerie could probably answer these questions about Goh. 10 11 THE COURT: Is there something that you can disclose, 12 Ms. Smith, about the status of the DV-2021 plaintiffs in Goh? What's happening? 13 MS. SMITH: All I know, in terms of Goh, Your Honor, 14 15 is that it's scheduled for hearing on those motions for 16 July 13th. 17 And if I may, I do need to address the representation of the KCC shutdown operations. 18 19 THE COURT: Yeah. The KCC did not shut down operations. 20 MS. SMITH: And 21 that's further demonstrated by the exhibit the plaintiffs 22 attached to the joint statement, Your Honor. 23 That individual, who has a very high DV number, lottery number, is actually being scheduled for an interview despite 24 25 the fact that they have a high number. That's because they

submitted their documents, and those documents were processed in September, and they were processed by October, and so because that individual got their documents, became documentarily qualified in October, when their number became current they were eligible to be scheduled for an interview.

And so the argument that the KCC has not been processing or documentarily qualifying individuals is wrong. And that's supported by plaintiffs' own exhibit, the joint -- to the joint statement, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I don't need to get into whether they actually closed or slowed things down. There's little question, and I don't think there's any dispute that applicants for DV-2021 were affected by -- you can debate how much they were affected by, but there's no question they were affected by.

And that's why I'm keeping that part alive, because I think there is a practicable remedy that -- and makes redressability an attainable object here. And that's why I find that there's standing under the three-part test of standing.

Now, we're going to get into, I suspect, exactly what that number will look like. And maybe that's what you're debating. I mean, the Government may say, well, that number would have been much, much lower even if there hadn't been a Proclamation because of X, Y, Z. But I do take, as a starting point, Judge

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Mehta's approach, which, seemed to me, made a lot of sense.
     So let me ask about -- in Goh, there is a -- do we know
there is a summary judgment hearing coming up? Is that what I
understand?
                   Yes, Your Honor. It's scheduled for
         MS. SMITH:
July 13th, is my understanding.
         THE COURT: So there may be a substantive ruling
coming out of Judge Mehta's -- okay. That's interesting.
     And then what about the Goodluck case? What do we know
about -- do we know anything more about that?
         MR. MORRISON: Your Honor, I want to talk about
Goodluck, but I just want to go back real quick. Defendants'
counsel has brought up an issue that has brought new facts to
light.
     When she said that the 86,000 case number was scheduled
because they sent their documents in early, the rule that's
posted on -- and all DVs are told -- is that they do not send
their documents until they are requested.
     So what she's revealing with that admission is that they
are so poorly mismanaged that the DVs are able to game them by
just not following the rules. And it just -- it just shows you
kind of what a mess it is.
     I'm sorry, I had to get that out because I know my
plaintiffs are --
         THE COURT: I don't know if that affects anything that
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     we're doing here.
              MR. MORRISON: Well, yeah, it just -- it affects it
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     from their perspective.
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          So Goodluck is not a class action. The plaintiffs in
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     Goodluck, who are separate from the plaintiffs in Jacob, have
    no desire to pursue that strategy.
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              THE COURT: But when you say "that strategy," what do
     you mean "that strategy"?
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              MR. MORRISON: They don't want to pursue classwide
     relief.
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              THE COURT: All right. But they have 11,698 2021 DV
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     selectees --
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              MR. MORRISON: Yes.
              THE COURT: -- I guess, as their named plaintiffs?
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              MR. MORRISON: Yes. They are joined.
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              THE COURT: And that's a pretty big chunk; right? I
    mean, that's not an insubstantial --
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              MS. SMITH:
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                         Yes.
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              MR. MORRISON: It may be a record.
              THE COURT: And what proceeding -- has anything been
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     scheduled in terms of -- are they seeking preliminary
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     injunctive relief? Or what do we know?
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              MR. MORRISON: We plan to file a motion for
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    preliminary injunction in the coming days.
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              THE COURT: All right. So you're counsel in that
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case?
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              MR. MORRISON:
                             Yes.
                          And that's been assigned to Judge Mehta?
              THE COURT:
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              MR. BARRE:
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                          Yes.
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              MR. MORRISON:
                             Yes.
              THE COURT: So how will that interact? That would
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     take -- well, so what would be your plan here?
          I've opened the door to the option of your filing this
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     case, the Jacob case, as a class action, but if you've got
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     almost 12,000 people already now in Goodluck, what is -- have
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     you decided what you're going to do in this case?
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              MR. MORRISON: I'm so glad you asked, Judge. This
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     isn't about me and what I want to do. It's about what my
     plaintiffs want to do.
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          The Jacob plaintiffs, from their perspective, they are
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     five months ahead of Goodluck plaintiffs. They brought this
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     controversy and the defendants' conduct to the Court in
     January, five months ago. So they feel like they should not
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     have to wait on the Goodluck plaintiffs to have relief when
     they've already --
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              THE COURT: How many of the plaintiffs in Jacob are
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     DV-2021?
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              MR. MORRISON: Oh, I have that number exactly.
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     on.
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              MR. BARRE: I believe it's 380, Your Honor.
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1 THE COURT: 380? 2 MR. BARRE: Yes, Your Honor. Okay. And so in light of my order, and THE COURT: 3 now given Goodluck, what is your intent, or your client's 4 5 intent? I understand that they -- I assume the 380 will want to 6 7 seek -- they're going to seek some kind of relief. Is that --MR. BARRE: Yes. The named plaintiffs will like 8 relief for themselves, which are DV-2021 selectees. 9 And, as you know, so Goh has come out of this, Rai has 10 11 come out of this. So as we are proceeding in the months January, February, March, April, DV-2021 selectees were very 12 13 nervous that, you know, they weren't going to get any protection for the DV-2021 program, so they were joining other 14 15 suits like Goh, like Rai, and now Goodluck. And now that we know that the class certification is on 16 the table for DV-2021 selectees, those plaintiffs in each of 17 18 those other cases still want relief for themselves as named 19 plaintiffs. But as a whole, the class has threatened to, as a 20 whole, not to get -- like I said, maybe 5,000 visas will get 21 issued entirely even with the litigation, maybe a little more. Goh has 600 plaintiffs. Rai has 71. Jacob has 380. 22 And 23 Goodluck is the largest, with about a little over 11,000. **THE COURT:** Goh has how many? 24 25 MR. BARRE: About 600 named plaintiffs, I believe,

