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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAI‘I

STATE OF HAWAI‘I and ISMAIL
ELSHIKH,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity
as President of the United States; U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY; JOHN F. KELLY, in his official
capacity as Secretary of Homeland Security;
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE; REX
TILLERSON, in his official capacity as
Secretary of State; and the UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 1:17-cv-00050-
DKW-KJM

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT
FOR DECLARATORY AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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INTRODUCTION

1. The State of Hawai‘i (the “State”) brings this action to protect its residents, its employers, its educational institutions, and its sovereignty against illegal actions of President Donald J. Trump and the federal government, specifically: President Trump’s January 27, 2017 Executive Order, “Protecting the Nation From Terrorist Entry into the United States” (the “Executive Order”). Plaintiff Ismail Elshikh, PhD, the Imam of the Muslim Association of Hawai‘i, joins the State in its challenge because the Executive Order inflicts a grave injury on Muslims in Hawai‘i, including Mr. Elshikh, his family, and members of his Mosque.

2. President Trump’s Executive Order blocks the entry into the United States, including Hawai‘i, of any person from seven Muslim-majority countries: Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen.¹ The Executive Order has led to the detention of lawful permanent residents and noncitizens with valid visas seeking to enter or reenter the country. It has led to hundreds of persons overseas with valid visas—students, family members of U.S. citizens, and persons whose green card status was approved—being turned away from boarding plane flights to the United States. The Executive Order also introduces religious criteria for the admission of refugees into the United States, including Hawai‘i: After suspending *all* refugee admissions for 120 days, President Trump’s Executive Order prioritizes refugees who claim religious-based persecution where “the religion of the individual is a minority religion in the individual’s country of nationality.” In Muslim-majority countries, this means a preference for Christians.

¹ See Executive Order No. 13769, 82 Fed. Reg. 8977 (Jan. 27, 2017). A copy of the Executive Order is attached as Exhibit 1. All Exhibit citations herein refer back to the exhibits attached to the original Complaint filed in this action on February 3, 2017 (Dkt. 1), which are incorporated herein by reference.

3. President Trump's Executive Order is tearing apart Hawai'i families, including those of Mr. Elshikh and members of his Mosque. The Executive Order is subjecting a portion of Hawaii's population, including Mr. Elshikh, his family, and members of his Mosque, to discrimination and second-class treatment, and denying some their fundamental right to travel overseas. Moreover, the Executive Order is damaging Hawaii's economy, wounding Hawai'i institutions, and eroding Hawaii's sovereign interests in maintaining the separation between church and state and in welcoming persons from all nations around the world into the fabric of its society.

4. Plaintiffs accordingly seek an Order invalidating the portions of President Trump's Executive Order challenged here.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has Federal Question Jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this action arises under the U.S. Constitution, the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), and other Federal statutes.

6. The Court is authorized to award the requested declaratory and injunctive relief under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202, and the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706.

7. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) and (e)(1). A substantial part of the events giving rise to this claim occurred in this District, and each Defendant is an officer of the United States sued in his official capacity.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiffs are the State of Hawai'i and Ismail Elshikh, PhD.

9. Hawai‘i is the nation’s most ethnically diverse State, and is home to more than 250,000 foreign-born residents. More than 100,000 of Hawaii’s foreign-born residents are non-citizens.²

10. Estimates from the Fiscal Policy Institute show that as of 2010, Hawai‘i had the fifth-highest percentage of foreign-born workers of any state (20% of the labor force). And 22.5% of Hawai‘i business owners were foreign-born.³

11. Thousands of people living in Hawai‘i obtain lawful permanent resident status each year, including over 6,500 in 2015.⁴ That includes numerous individuals from the seven designated countries. According to DHS statistics, over 100 Hawai‘i residents from Iran, Iraq, and Syria have obtained lawful permanent resident status since 2004 (DHS has withheld data pertaining to additional residents from the seven designated countries).⁵

12. Hawai‘i is also home to 12,000 foreign students.⁶ That includes numerous individuals from the seven designated countries. At the University of Hawai‘i, there are at least 27 graduate students from the seven countries studying pursuant to valid visas issued by the U.S. government.

² United States Census Bureau, *2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates*, available at <https://goo.gl/IGwJyf>. A collection of the relevant data for Hawai‘i is attached as Exhibit 2.

