Pages 1 - 24

NO. C 19-02769 WHA

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable William H. Alsup, Judge

State of California by and) through Attorney General Xavier) Becerra,)

Plaintiff,

VS.)

ALEX M. AZAR in his official) capacity as Secretary of the) U.S Department of Health &) Human Services and U.S.) DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN) SERVICES,)

Defendants.

San Francisco, California Thursday, February 13, 2020

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

State of California

1300 I Street - Suite 1210

P.O. Box 944255

Sacramento, California 94244

BY: NELI N. PALMA, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

For Defendants:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Civil Div. - Federal Programs Branch Ben Franklin Station - P.O. Box 883

Washington, D.C. 20044

BY: BENJAMIN T. TAKEMOTO, TRIAL ATTORNEY

Reported By: Jo Ann Bryce, CSR No. 3321, RMR, CRR, FCRR

Official Reporter

Thursday - February 13, 2020

8:00 a.m.

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PROCEEDINGS

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THE CLERK: Calling Civil action 19-2769, State of California versus Azar, et al.

6 7 Counsel, please step forward and state your appearances for the record.

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MS. PALMA: Good morning, Your Honor. Neli Palma on behalf of the plaintiff State of California.

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MR. TAKEMOTO: And Ben Takemoto on behalf of the Department of Health and Human Services.

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THE COURT: All right. What would you like to say?

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MS. PALMA: Yes, Your Honor. Good morning.

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This Court has already determined that this case is ready for appeal. Given the posture of California's case, Rule 54(b)

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provides the only viable alternative and defendants have not --

THE COURT: You won. You won. You don't need to

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appeal. You just want to be up there with the other people

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when they appeal and you can be an amicus, or you can dismiss

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your FOIA case and all those other claims, but you're just

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trying to have it both ways. It irritates me that you're doing

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that. You won the case. You don't need to appeal.

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MS. PALMA: Your Honor, 54(b) is not a remedy that's only available to a losing party. In *Continental Airlines*, the

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moving party was McDonnell Douglas. They had prevailed and the

Ninth Circuit upheld the district court's decision to certify this case for appeal to streamline further litigation even though it recognized that *Continental Airlines* may never have to appeal that case.

THE COURT: I agree with that principle, but the other people are going to get the case resolved on appeal. They have two other cases going up on appeal; right? So the Ninth Circuit is going to get their crack at this issue.

You don't -- the Attorney General doesn't have to be there for justice to be done. You have a case. You won. You've got more claims to present here in this court, and my view is you ought to stick down here and finish your case up; and then when the Ninth Circuit decides those other cases, that guidance will be there. And if you want to participate as an amicus, God bless you, go participate.

MS. PALMA: Your Honor, in ruling on a 54(b) motion, the Court looks at the equities. In this case this Court already recognized that billions of dollars of federal funding to the State of California were at stake. It recognized, for example, that California receives approximately \$63 billion annually and those funds help finance healthcare to one-third of all Californians. The fact that California was recently issued a notice of violation reminds us of what's at stake.

California should have party status so that it can continue to protect those interests against this unlawful rule.

It is, in fact, a target of this rule. It's been a target since day one, and it -- whereas, the localities may be before the Ninth Circuit, California should have party status as well to defend the interest not just of those two counties but of the other 56 counties that will also be affected if California loses federal funding under this rule. So it should be permitted to continue its fight against this unlawful rule. The equities dictate that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Listen, I've already ruled that you've won and this rule cannot be enforced. If there is something that deserves a contempt, I will hold the Department of Justice and the defendants in contempt of my order if they are out there violating it. So you have a complete remedy to that problem.

The problem is you want to have it both ways. You don't want -- you won at the district court and you want to be in the appeal, but you -- other people's appeal, but you won't dismiss those other claims. So we're going to proceed, and you'll eventually get your day in court on appeal whenever the case gets final judgment.

MS. PALMA: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I have a docket to run. Listen, you know, the Attorney General of the State of California does not control my docket. I have a docket to run, a case to get rid of. I'm not going to let it languish here. You either dismiss it and go up on appeal now, or I will just -- you're making

1 life very hard for me to try to do it this way.
2 So, all right, what else would you like to say? Let me

hear from the federal government.

MR. TAKEMOTO: Your Honor, I have nothing more to add.

I completely agree with what you said.

THE COURT: Is it true that you're out there sending threatening letters and violating the Court's order in this case?

