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                           UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                         NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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     STATE OF CALIFORNIA, by and through
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     ATTORNEY GENERAL XAVIER
                                                  Case No.: 3:19-cv-01184-EMC
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     BECERRA,
                                                  MOTION TO STAY
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                          Plaintiff,
                                                  PROCEEDINGS PENDING
                                                  APPEAL
18
                        v.
19
                                                  Date: July 11, 2019
                                                  Time: 1:30 p.m.
     ALEX M. AZAR, in his OFFICIAL
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                                                  Place: Courtroom 5, 17th Floor
     CAPACITY as SECRETARY of the U.S.
     DEPARTMENT of HEALTH & HUMAN
                                                  450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco,
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     SERVICES; U.S. DEPARTMENT of HEALTH
                                               ) CA
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     & HUMAN SERVICES,
                                                  Judge: Hon. Edward M. Chen
23
                          Defendants.
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NOTICE OF MOTION

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on July 11, 2019, at 1:30 p.m., before the Honorable Edward M. Chen, in Courtroom 5 of the 17th Floor of the San Francisco Courthouse, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102, Defendants, by and through undersigned counsel, will move the Court to stay further district court proceedings pending final resolution of Defendants' appeal from this Court's Order granting Plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction. Defendants respectfully request that the Court decide this motion on the papers submitted, without oral argument, pursuant to Civil L.R. 7-1(b).

MOTION TO STAY

Defendants hereby move to stay further district court proceedings pending final resolution of Defendants' appeal from this Court's Order granting Plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction. The reasons for this motion are set forth in the following memorandum of points and authorities.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

INTRODUCTION

The Court should stay further district court proceedings pending appeal because, as explained below, a ruling by the Ninth Circuit is likely to provide substantial, if not dispositive, guidance to this Court and the parties in resolving the central merits issues presented in this case. Proceeding in the absence of such guidance would be inefficient, waste the resources of the Court and the parties, and potentially result in inconsistent rulings that may need to be corrected in light of the Ninth Circuit's decision. Plaintiff will not be harmed by a stay pending appeal while this Court's preliminary injunction remains in place. And to the extent the preliminary injunction is lifted, it will be because of the Ninth Circuit's determination that Plaintiff is not entitled to preliminary relief during the pendency of the appeal. Either way, Plaintiff is not harmed by a stay. The Court should, therefore, grant Defendants' motion to stay proceedings pending appeal.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On March 4, 2019, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) published the

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final rule at issue in this litigation. See Compliance with Statutory Program Integrity Requirements, 84 Fed. Reg. 7714 (Mar. 4, 2019) (Final Rule or Rule). That same day, Plaintiff filed its complaint asserting Administrative Procedure Act (APA) and constitutional challenges to the Rule. See Compl., ECF No. 1. Plaintiff moved for a preliminary injunction on March 21. See ECF No. 26.

On April 26, the Court granted the motion in substantial part and ordered that the Final Rule is "enjoined as to enforcement in the state of California." Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Pls.' Mots. For Prelim. Inj. at 78, ECF No. 103 (PI Order). On May 6, Defendants filed a notice of appeal of the PI Order to the Ninth Circuit, ECF No. 108, and moved the Court for a stay of the preliminary injunction pending appeal, ECF No. 109. The Court denied the motion on May 8, and amended its preliminary injunction to "exclude from its scope sections 59.3 and 59.5(a)(13) of the Final Rule." See ECF No. 115 at 4. On May 10, Defendants moved the Ninth Circuit for a stay of the preliminary injunction pending its consideration of Defendants' appeal. See Mot. for Stay Pending Appeal, California v. Azar, No. 19-15974 (9th Cir. May 10, 2019), Dkt. Entry No. 8. Federal district courts in Oregon and Washington have issued nationwide injunctions against the Rule, and Defendants have appealed both injunctions. See Oregon. v. Azar, No. 6:19-cv-00317-MC (D. Or.), ECF Nos. 142 & 149; Washington v. Azar, No 1:19-cv-03040-SAB (E.D. Wash.), ECF Nos. 54 & 57.