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     Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                         In the DV --
                         In DV, yes, DV-2021.
              MR. BARRE:
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          And then Jacob has 380, and Rai has 71, and then Goodluck
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     a little over 11,000. So all those numbers added still fall
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     far short than the 55,000 cap. So that's why plaintiffs were
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     getting into individual suits, because it appeared that the
     months were going by, relief wasn't coming.
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          So they understood from last year that named plaintiffs
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     were the ones that got relief based on Gomez, Mohamed, Fonjong,
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     Akers, and Kennedy; right? So the plaintiffs would be the ones
     driving this litigation by saying, well, based on last year, if
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     we don't file suit, we won't get visa processing.
14
              THE COURT: All right. So it sounds like you may not
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     be seeking class certification in Jacob.
16
              MR. BARRE:
                         We still are.
                         You are going to seek class -- I wasn't
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              THE COURT:
     clear where this was going. You are going to seek class
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     certification in Jacob?
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              MR. BARRE:
                         Yes, Your Honor.
                          And if that happens, that would bring into
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              THE COURT:
     it -- sweep in the Goodluck plaintiffs?
22
                          Goodluck, yes. That sweeps in everybody.
23
              MR. BARRE:
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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              MR. MORRISON: Your Honor, if I may, our firm -- we
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are done filing DV-2021. Even though there's a lot of demand, we don't have any more capacity to file anymore lawsuits. But the Court should probably know, the longer it goes that the Government doesn't stipulate to classwide relief or to turn on the DV program, cases will continue to be filed between now and September. Our competitors are already soliciting for those cases.

THE COURT: All right. Well, you have my schedule from my order that if we're going to move further in this case I've set forth a fairly expedited schedule.

Now it's a bit more complicated. We've got three other cases where there are others already bringing cases. And, interestingly, if Judge Mehta rules on summary judgment in Goh, we'd have to think about how that all plays out here.

MR. BARRE: Right. Well, Your Honor, all those suits -- the relief will be specifically for those plaintiffs.

So just like last year, if Judge Mehta rules in Goh in favor of plaintiffs, it'll be for those named plaintiffs to get processed. And, similarly, in Rai.