MR. TAKEMOTO: No, Your Honor. Your Honor is absolutely correct that the rule has been set aside and the Department of Health and Human Services is not enforcing that rule.

THE COURT: All right. Good. Then what the AG told me is not true then; right?

MS. PALMA: Your Honor, may I speak further?

The purpose of Rule 54(b) is to avoid piecemeal appeals.

It makes little sense from a judicial standpoint for the

Ninth Circuit to hear Washington's case and wait to hear

California's case.

This Court issued one order related to California's cases -- California's claims, San Francisco's claims, and Santa Clara's claims. Rule 54(b) presents the Ninth Circuit an option to look at this court's appeal cleanly by looking at the arguments that were presented by all three plaintiffs in this case.

In the other two cases did the plaintiffs 1 THE COURT: dismiss their unresolved claims? 2 MS. PALMA: Your Honor --3 I think they did, didn't they? 4 THE COURT: 5 MS. PALMA: Well, but, Your Honor, recall that California is in a very different posture. Those two other 6 cases did not include a FOIA claim. 7 And I'll just remind the Court that, you know, the 8 defendants suggest that perhaps there was some strategic error 9 10 on the part of California in not moving on the FOIA claim. 11 You'll recall that when the plaintiffs filed this case, all parties immediately moved for preliminary injunction to avoid 12 this harmful rule from taking effect. 13 This --THE COURT: No. You gave that up in favor of summary 14 15 judgment, didn't you? It seemed to me that you came in and 16 said, "We're going to stipulate to it not going into effect and we will have a summary judgment, " that we wound up doing last 17 October. That's what happened. We never had a preliminary 18 19 injunction. 20 That is correct, Your Honor. MS. PALMA: THE COURT: I ruled it out by concession by the 21 22 defendants not to enforce the rule pending summary judgment. 23 So then we finally got the summary judgment out before the rule went into effect. So the rule has never gone into effect. 24 25 MS. PALMA: That is correct, Your Honor.

State of California in July, the same month that this Court entered the order to delay implementation of the rule, reached out to defendants to try to meet and confer regarding the outstanding FOIA claim. So we have moved very expeditiously.

We have endeavored to try to settle this claim with defendants without need to resort to the court. We shouldn't be penalized for wanting to resolve this and giving them the opportunity to come into voluntary compliance.

Your Honor, if the Court were to rule against us, that would be the harsh and unjust result that the Court warned against even under the traditional standards of Morrison-Knudsen.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this: Would you agree to allowing them to dismiss the FOIA claim and then to reassert the FOIA claim later on or to reassert it in a separate case?

MR. TAKEMOTO: Absolutely, Your Honor. And, in fact, that's what we suggested if California wished to appeal just the claim that the rule is invalid. We suggested to California that one option would be to dismiss the FOIA -- voluntarily dismiss the FOIA claim and then reassert it at a later date.

THE COURT: Or reassert it in a separate case.

MR. TAKEMOTO: Or in a separate case.

THE COURT: Why can't you do that? Then it would just be a FOIA case.

MS. PALMA: Your Honor, the purpose -- the purpose of

the FOIA claim is to shed light on agency action. There is no authority to require California to dismiss its claim in order for this to go up on appeal. For that there is 54(b). 54(b) is the perfect remedy for the posture of this case without having California dismiss its FOIA claim.

And, Your Honor, furthermore, there are additional claims that weren't reached by this Court; for example, the spending clause claim. And under the *Asante* case, the Court of Appeal can affirm on any basis that's supported by the record.

Given the ongoing spending clause issues as evidenced by the recent notice violation that was issued against California, California does not want to enter into a stipulation dismissing its spending clause claim. If it is left in the case and the Court of Appeals wants to consider the spending clause at the Ninth Circuit, it may do so because those claims are still in the record. And, in fact, the case in Washington involves a much broader scope of issues that were reached by this Court.