³ The Fiscal Policy Institute, *Immigrant Small Business Owners*, at 24 (June 2012), available at <https://goo.gl/vyNK9W>.

⁴ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, *Lawful Permanent Residents Supplemental Table 1: Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status by State or Territory of Residence and Country of Birth Fiscal Year 2015*, available at <https://goo.gl/ELYIkn>. Copies of these tables for fiscal years 2005 through 2015 are attached as Exhibit 3.

⁵ See Exhibit 3.

⁶ Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, *The Economic Impact of International Students in Hawaii – 2016 Update*, at 8 (June 2016), available at <https://goo.gl/mogNMA>.

13. In 2016, Hawaii's foreign students contributed over \$400 million to Hawaii's economy through the payment of tuition and fees, living expenses, and other activities. These foreign students supported 7,590 jobs and generated more than \$43 million in state tax revenues.⁷

14. In 2009, foreign residents (i.e., non-citizens who had not obtained lawful permanent resident status) made up 42.9% of doctorate students, and 27.7% of master's students, in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics ("STEM") programs in Hawai'i.⁸

15. Hawaii's educational institutions have diverse faculties. At the University of Hawai'i, there are approximately 477 international faculty members legally present in the United States. There are at least 10 faculty members at the University who are legal permanent residents from one of the seven designated countries, and 30 visiting faculty members with valid visas who are from one of the seven designated countries.

16. Tourism is Hawaii's "lead economic driver."⁹ In 2015 alone, Hawai'i welcomed 8.7 million visitors accounting for \$15 billion in spending.¹⁰

17. Hawai'i is home to several airports, including Honolulu International Airport and Kona International Airport.

18. David Yutaka Ige is the Governor of Hawai'i, the chief executive officer of the State of Hawai'i. The Governor is responsible for overseeing the

⁷ *The Economic Impact of International Students in Hawaii – 2016 Update, supra*, at 10-11.

⁸ U.S. Chamber of Commerce et al., *Help Wanted: The Role of Foreign Workers in the Innovation Economy*, at 21 (2013), available at <https://goo.gl/c3BYBu>.

⁹ Hawai'i Tourism Authority, *2016 Annual Report to the Hawai'i State Legislature*, at 20, available at <https://goo.gl/T8uiWW>.

¹⁰ Hawai'i Tourism Authority, *2015 Annual Visitor Research Report*, at 2, available at <https://goo.gl/u3RQmX>. A copy of the table of contents and executive summary of this report is attached as Exhibit 4.

operations of the State government, protecting the welfare of Hawaii’s citizens, and ensuring that the laws of the State are faithfully executed.

19. Douglas S. Chin is the Attorney General of Hawai‘i, the chief legal officer of the State. The Attorney General is charged with representing the State in Federal Court on matters of public concern.

20. The Constitution of the State of Hawai‘i provides that “[n]o law shall be enacted respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.” Haw. Const. Art. I § 4. And the State has declared that the practice of discrimination “because of race, color, religion, age, sex, including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, or disability” is against public policy. Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 381-1; *accord id.* §§ 489-3 & 515-3.

21. The State has an interest in protecting the health, safety, and welfare of its residents—including residents awaiting adjustment of their immigration status or naturalization—and in safeguarding its ability to enforce State law. The State also has an interest in “assuring that the benefits of the federal system,” including the rights and privileges protected by the United States Constitution and Federal statutes, “are not denied to its general population.” *Alfred L. Snapp & Sons v. Puerto Rico*, 458 U.S. 592, 608 (1982). The State’s interests extend to all of the State’s residents, including individuals who suffer indirect injuries and members of the general public.

22. Plaintiff Ismail Elshikh, PhD, is an American citizen of Egyptian descent. He has been a resident of Hawai‘i for over a decade.

23. Mr. Elshikh is the Imam of the Muslim Association of Hawai‘i. He is a leader within Hawaii’s Islamic community.

24. Mr. Elshikh’s wife is of Syrian descent and is also a resident of Hawai‘i.

25. Mr. Elshikh's mother-in-law is a Syrian national, living in Syria. Mr. Elshikh's wife filed an I-130 Petition for Alien Relative on behalf of her mother in September 2015. The I-130 Petition was approved in February 2016.