And so it won't conflict with a ruling -- a class certification ruling saying, okay, we know these individual courts have ruled for named plaintiffs but, as a class, the DV-2021 program should proceed and adjudicate as many visas as possible. And then you can discuss how many reserve if they don't make it to the targeted number by September 30th.

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              MR. MORRISON: If I could add one --
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              THE COURT: Yeah, go ahead.
              MR. MORRISON: Just one little thing. And it's
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     something that one of my co-counsels brought up in Gomez last
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            The Court has limited jurisdiction over the class if
     it's not certified.
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 7
          And so -- and the Circuit Court of Appeals for this
     district has repeatedly shot down the District Court when they
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     tried to apply relief outside of named plaintiffs without class
 9
     certification.
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          We could get you those cases. I don't have them off the
12
     top of my head.
13
              THE COURT:
                         If you'll recall, that's why I denied
     early on any classwide relief, because of those cases. Under
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15
     only extraordinary circumstances can a court grant classwide
     relief without class certification. That's why I set this up.
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17
          You see now why I've set the schedule to have
     concurrent --
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19
              MR. BARRE:
                          Right.
              THE COURT: -- seeking class-wide relief. It sounds
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21
    like you may -- is it your plan, at this point, to then carve
22
     out the 11,000 in Goodluck out of the class or would they be
23
    folded in?
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              MR. MORRISON: Your Honor, there's -- there's not a
25
     class.
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THE COURT:
                   No, no, no. I'm saying in the putative
class you want to certify here, will you include or exclude the
11,698 Goodluck plaintiffs?
         MR. MORRISON: We could do that if you wish.
         THE COURT: No, I'm asking -- well, I'm not going to
tell you how to --
        MR. BARRE: Or Jacob -- if it was up to -- Your Honor,
if I may, I think the point that Curtis -- Mr. Morrison was
trying to make was that classwide relief cannot be given
without classwide certification.
     So in Goh, Judge Mehta, you know, he'll be hesitant to
give class relief. He'll just give relief to those named
plaintiffs. Similarly, in Rai with Judge Chutkan.
     So nobody is going to go beyond and give class
certification -- no other court except this Court, which has
the only motion for class certification before it.
         THE COURT:
                    I understand that.
        MR. BARRE: So -- and if you do give class
certification, it's going to subsume everybody just like last
year when --
        THE COURT: You can define the class to include or
exclude. For instance, you can define the class to exclude --
        MR. BARRE:
                    Yes.
         THE COURT: -- the Goodluck plaintiffs.
        MR. BARRE: Right.
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THE COURT: That they could seek their own individual
relief before Judge Mehta. That's one way you could try to do
it.
        MR. BARRE:
                    We understand.
                     The other way is you could essentially
         THE COURT:
jettison them from the Goodluck case --
        MR. BARRE:
                    Right.
         THE COURT: -- and fold them into the class as unnamed
class members in this case. I'm just simply asking, which
direction are you going. I'm not telling you which way to go.
        MR. BARRE: Right. Yeah. And that's something we'll
discuss.
     Based on last year, for instance, when Gomez was given the
class cert, they did include the other smaller cases like
Akers, Mohamed, Fonjong, and Kennedy was -- was part of that
class for DV-2020.
     So I understand that we can go both ways, and that's
something that, you know, us, as plaintiffs' counsel, will have
to consider.
     But, actually -- go ahead, Curtis.
        MR. MORRISON: Can I jump in?
     The reason I said it's up to you -- or, basically, we want
to do what's easiest for the Court. So if the Court wants to
narrow the -- if the Court thinks that narrowing the class
definition to take out the named plaintiffs in the other cases,
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the Jacob plaintiffs are all about that. The Jacob plaintiffs want relief as quickly as possible.

THE COURT: All right. Well, here's the other thing
I'd like to do. I'd like the parties to begin -- because we
know where we're headed. There's going to be -- it sounds like
there's going to be an amended complaint. And in that
complaint you have to define the class and make your class
allegations.

At the same time, if you're going to move for relief, you're going to have to refile your papers and -- knowing that now we're talking about a very discrete group, the DV-2021s, and you know the model that has been used at least by one court.