THE COURT: All right. Would the federal government stipulate that if those spending clause and other attacks on the rule itself that I didn't have to reach, that if those were voluntarily dismissed without prejudice, I'm not talking about FOIA now for a second, but that if the challenges to the rule itself were dismissed, that in the event there was not affirmance on the appeal and there was some kind of remand, that the State of California could reallege and reassert all of

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those alternative grounds?
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              MR. TAKEMOTO: Yes, Your Honor.
          I would point out that the argument that the rule violates
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     the spending clause is, as we explained in our briefs, part of
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     the same claim against the rule and so the Court of Appeals on
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     appeal could consider the spending clause claim argument in
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     addition to the other arguments.
              THE COURT: But there were some arguments I never
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               I didn't have to reach them, and could any and all of
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     reached.
     those that were challenges to the rule be reasserted on remand
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     if the Ninth Circuit sent it back? Would that be okay with
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     you?
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              MR. TAKEMOTO: Yes, Your Honor. If California was
     willing to voluntarily dismiss those claims, yes.
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              THE COURT: All right. Without prejudice?
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              MR. TAKEMOTO: Yes.
              THE COURT: All right. Now, with respect to the FOIA,
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     it seems to me that the thing would be to do would be also
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     dismiss that and without prejudice to reassert it in a
20
     different case. Would you be okay with that?
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              MR. TAKEMOTO:
                             Yes.
                         Why can't you do -- I don't see why that
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              THE COURT:
23
     doesn't satisfy you.
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25 **THE COURT:** Then I could close this case number.

Your Honor --

MS. PALMA:

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MS. PALMA: Your Honor, two things. First, with respect to whether the spending clause arises out of the same facts as the APA claims, it's simply not the case. In NFIB v. Sebelius, the Supreme Court assessed -- considered what the amount of funding was that was at stake, the reliance interests that were created by that, to determine that the threat to rescind those funds posed constitutional issues under the spending clause.

Two, what they are proposing has been rejected by the Ninth Circuit in Dannenberg v. Software Tools, Inc. That's 16 F.3d 1073. In that case the defendants -- the parties stipulated to exactly what is being suggested here, that the claims would be dismissed without prejudice with the option of reviving them if the appeal were successful.

That stipulation was approved by the Court. The Ninth Circuit rejected that stipulation and they dismissed that claim as being violative of the final judgment rule. That is not an appealable order.

The Court in Asante --

THE COURT: All right. I find that hard to believe because judges do that all the time. Give me the cite to that so I can -- the Court of Appeals decision so I can see that. That would be -- that's amazing to me to hear that. So give me -- my law clerk should go get me that case.

MS. PALMA: I actually have a copy of it here with me.

THE COURT: All right. Hand it up to me, please, the Court of Appeals decision.

MS. PALMA: At least I think I have. Yes, I do. There are some of my notes on there.

THE COURT: I'll ignore your notes.

(Pause in proceedings.)

THE COURT: Without reading the entire thing, I see there's language in here that supports what you're telling me so what does the -- this is a 1994 decision. Did you Shepardized this to see how it's been treated?

I've got to tell you, a lot of judges do exactly this, and in my 20 years on the bench I've done it at least a dozen times, and I've never had the Ninth Circuit send a case back. So I'm surprised by this decision but, nevertheless, it does seem to say what you said. So have you checked to see if this is still good law?

which we've also cited to in our case. And in that case they had proposed a similar situation and they proceeded for -- they were attempting to revive an equal protection claim, and the parties -- the other side moved to dismiss, and Judge Chen said, "Well, no, under the Dannenberg case, you didn't preserve that, you didn't tell the Court that you wished to preserve your claim, your equal protection claim. Your options should