26. Mr. Elshikh and his wife have five children. They are all American citizens and residents of Hawai'i.

27. Defendant Donald J. Trump is the President of the United States. He issued the January 27, 2017 Executive Order that is the subject of this Complaint.

28. Defendant U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") is a federal cabinet agency responsible for implementing and enforcing the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA") and the Executive Order that is the subject of this Complaint. DHS is a Department of the Executive Branch of the United States Government, and is an agency within the meaning of 5. U.S.C. § 552(f). U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") is an Operational and Support Component agency within DHS, and is responsible for detaining and removing non-citizens from Iran, Iraq, Syria, Somalia, Sudan, Libya, and Yemen who arrive at air, land, and sea ports across the United States, including Honolulu International Airport and Kona International Airport.

29. Defendant John F. Kelly is the Secretary of Homeland Security. He is responsible for implementing and enforcing the INA and the Executive Order that is the subject of this Complaint, and he oversees CBP. He is sued in his official capacity.

30. Defendant U.S. Department of State is a federal cabinet agency responsible for implementing the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program and the Executive Order that is the subject of this Complaint. The Department of State is a Department of the Executive Branch of the United States Government, and is an agency within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552(f).

31. Defendant Rex Tillerson is the Secretary of State. He oversees the Department of State's implementation of the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program and the Executive Order that is the subject of this Complaint. The Secretary of State has authority to determine and implement certain visa procedures for non-citizens. Secretary Tillerson is sued in his official capacity.

32. Defendant United States of America includes all government agencies and departments responsible for the implementation of the INA, and for detention and removal of non-citizens from Iran, Iraq, Syria, Somalia, Sudan, Libya, and Yemen who arrive at air, land, and sea ports across the United States, including Honolulu International Airport and Kona International Airport.

ALLEGATIONS

A. President Trump's Campaign Promises

33. President Trump repeatedly campaigned on the promise that he would ban Muslim immigrants and refugees from entering the United States, particularly from Syria, and maintained the same rhetoric after he was elected.

34. On July 11, 2015, Mr. Trump claimed (falsely) that Christian refugees from Syria are blocked from entering the United States. In a speech in Las Vegas, Mr. Trump said, "If you're from Syria and you're a Christian, you cannot come into this country, and they're the ones that are being decimated. If you are Islamic . . . it's hard to believe, you can come in so easily."¹¹

35. On September 30, 2015, while speaking in New Hampshire about the 10,000 Syrian refugees the Obama Administration had accepted for 2016, Mr.

¹¹ Louis Jacobson, *Donald Trump says if you're from Syria and a Christian, you can't come to the U.S. as a refugee*, Politifact (July 20, 2015 10:00 AM ET), <https://goo.gl/fucYZP>.

Trump said “if I win, they’re going back!” He said “they could be ISIS,” and referred to Syrian refugees as a “200,000-man army.”¹²

36. On December 7, 2015, shortly after the terror attacks in Paris, Mr. Trump issued a press release entitled: “Donald J. Trump Statement on Preventing Muslim Immigration.”¹³ The press release stated: “Donald J. Trump is calling for a total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States” The release asserted that “there is great hatred towards Americans by large segments of the Muslim population.” The press release remains accessible on www.donaldjtrump.com as of this filing.

37. The next day, when questioned about the proposed “shutdown,” Mr. Trump compared his proposal to President Franklin Roosevelt’s internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, saying, “[Roosevelt] did the same thing.”¹⁴ When asked what the customs process would look like for a Muslim non-citizen attempting to enter the United States, Mr. Trump said, “[T]hey would say, are you Muslim?” The interviewer responded: “And if they said ‘yes,’ they would not be allowed into the country.” Mr. Trump said: “That’s correct.”¹⁵

38. During a Republican primary debate in January 2016, Mr. Trump was asked about how his “comments about banning Muslims from entering the country

¹² Ali Vitali, *Donald Trump in New Hampshire: Syrian Refugees Are ‘Going Back*, NBC News (Oct. 1, 2015 7:33 AM ET), <https://goo.gl/4XSeGX>.

¹³ Press Release, Donald J. Trump for President, *Donald J. Trump Statement on Preventing Muslim Immigration* (Dec. 7, 2015), available at <https://goo.gl/D3OdJJ>. A copy of this press release is attached as Exhibit 5.