I'd like the counsel for both sides to meet and confer to see whether you can stipulate to -- if it gets to a certain point where it's going to be evident that the fiscal year will come and go and there's only going to be a handful of people, far short of the 49 or the 55 or whatever the historical numbers are, to see if the parties could reach a stipulation along the lines of what Judge Mehta did; and that is a reservation system, you know, X number.

So I'd like you to at least try to see if you can have that discussion, because I think that is a -- at least theoretically, that is a logical approach that is -- that is discrete, has a statistical basis, has a legal basis for it,

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and it's something that would be tailored to the -- to the harm
of the prior injunction and the policy that -- the No-Visa
Policy.
        MR. BARRE:
                     Yes.
                     But you've got a deadline, so we need to
         THE COURT:
do that. But I'd like you to talk in the meantime and see if
you can begin to at least have some discussion along those
       And if we have to adjudicate it, we can adjudicate it.
lines.
        MR. BARRE:
                     Thank you.
        MS. SMITH: Your Honor, if I can raise a scheduling
issue?
         THE COURT:
                     Yeah.
        MS. SMITH:
                     In terms of the deadlines that you've set
for our response to any filings by plaintiffs in this case,
you've set a July 2nd deadline.
         THE COURT:
                     Yes.
                    We also have the briefing that's going on
        MS. SMITH:
in Young as well, and our reply in Young is due June 30th, and
it's also scheduled for the July 15th date. They've both been
scheduled for hearings on the same date.
     I was going to request that we push back our reply by a
week in this case, in Jacob, from the 2nd to the 9th, and then
push Jacob to the following week for scheduling for hearing.
         THE COURT: All right. So tell me again what schedule
you want to do?
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I would like to have defendants' response
         MS. SMITH:
to the Second Amended Complaint, if there's a preliminary
injunction filed or class certification --
         THE COURT:
                     Yeah.
                    -- for that to be due on June 9th, the
         MS. SMITH:
hearing to then be July 22nd.
         THE COURT:
                     In this case?
         MS. SMITH:
                    Yeah.
         MR. BARRE: Your Honor --
         THE COURT: And not move anything else?
         MS. SMITH:
                    Correct. Young's briefing schedule was
already set, you know, almost a month ago.
         THE COURT:
                     Okay.
         MR. BARRE: Your Honor, yes, given that this case, the
DV case, is more urgent than Young, we would like for this case
not to get moved back, and possibly Young to get moved back,
given that Young is out of, you know, motion to dismiss stage,
it's less than nine or ten plaintiffs left, while we have the
entire DV-2021 class to discuss on this, to keep this at the
current schedule and maybe shift Young.
         THE COURT:
                     Yeah.
                            That's what I'm going to do.
this schedule for a reason. I'll move Young so you don't have
to double up and you have some more time. But as between the
two, I want this one to proceed more quickly.
     So this schedule stays in place. I'll move Young back, so
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the oppositions -- I'll move everything back by a week,
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     whatever the schedule was in Young, so the hearing is on the
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     22nd.
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              MS. SMITH:
                         Right. And then I would just request then
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     that our briefing -- our reply in Young be due on July 9th.
              THE COURT: July 9th, that's correct.
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          Is there a reply -- I don't know if you'll need a reply in
 7
     Young. I generally like to have that two weeks in advance.
 8
          If there's a reply, that should be filed by the 15th --
 9
     all right? -- in Young.
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11
          All right.
                     But I'm not asking for a reply in this case
     because you've already done some briefing, and I'm trying to
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13
     compress this. In order to get that July 15th date, I've
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     omitted the reply.
15
          So I guess I'll see you on July 15th.
16
              MR. BARRE:
                          Thank you, Your Honor.
17
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
                             Thank you, Your Honor.
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              MR. MORRISON:
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          (At 10:33 a.m. the proceedings were adjourned.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. DATE: Saturday, June 12, 2021 Kathering Sullivan Katherine Powell Sullivan, CSR #5812, RMR, CRR U.S. Court Reporter

Case 1:20-cv-01856-APM Document 14-1 Filed 07/23/20 Page 4 of 7

judicial efficiency by enabling the judge who will ultimately adjudicate these pending motions to set an appropriate case management and briefing schedule for further proceedings, and "secure[s] the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination" of this case. Fed. R. Civ. P. 1.