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have been to seek Rule 54(b) certification."
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          I have that case as well if you would like to see it,
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     Your Honor.
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                          That's a district court. That doesn't
              THE COURT:
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 5
             I'm asking about Court of Appeals.
     count.
              MS. PALMA:
                         Yes, Your Honor, that --
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 7
              THE COURT:
                          This is still good law?
              MS. PALMA: Yes, it is, Your Honor, and I have found
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     cases standing for that same proposition not just in the
 9
     Ninth Circuit but in circuits all around the country.
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              THE COURT: All right. Hang on.
          What does the government say to -- the federal government
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13
     say to this Dannenberg case?
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              MR. TAKEMOTO: Your Honor is correct that, you know,
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     the government enters into these sort of stipulations and
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     agreements routinely but, you know, the defendants can only do
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     so much.
               California has already won this case. It's HHS's
     case to appeal so if California, you know, wishes to
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     voluntarily dismiss certain claims and the Court of Appeals
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     decides to send those claims back to the district court, then
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     that's California's choice; but --
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              THE COURT: Are you appealing? It's been long enough
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    now the SG should have decided.
              MR. TAKEMOTO: There's no final judgment in this case
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25
     so --
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You have not appealed?
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              THE COURT:
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              MR. TAKEMOTO:
                             No.
              THE COURT:
                          So if I entered a final judgment -- well,
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 4
     you're appealing the other cases or not, the other two cases?
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              MR. TAKEMOTO:
                             The United States hasn't yet filed a
 6
     Notice of Appeal in the Santa Clara and San Francisco cases.
     It has filed a Notice of Appeal in the Eastern District of
 7
     Washington case.
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              THE COURT:
                         When will you decide on the other two
     cases?
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              MR. TAKEMOTO: Before the time limit to file a Notice
11
     of Appeal, which I believe is 90 days from the day of entry of
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     judgment.
              THE COURT: When was judgment entered?
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              MR. TAKEMOTO: Off the top of my head, I don't know
     when San Francisco and Santa Clara and the government
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     stipulated to final judgment.
                          Judgment was entered on January 8th in
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              MS. PALMA:
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     those two cases.
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                          That's Elvis Presley's birthday.
              THE COURT:
              MS. PALMA:
                          Is that right?
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              THE COURT:
22
                          An important day.
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          So that will be April 8th, maybe 9th.
          Well, look, if you're not going to appeal any of these
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     cases, what are we fighting about? I thought you wanted to --
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I thought -- look, you've already won. Why do you even need to
 1
    be up on appeal?
 2
              MS. PALMA:
                          Your Honor --
 3
                          I mean, they would have to take the
 4
              THE COURT:
 5
     appeal, not you, anyway.
              MS. PALMA: Your Honor, under --
 6
                         They're not even asking for it.
 7
              THE COURT:
                         Well, they have filed an appeal in the
              MS. PALMA:
 8
    New York case, they have an appeal in the Washington case, and
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     they've stipulated to entry of judgment in the San Francisco
11
     and Santa Clara case. One could infer from that that the
     purpose of stipulating to entry of judgment is to allow them
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     the opportunity to appeal. So we believe that that is -- just
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     based on what has happened to date, that that will happen here
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15
     as well.
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          Under Continental Airlines and Curtiss-Wright, cases we
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    have cited to, it doesn't matter that California was,
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     quote/unquote, "the prevailing party." If judicial economy is
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     served by avoiding piecemeal appeals, which is the case here,
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     54(b) provides an avenue so that the Ninth Circuit can receive
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     and consider these issues cleanly involving Washington's case,
     California's case, San Francisco's case, and Santa Clara's
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23
            It is the piecemeal-appeal approach that they are
    proposing that is remedied by a Rule 54(b) order.
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          And I disagree that California is trying to have it both
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California is moving to defend the billions of dollars
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     ways.
     that defendants are threatening to rescind from the State of
 2
     California. Under Morrison-Knudsen, the traditional standard
 3
     for the appropriateness of 54(b), 54(b) order is appropriate in
 4
 5
     order to avoid an unjust and harsh result. That's what we're
     trying to avoid. And under the new standard in Texaco and
 6
     Continental Airlines, a 54(b) order is appropriate to avoid an
 7
     inequitable result.
 8
              THE COURT: All right. Just a second. Let's say we
 9
     get to April 8th or 9th and the attorney -- I'm sorry -- the
10
11
     Justice Department decides not to appeal any of these three
            They don't want to appeal. So what good would it do to
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     do a 54(b)? If I do a 54(b), they're the ones -- the federal
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     government is the one that would have to appeal, not you.
14
15
                         Correct, Your Honor, and --
              MS. PALMA:
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              THE COURT:
                          So what if they don't appeal?
                                                         Then you're
17
     still languishing down here in the district court.
18
              MS. PALMA:
                          Under Continental Airlines, they would
19
     appeal and then this --
20
                         How can you force them to appeal?
              THE COURT:
              MS. PALMA:
                         That's my reading of Continental Airlines,
21
     Your Honor.
22
                         I don't believe you can force somebody to
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              THE COURT:
     do something against their will.
24
              MS. PALMA: In Continental Airlines it was McDonnell
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Douglas, the prevailing party, who moved for a 54(b) judgment.
 1
     The Ninth Circuit upheld the certification under 54(b) even
 2
     though it recognized that had the case proceeded along its
 3
     natural course, Continental Airlines may never have had to
 4
 5
              The Ninth Circuit already has the rule before it.
 6
              THE COURT: What if the nonmoving party says, "We
     don't want to appeal. We've run out of money, " or whatever the
 7
     reason is --
 8
                         My understanding of --
 9
              MS. PALMA:
              THE COURT:
                          -- then what is the consequence of that?
10
11
              MS. PALMA:
                          My understanding of 54(b) is that they
     would have to appeal or the judgment would stand as is.
12
                          So, in other words, it could not be
13
              THE COURT:
     appealed later. In other words, either appeal now or never.
14
15
                         Yes, that is my understanding --
              MS. PALMA:
16
              THE COURT:
                         Is that what you're saying?
17
              MS. PALMA:
                         -- that it forces their hand.
                         Has it ever happened? Is there some law
18
              THE COURT:
19
     that says it's now or never if you do 54(b) and you don't want
20
     to appeal? I've never had this problem before so I'm asking
21
     you for some guidance here.
              MS. PALMA: Your Honor, I think that Continental
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     Airlines stands for that proposition that, yes, you can force
23
     the hand to create an appealable order. That's exactly what
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25
     Rule 54(b) does, and I can --
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Read to me the language from Continental
 1
              THE COURT:
     that says failure to appeal will --
 2
                          You know, Your Honor, I'd have to -- if
              MS. PALMA:
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     the Court would like me to look specifically at that question,
 4
 5
     we can provide the Court additional briefing; but if you give
 6
     me a minute, I will look to possible language that could assist
     the Court on this issue.
 7
              THE COURT: Yes, please. All right.
 8
                          (Pause in proceedings.)
 9
              MS. PALMA: Give me a minute, Your Honor.
10
11
     looking.
                          (Pause in proceedings.)
12
              MS. PALMA:
                          So this is Continental Airlines vs.
13
     Goodyear Tires & Rubber, Inc., 819 F.2d 1519, and I'm reading
14
15
     from 1524.
                 It says (reading):
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               "It is true that the partial summary judgment below
17
          eliminated none of the parties and left open potentially
18
          full recovery in both Continental's ultimate areas of loss
          (damage to the airline and liability to the passengers).
19
20
          For this reason, it is possible that Continental might
21
          never be needed to" -- "might never have needed to appeal
22
          the instant case if the case had not been compelled" --
23
          "had not been compelled to move forward."
          And then it cites Rule 54(b), and it says --
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25
              THE COURT:
                          There's so many triple and double
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negatives in that, I can't understand it.