¹⁴ Jenna Johnson, *Donald Trump says he is not bothered by comparisons to Hitler*, The Washington Post (Dec. 8, 2016), <https://goo.gl/6G0oH7>.

¹⁵ Nick Gass, *Trump not bothered by comparisons to Hitler*, Politico (Dec. 8, 2015 7:51 AM ET), <https://goo.gl/IkBzPO>.

created a firestorm,” and whether he wanted to “rethink this position.” He said, “No.”¹⁶

39. A few months later, in March 2016, Mr. Trump said, during an interview, “I think Islam hates us.” Mr. Trump was asked, “Is there a war between the West and radical Islam, or between the West and Islam itself?” He replied: “It’s very hard to separate. Because you don’t know who’s who.”¹⁷

40. Later, as the presumptive Republican nominee, Trump began using facially neutral language, at times, to describe the Muslim ban. Following the mass shootings at an Orlando nightclub in June 2016, Mr. Trump gave a speech promising to “suspend immigration from areas of the world where there’s a proven history of terrorism against the United States, Europe or our allies until we fully understand how to end these threats.” But he continued to link that idea to the need to stop “importing radical Islamic terrorism to the West through a failed immigration system.” He said that “to protect the quality of life for all Americans—women and children, gay and straight, Jews and Christians and all people then we need to tell the truth about radical Islam.” And he criticized Hillary Clinton for, as he described it, “her refusal to say the words ‘radical Islam,’” stating: “Here is what she said, exact quote, ‘Muslims are peaceful and tolerant people, and have nothing whatsoever to do with terrorism.’ That is Hillary Clinton.” Mr. Trump further stated that the Obama administration had “put political correctness above common sense,” but said that he “refuse[d] to be politically correct.”

¹⁶ The American Presidency Project, *Presidential Candidates Debates: Republican Candidates Debate in North Charleston, South Carolina* (January 14, 2016), <https://goo.gl/se0aCX>.

¹⁷ *Anderson Cooper 360 Degrees: Exclusive Interview With Donald Trump* (CNN television broadcast Mar. 9, 2016 8:00 PM ET), *transcript available at* <https://goo.gl/y7s2kQ>.

41. Mr. Trump's June 2016 speech also covered refugees. He said that "[e]ach year the United States permanently admits 100,000 immigrants from the Middle East and many more from Muslim countries outside of the Middle East. Our government has been admitting ever-growing numbers, year after year, without any effective plan for our own security."¹⁸ He issued a press release stating: "We have to stop the tremendous flow of Syrian refugees into the United States."¹⁹

42. Later, on July 24, 2016, Mr. Trump was asked: "The Muslim ban. I think you've pulled back from it, but you tell me." Mr. Trump responded: "I don't think it's a rollback. In fact, you could say it's an expansion. I'm looking now at territories. People were so upset when I used the word Muslim. Oh, you can't use the word Muslim. Remember this. And I'm okay with that, because I'm talking territory instead of Muslim."²⁰

43. During an October 9, 2016 Presidential Debate, Mr. Trump was asked: "Your running mate said this week that the Muslim ban is no longer your position. Is that correct? And if it is, was it a mistake to have a religious test?" Mr. Trump replied: "The Muslim ban is something that in some form has morphed into a[n] extreme vetting from certain areas of the world." When asked to clarify whether "the Muslim ban still stands," Mr. Trump said, "It's called extreme vetting."²¹

¹⁸ Ryan Teague Beckwith, *Read Donald Trump's Speech on the Orlando Shooting*, Time (June 13, 2016 4:36 PM ET), <https://goo.gl/kgHKrb>.

¹⁹ Press Release, Donald J. Trump for President, *Donald J. Trump Addresses Terrorism, Immigration, and National Security* (June 13, 2016), available at <https://goo.gl/GcrFhw>.

²⁰ *Meet the Press* (NBC television broadcast July 24, 2016), transcript available at <https://goo.gl/jHc6aU>. A copy of this transcript is attached as Exhibit 6.

²¹ The American Presidency Project, *Presidential Debates: Presidential Debate at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri* (Oct. 9, 2016), <https://goo.gl/iIzf0A>.