B. Plaintiffs Are Not Prejudiced By A Stay

Notwithstanding Plaintiffs' pending motion for injunctive relief, Plaintiffs' interests are not adversely affected by a stay of these proceedings while the Court determines before which judge this case proceeds. Plaintiffs allege that they are fiscal year 2020 diversity visa selectees and derivative beneficiaries impacted by purported State Department "policies, procedures, and practices" purportedly related to Presidential Proclamations 10014 and 10052. 2d Am. Compl. ¶ 5. They are similarly situated to numerous *Gomez* plaintiffs, who also allege that they, too, are diversity visa program selectees in fiscal year 2020. *See* Civ. A. No. 20-1419, ECF No. 46 at 63 (1st Am. Compl. ¶¶ 187-226). In fact, Plaintiffs here *are already members* of the following putative subclass of *Gomez* plaintiffs:

Individuals who have been selected to receive an immigrant visa through the U.S. Department of State's FY2020 Diversity Visa Lottery and who had not received their immigrant visa on or before June 23, 2020, when the June Proclamation⁴ took effect, and who, as a result of the June Proclamation, will become ineligible to a [sic] receive a visa through the FY2020 Diversity Visa Lottery and therefore will be unable to immigrate to the United States with any eligible derivatives as of midnight on September 30, 2020.

Id. at 90 (1st Am. Compl. ¶ 300(a)) (footnote added). In other words, Plaintiffs' claims here are wholly duplicative of the claims brought by the *Gomez* putative subclass to which Plaintiffs

The "June Proclamation" refers to Presidential Proclamation 10052, which was issued on June 22, 2020, and took effect on June 24, 2020. *See* 85 Fed. Reg. 38,263 (2020).

Case 1:20-cv-01856-APM Document 14-1 Filed 07/23/20 Page 5 of 7

belong. The *Gomez* defendants intend to file on July 27, 2020, a motion to consolidate this case with *Gomez*.

As part of its general power to administer its docket, a district court may stay or dismiss a suit that is duplicative of another federal court lawsuit. See Colo. River Water Conservation Dist. v. United States, 424 U.S. 800, 817 (1976) ("As between federal district courts, . . . though no precise rule has evolved, the general principle is to avoid duplicative litigation."); cf. Armstrong v. Martin Marietta Corp., 138 F.3d 1374, 1391 (11th Cir. 1998) ("A putative class member who wishes to preserve both rights should file her individual suit and immediately seek a stay of the individual suit pending the outcome of an appeal from the denial of class certification." (emphasis Indeed, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b) authorizes class actions where added)). "prosecuting separate actions by or against individual class members would create a risk of" either "inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual class members that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the party opposing the class," Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1)(A), or adjudication for individual class members that "would be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the individual adjudications," Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1)(B); see, e.g., McNeil v. Guthrie, 945 F.2d 1163, 1165-66 (10th Cir. 1991) (determining that individual suits for injunctive and declaratory relief cannot be brought where a class action with the same claims exists); Bennett v. Blanchard, 802 F.2d 456, 456 (6th Cir. 1986) (affirming dismissal where the plaintiff was also a member in a parallel class action).

Defendants raise this point to illustrate that a *temporary* stay of these proceedings for the limited purposes requested herein is appropriate, justified, and not in any way prejudicial to Plaintiffs' interests. Whether this case should be dismissed in its entirety is a separate question for

Case 1:20-cv-01856-APM Document 14-1 Filed 07/23/20 Page 6 of 7

the parties and the judge to whom this case is assigned to address at a later time. For now, Plaintiff can identify no harm arising from the relief Defendants seek.

C. Defendants Are Prejudiced In the Absence of A Stay

Although Plaintiffs will suffer no prejudice if these proceedings are temporarily stayed to resolve issues of case relatedness and consolidation, Defendants will be prejudiced if they are required to litigate simultaneously before two different judges duplicative issues on different schedules. "[C]onsolidation is a purely ministerial act which . . . relieves the parties and the Court of the burden of duplicative pleadings and Court orders." *New York v. Microsoft Corp.*, 209 F. Supp. 2d 132, 148 (D.D.C. 2002). Courts should consider whether judicial efficiency is best served by consolidation and, in doing so, weigh "the saving of time and effort that consolidation would produce against any inconvenience, delay, or expense that consolidation would case." *Clayton v. District of Columbia*, 36 F. Supp. 3d 91, 94 (D.D.C. 2014). A district court is not required to consolidate actions and can "generally decide instead to dismiss a duplicative and later-filed action, stay a later-filed action pending resolution of the previously filed action, or enjoin the parties from proceeding with a later-filed action." *Id.*