MS. PALMA: Would you like me to show you the case so that you can read it at --

THE COURT: Have you briefed this point that you can force the hand of the government to appeal now or forever hold your piece by a 54(b)? That's possible that the law would go that way, but I am not familiar with that rule.

MS. PALMA: Yeah, we can certainly brief the Court on that issue, Your Honor. I believe that this case stands for that, but we can hone in on that specific issue.

You know, just to continue reading on, it does state that (reading):

"Nevertheless, given the size and complexity of this case, we cannot condemn the district court's efforts to carve out threshold claims and, thus, streamline further litigation."

That is exactly what we're asking the Court to do here.

THE COURT: Well, I see that a district court could do a 54(b) maybe in their discretion and try to streamline it. I understand that motivation, but that's not the same thing as saying that if the appellant decides, "No, we would rather do a final judgment on appeal, not an interim judgment," that the effect of a 54(b) certification is to make res judicata out of anything that was in that summary judgment order.

MS. PALMA: Your Honor, if that is an issue that the

Court would like us to brief, we're more than happy to do that. 1 THE COURT: I think you should brief that. That could 2 be a factor in weighing all of this if I had that. 3 Another factor is whether or not -- I was under the 4 impression that the government was already appealing the other 5 6 two cases. If that's not true, that's also a factor I need to know. 7 So it could turn out that the government doesn't want to 8 appeal any of these cases and so then a 54(b), if you're 9 correct on the law, would put the onus on the government to 10 11 take an appeal they don't want to take or forever hold their 12 peace. 13 So have you two briefed this? Have you briefed it? MR. TAKEMOTO: Not the issue of -- not this specific 14 issue of whether it would force the hand. 15 16 THE COURT: I think you both should. How many days do 17 you want to give me a brief on that? MS. PALMA: Your Honor, we can provide the Court that 18 briefing within a week or if you want it within fewer days, 19 we're happy to --20 THE COURT: How about one week from today? 21 MS. PALMA: 22 Okay. Noon on Thursday of next week. 23 THE COURT: I would also like to know sooner, if I can, from the 24 25 government whether you plan to appeal the other two decisions.