44. Then, on December 21, 2016, following terror attacks in Berlin, Mr. Trump was asked whether he had decided “to rethink or re-evaluate [his] plans to create a Muslim registry or ban Muslim immigration to the United States.” Mr. Trump replied: “You know my plans. All along, I’ve been proven to be right.”²²

B. President Trump’s Executive Order

45. Within a week of being sworn in, President Trump acted upon his ominous campaign promises to restrict Muslim immigration, curb refugee admissions, and prioritize non-Muslim refugees.

46. In an interview on January 25, 2017, Mr. Trump discussed his plans to implement “extreme vetting” of people seeking entry into the United States. He remarked: “[N]o, it’s not the Muslim ban. But it’s countries that have tremendous terror. . . . [I]t’s countries that people are going to come in and cause us tremendous problems.”²³

47. Two days later, on January 27, 2017, President Trump signed the Executive Order that is the subject of this Complaint, which is entitled “Protecting the Nation From Terrorist Entry into the United States.”

48. The Executive Order was issued without a notice and comment period and without interagency review. Moreover, the Executive Order was issued with little explanation of how it could further its stated objective.

49. When signing the Executive Order, President Trump read the title, looked up, and said: “We all know what that means.”²⁴ President Trump said he

²² *President-Elect Trump Remarks in Palm Beach, Florida*, C-SPAN (Dec. 21, 2016), <https://goo.gl/JIMCst>.

²³ *Transcript: ABC News Anchor David Muir Interviews President Trump*, ABC News (Jan. 25, 2017, 10:25 PM ET), <https://goo.gl/NUzSpq>.

²⁴ *Trump Signs Executive Orders at Pentagon*, ABC News (Jan. 27, 2017), <https://goo.gl/7Jzird>.

was “establishing a new vetting measure to keep radical Islamic terrorists out of the United States of America,” and that: “We don’t want them here.”²⁵

50. Section 3 of the Executive Order is entitled “Suspension of Issuance of Visas and Other Immigration Benefits to Nationals of Countries of Particular Concern.” Section 3(c) “suspends entry into the United States, as immigrants and nonimmigrants” of persons from countries referred to in Section 217(a)(12) of the INA [8 U.S.C. § 1187(a)(12)], that is: Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen.

51. The majority of the population in each of these seven countries is Muslim.

52. Not a single fatal terrorist attack has been perpetrated in the United States by a national of one of these seven countries since at least 1975.²⁶ Other countries whose nationals have perpetrated fatal terrorist attacks in the United States are not part of the immigration ban.²⁷

53. Section 3(c) means that Lawful Permanent Residents, foreign students enrolled in U.S. universities (including in Hawai‘i), individuals employed in the United States on temporary work visas, and others must be halted at the border if they arrive in the United States (in Hawai‘i or elsewhere) from one of the seven designated countries, including if he or she leaves the country and tries to return. Section 3(g) allows the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security to make exceptions when they determine that doing so is “in the national interest.”

²⁵ Sarah Pulliam Bailey, *Trump signs order limiting refugee entry, says he will prioritize Christian refugees*, The Washington Post (Jan. 27, 2017), <https://goo.gl/WF2hmS>.

²⁶ Alex Nowrasteh, *Little National Security Benefit to Trump’s Executive Order on Immigration*, Cato Institute Blog (Jan. 25, 2017 3:31 PM ET), <https://goo.gl/BCv6rQ>.

²⁷ Scott Schane, *Immigration Ban Is Unlikely to Reduce Terrorist Threat, Experts Say*, N.Y. Times (Jan. 28, 2017), <https://goo.gl/MBvOTk>.

54. The Executive Order also provides for an expansion of the immigration ban to nationals from additional countries. Section 3(d) directs the Secretary of State to (within about 30 days) “request [that] all foreign governments” provide the United States with information to determine whether a person is a security threat. And, should any countries fail to comply, Section 3(e) directs the Secretaries of Homeland Security and State to “submit to the President a list of countries recommended for inclusion” in the ban from among any countries who do not provide the information requested.

55. Section 3(f) gives the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security further authority to “submit to the President the names of any additional countries recommended for similar treatment” in the future.