Judicial efficiency weighs in favor of staying this case at this time. Since *Gomez* and this case share the same legal and factual issues, consolidation of the two actions would "facilitate a more efficient resolution" of the cases. *Colbert v. FBI*, 275 F.R.D. 30, 32 (D.D.C. 2011). Accordingly, Defendants should not be required to defend against the same factual allegations and legal issues in two separate cases with separate briefing schedules pending before different judges. Staying these proceedings until the issues of relatedness and consolidation are resolved is therefore necessary to conserve the parties' and judicial resources. *See, e.g., In re Wholesale Grocery Prods*.

Case 1:21-cv-01530-APM Document 20-2 Filed 06/22/21 Page 4 of 4

Case 1:20-cv-01856-APM Document 14-1 Filed 07/23/20 Page 7 of 7

Antitrust Litig., 663 F. Supp. 2d 1380, 1381 (J.P.M.L. 2009) (recognizing that centralization of

cases that share factual question "will eliminate duplicative discovery; prevent inconsistent pretrial

rulings, including with respect to class certification; and conserve the resources of the parties, their

counsel, and the judiciary").

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, this Court should stay these proceedings and suspend all briefing

deadlines until it resolves outstanding issues concerning assignment of this case. A proposed order

accompanies this submission.

Dated: July 23, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL R. SHERWIN

Acting United States Attorney

DANIEL F. VAN HORN, D.C. Bar #924092

Chief, Civil Division

By: <u>/s/ I</u>

/s/ Robert A. Caplen

ROBERT A. CAPLEN, D.C. Bar #501480

Assistant United States Attorney

555 4th Street, N.W.

Washington, DC 20530

(202) 252-2523

robert.caplen@usdoj.gov

Counsel for Defendants

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Exhibit B

Page 4 of 4

1	STEPHANIE M. HINDS (CABN 154284) Acting United States Attorney				
2	SARA WINSLOW (DCBN 457643) Chief, Civil Division VALERIE E. SMITH (NYBN 5112164) Assistant United States Attorney				
3					
4	450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36055				
5					
6	II				
7	Attorneys for Defendants				
8					
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11					
12		CASE NO. 21-cv-00261-EMC			
13	JACOB, et al.,	NOTICE OF RECENT FILING			
14	Plaintiffs,				
15	v.				
16	BIDEN, et al,				
17 18	Defendants.				
19	On June 7, 2021, Plaintiffs' counsel filed a duplicative action in the United States District Cour				
20	for the District of Columbia, Goodluck et al. v. Biden, et al., No. 21 cv1530-APM. The Goodluck				
21	complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit A. <i>Goodluck</i> is brought on behalf of 24,089 individual plaintiffs				
22	all of whom are selectees for the 2021 Diversity Visa lottery. The Goodluck plaintiffs bring a mandamus				
23	action challenging the "No-Visa" policy and the prioritization scheme as they relate to diversity visa				
24	selectees. Exhibit A at ¶ 19.				
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	NOTICE OF SUBSTITUTION OF COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANTS CASE NO. 21 cv. 00261 EMC				

Case 3:21-cv-00261-EMC Document 92 Filed 06/10/21 Page 2 of 2

1 Based on a review the pleadings in Goodluck, it appears that Plaintiffs' have elected to pursue a class action mandamus claim related to the "No Visa"/"Diplomacy Strong" framework and the 2 3 Department of State's tiered prioritization scheme in the District Court for the District of Columbia and not in the Northern District of California.¹ 4 5 6 Respectfully submitted, 7 STEPHANIE M. HINDS 8 Acting United States Attorney Dated: June 10, 2021 By: |s| Valerie E. Smith 9 VALERIE E. SMITH 10 **Assistant United States Attorney** 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 ¹ Although the *Goodluck* complaint does not include allegations related to class certification, neither did the Amended Complaint in the Jacob. (ECF 14). Despite this, the Jacob plaintiffs still filed a motion for class certification. (ECF Nos. 4, 14).

NOTICE OF SUBSTITUTION OF COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANTS CASE NO. 21 cv 00261 EMC 2