Defendants now respectfully submit this motion to stay further proceedings in this Court pending appeal of the PI Order. Unlike Defendants' motions, denied by this Court and currently pending before the Ninth Circuit, for a stay of this Court's preliminary injunction itself, this motion simply requests that the Court exercise its discretion to stay further district court litigation until the Ninth Circuit resolves the pending appeal. Because such a stay would not prejudice Plaintiff in light of the preliminary injunctions currently in place (both from this Court and from the courts in Oregon and Washington), and would conserve resources of the Court and the parties, the Court should grant the motion.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

"The District Court has broad discretion to stay proceedings as an incident to its power to control its own docket." *Clinton v. Jones*, 520 U.S. 681, 706 (1997). The Ninth Circuit has described various factors that should be considered when evaluating a motion to stay:

Where it is proposed that a pending proceeding be stayed, the competing interests which will be affected by the granting or refusal to grant a stay must be weighed. Among these competing interests are the possible damage which may result from the granting of a stay, the hardship or inequity which a party may suffer in being required to go forward, and the orderly course of justice measured in terms of the simplifying or complicating of issues, proof, and questions of law which could be expected to result from a stay.

CMAX, Inc. v. Hall, 300 F.2d 265, 268 (9th Cir. 1962); Ass'n of Irritated Residents v. Fed Schakel Dairy, 634 F. Supp. 2d 1081, 1094 (E.D. Cal. 2008) ("Although the filing of an interlocutory appeal does not automatically stay proceedings in the district court, the district court has broad discretion to decide whether a stay is appropriate to promote economy of time and effort for itself, for counsel, and for litigants" (citation omitted)). As to the last factor, courts frequently grant stays pending resolution of proceedings that may "bear upon the case," because a stay is most "efficient for [the Court's] own docket and the fairest course for the parties." Levya v. Certified Grocers of Cal., Ltd., 593 F.2d 857, 863 (9th Cir. 1979).

ARGUMENT

A stay of district court litigation pending final resolution of Defendants' appeal of the PI Order is the most prudent course at this juncture, as the Ninth Circuit's disposition of the appeal is likely to be controlling with respect to the central merits issues presented in this case.

1. In its PI Order, the Court determined that the Final Rule is "contrary to law and arbitrary and capricious," PI Order at 3, and in particular that the Final Rule likely "violate[s] the Nondirective Counseling Provision of the Appropriations Acts," *id.* at 35, is "not in accordance with Section 1554 [of the Affordable Care Act]," *id.* at 46, and is arbitrary and capricious on a number of grounds, *see id.* at 46-74. In reviewing this Order, the Ninth Circuit will thus have to evaluate the central merits questions presented in Plaintiff's complaint. *See* Compl. at 41-43

(counts one through three).¹

If the district court proceedings continue while the appeal is ongoing, the parties will have to address these very issues. Defendants are currently scheduled to respond to the complaint on June 21, and because Plaintiff brings suit under the APA, this case is likely to be ultimately resolved on the basis of dispositive motions. *See, e.g., Gill v. Dep't of Justice*, 246 F. Supp. 3d 1264, 1268 (N.D. Cal. 2017). Those filings will necessarily address the same merits questions that the Ninth Circuit is now considering: whether the Final Rule violates Section 1554 of the Affordable Care Act or the "Nondirective Counseling Provision," and whether it is arbitrary and capricious.

Rather than having the parties and the Court waste time and resources briefing and considering legal issues that are to be determined by the Ninth Circuit, the more prudent and efficient course is to await final resolution of the appeal before proceeding to any such briefing and/or consideration, if necessary. *See Washington v. Trump*, 2017 WL 1050354, at *5 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 17, 2017) (granting a stay pending appeal and concluding that because "many of the legal arguments" presented in a motion for preliminary relief were "likely to be before the Ninth Circuit," it would "waste judicial resources to decide these issues . . . when guidance from the Ninth Circuit is likely to be available soon"); *Hawaii v. Trump*, 233 F. Supp. 3d 850, 855 (D. Haw. 2017) (staying district court proceedings pending appellate review of a nationwide injunction to "facilitate the orderly course of justice"). Doing so would reduce the risk of "inconsistent rulings" between this Court and the Ninth Circuit that will need to be "disentangle[d]." *Washington*, 2017 WL 1050354, at *5. A stay, therefore, is most "efficient for [the Court's] own docket and the fairest course for the parties." *Levya*, 593 F.2d at 863.