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All right, Your Honor. As I said, the
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              MR. TAKEMOTO:
     Solicitor General has not made any decisions.
 2
              THE COURT: Yes, I know how it works.
                                                     I was in the
 3
     SG's office once. I understand how it works and I respect that
 4
 5
     process; but, nevertheless, sometimes you do know sooner and
 6
     you can tell me -- help me figure out what to do here.
 7
              MR. TAKEMOTO: May I ask, Your Honor, on the
     supplemental briefing, would you like simultaneous briefing or
 8
     staggered briefing?
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10
              THE COURT: Simultaneous would be better.
              MR. TAKEMOTO:
11
                             Okay.
                          I don't think -- this is a single issue.
12
              THE COURT:
13
     How about five pages max?
              MS. PALMA: Yes, Your Honor.
14
15
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
                          And, Your Honor, is it my understanding
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              MS. PALMA:
17
     that the Court is requesting defendants to inform the Court
     within its briefing whether or not it will appeal?
18
                         No, not within the briefing.
19
              THE COURT:
20
              MS. PALMA:
                          Or --
                          Just if they -- if the government -- if
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              THE COURT:
22
     the defendants learn sooner than April 8th -- like, for
23
     example, in mid-March -- that they're going to take an appeal,
     I would like to know that. I may hold up on this whole thing
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25
     until I find out what the government is going to do.
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not. I may just decide it next week.

I've got to think about this. You've raised some points I had not considered, both of you.

All right. I've got other cases to go to. Do you have -if you've got one last thing you're dying to say, I'll let you
say it.

MS. PALMA: Again, Your Honor, we believe that 54(b) certification is appropriate both under the traditional standard under Morrison-Knudsen to avoid an unjust and harsh result; under the current standard in Texaco and Continental Airlines, Rule 54(b) certification is also proper to avoid an inequitable result.

Here the State of California is endeavoring to defend against a rule that targets California and threatens it with billions of dollars of federal -- with rescinding billions of dollars of federal funds. California should not be forced to give up its spending clause claim when there are ongoing spending clause issues in order to have a seat at the table of the Ninth Circuit.

THE COURT: See, now you come back to this and you're hurting my feelings because I am the district court. I speak for the entire judiciary until I get reversed, and the U.S. District Court has ruled in your favor and thrown that rule out. O-U-T, out. It's dead, that rule, unless the government appeals and gets it reinstated somehow, and somehow

it's like what I say doesn't count.

I guess what you're telling me is that I have to somehow force them to take an appeal when I've already ruled in your favor like what the U.S. district judge has said is meaningless. I just don't get your whole argument about why you have such a critical need to force them to take an appeal when you've totally won.

MS. PALMA: Your Honor, we appreciate the Court's efforts on this case and we appreciate the Court's ruling. We would also want to make sure that we preserve the other viable claims that we have, including the spending clause claim.

That's what California is attempting to do and to continue to protect against an unlawful rule that targets California and its critical federal funding.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Do you have anything you're dying to say?

MR. TAKEMOTO: Yes, very briefly.

Regardless of whether the Government's hand would be forced into appealing or not, I just reiterate Your Honor's point that California has already won. It is preserving all of its claims. If there is a final judgment and if the government appeals, California can raise all those claims.

This is merely the result of California deciding to bring its FOIA claim with the rest of its claim. It won on one of

them. The Court should follow the ordinary course and await a final judgment.

THE COURT: Well, let's -- yes. I'm just going to make one last comment.

Let's assume for the sake of argument that there had not been any other claims and no FOIA, none of those other claims, so that there still could be a final judgment. So let's say I had a final judgment already. That still doesn't force the government to take an appeal they don't want to take. They may be willing to accept my judgment.

And that, to me, is a -- it's within the rights of the -- within the rights, I guess, of the government to decide whether to appeal my order or appeal the one in Washington. That's what the SG is good at. They can figure out which case is the best one -- quote, "best vehicle" to take the issue up on; and then if they chose the other one, you could appear by amicus -- ask for permission to appear by amicus, and the Ninth Circuit would surely allow you to do that.

I think I'm getting drawn into stratagems here.

All right. I don't know. I don't know. You've raised points I need to think about, and I thank you for that. I'll look forward to reading your briefs in one week.

And, please, let me know as soon as the government has made a decision. Don't wait the full 90 days if you don't have to.

1	MR. TAKEMOTO: Yes, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
3	MS. PALMA: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	(Proceedings adjourned at 8:35 a.m.)
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8	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
9	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
10	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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12	DATE: Friday, February 14, 2020
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17	Jo Ann Bryce, CSR No. 3321, RMR, CRR, FCRR U.S. Court Reporter
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