2. In contrast to the wasteful drain on resources that will result if this case proceeds

¹ Plaintiff's complaint also asserts a constitutional claim that Plaintiff did not present as a basis for preliminary injunctive relief and which the PI Order did not address. *See* Compl. at 43-44 (count four). But the appeal need not "settle every question of ... law" to justify a stay, so long as it will streamline the Court's merits review and conserve judicial resources by "settl[ing]" some issues and "simplify[ing] others." *Landis v. N. Am. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 256 (1936). There can be no

and "simplify[ing] others." Landis v. N. Am. Co., 299 U.S. 248, 256 (1936). There can be no dispute that the appeal here, which presents the majority of Plaintiff's claims, will do so.

before Defendants' appeal is resolved, Plaintiff will not suffer any harm from a stay because the Final Rule is enjoined as to enforcement in California by this Court and nationwide by multiple other courts. Although Defendants have moved the Ninth Circuit for a stay of these injunctions pending appeal, any such stay is speculative at this point. And even if a stay is granted, that could be based only upon a judicial determination that Plaintiff has not satisfied the factors for obtaining preliminary injunctive relief. See, e.g., Innovation Law Lab v. McAleenan, --- F.3d ----, 2019 WL 2005745, at *1 (9th Cir. May 7, 2019) (same four-factor test governing requests for preliminary injunction also governs request for stay of injunction pending appeal). Such a determination would itself demonstrate that Plaintiff would suffer no harm requiring emergency relief during the pendency of this litigation.

Moreover, Defendants have agreed to produce the administrative record in the Washington action by no later than June 24, see Washington, No 1:19-cv-03040-SAB (E.D. Wash.), ECF No. 71 at 2, and will provide Plaintiff here with the administrative record by that date, regardless of the outcome of this stay motion. Plaintiff will thus have the opportunity to review the voluminous record and prepare for merits briefing or any other further proceedings that may be necessary once the appeal is resolved and the stay is lifted.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should grant Defendants' motion to stay district court proceedings pending final resolution of Defendants' appeal.

Dated: May 24, 2019 Respectfully submitted,

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DAVID L. ANDERSON United States Attorney

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Assistant Branch Director /s/ R. Charlie Merritt R. CHARLIE MERRITT Trial Attorney (VA Bar # 89400) Federal Programs Branch U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Division 919 East Main Street, Suite 1900 Richmond, VA 23219 Tel.: (202) 616-8098 Fax: (804) 819-7417 Email: robert.c.merritt@usdoj.gov Counsel for Defendants

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    STATE OF CALIFORNIA, by and through
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                                                 Case No.: 3:19-cv-01184-EMC
16
     BECERRA,
                                               ) [PROPOSED] ORDER ON
17
                                                 DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO
                          Plaintiff,
                                                 STAY PROCEEDINGS PENDING
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                                                 APPEAL
                       v.
19
     ALEX M. AZAR, in his OFFICIAL
20
     CAPACITY as SECRETARY of the U.S.
     DEPARTMENT of HEALTH & HUMAN
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     SERVICES; U.S. DEPARTMENT of HEALTH
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     & HUMAN SERVICES,
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                          Defendants.
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                                       Proposed Order
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No. 3:19-cv-01184-EMC

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The Court, having considered Defendants' Motion to Stay Proceedings Pending Appeal, hereby orders as follows: IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants' Motion is GRANTED. The Court STAYS further proceedings in this case pending final resolution of Defendants' appeal from this Court's Order granting Plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: The Honorable Edward M. Chen United States District Judge