56. Section 5 of the Executive Order is entitled “Realignment of the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program for Fiscal Year 2017.” Section 5(a) directs the Secretary of State to “suspend the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) for 120 days.” Section 5(e) permits the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security to admit individuals as refugees on a case-by-case basis, but only if they determine that admission of the refugee is in the “national interest,” including “when the person is a religious minority in his country of nationality facing religious persecution.”

57. Section 5(b) directs the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security, “[u]pon resumption of USRAP admissions,” to “prioritize refugee claims made by individuals on the basis of religious-based persecution, provided that the religion of the individual is a minority religion in the individual’s country of nationality.” In Section 5(c), President Trump “proclaim[s] that the entry of nationals of Syria as refugees is detrimental to the interests of the United States and thus suspends any such entry” indefinitely.

58. The restrictions in Sections 3 and 5 of the Executive Order apply whether or not a non-citizen poses any individualized threat of violence, or has any connection to terrorist activities in any way.

59. In a January 27, 2017 interview with Christian Broadcasting Network, President Trump said that persecuted Christians would be given priority under the Executive Order. He said (once again, falsely): “Do you know if you were a Christian in Syria it was impossible, at least very tough to get into the United States? If you were a Muslim you could come in, but if you were a Christian, it was almost impossible and the reason that was so unfair, everybody was persecuted in all fairness, but they were chopping off the heads of everybody but more so the Christians. And I thought it was very, very unfair. So we are going to help them.”²⁸

60. The day after signing the Executive Order, President Trump advisor Rudolph Giuliani explained on television how the Executive Order came to be. He said: “When [Mr. Trump] first announced it, he said, ‘Muslim ban.’ He called me up. He said, ‘Put a commission together. Show me the right way to do it legally.’”²⁹

C. Effects of the Executive Order

61. Upon issuance of the Executive Order, Defendants began detaining people at U.S. airports who, but for the Executive Order, were legally entitled to enter the United States. Some were also removed from the United States.

²⁸ *Brody File Exclusive: President Trump Says Persecuted Christians Will Be Given Priority as Refugees*, Christian Broadcasting Network (Jan. 27, 2017), <https://goo.gl/2GLB5q>. A printout of this webpage is attached as Exhibit 7. Additional pages including advertisements, reader comments, and other extraneous material are omitted.

²⁹ Amy B. Wang, *Trump asked for a ‘Muslim ban,’ Giuliani says – and ordered a commission to do it ‘legally’*, The Washington Post (Jan. 29, 2017), <https://goo.gl/Xog80h>. A copy of this article is attached as Exhibit 8.

Estimates indicate that over 100 people were detained upon arrival at U.S. airports.³⁰

62. Defendants have not afforded people an opportunity to apply for asylum, withholding of removal, or other relief before removing them, and have even prevented detained individuals from speaking with their attorneys.

63. Among others, Defendants have detained and/or removed:

- a. Lawful permanent residents, including dozens at Dulles International Airport in Virginia,³¹ and others at Los Angeles International Airport who were pressured to sign Form I-407 to *relinquish* their green cards;³²
- b. People with special immigrant visas, including an Iraqi national at John F. Kennedy International Airport who worked as an interpreter for the U.S. Army in Iraq;³³
- c. A doctor at the Cleveland Clinic with a valid work visa who was trying to return home from vacation;³⁴
- d. People with valid visas to visit family in the United States, including a Syrian woman sent to Saudi Arabia after being

³⁰ Michael D. Shear et al., *Judge Blocks Trump Order on Refugees Amid Chaos and Outcry Worldwide*, N.Y. Times (Jan. 28, 2017), <https://goo.gl/OrUJEr>.

³¹ See, e.g., Petition ¶ 2, *Aziz v. Trump*, No. 1:17-cv-116 (E.D. Va. Jan. 28, 2017).

³² Leslie Berestein Rojas et al., *LAX immigration agents asks detainees to sign away their legal residency status, attorneys say*, Southern California Public Radio News (Jan. 30, 2017), <https://goo.gl/v6JoUC>; Brenda Gazzar & Cynthia Washicko, *Thousands protest Trump's immigration order at LAX*, Los Angeles Daily News (Jan. 29, 2017), <https://goo.gl/1vA37M>.

³³ See, e.g., Petition 2, *Darweesh v. Trump*, No. 1:17-cv-00480 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 28, 2017).

³⁴ Jane Morice, *Two Cleveland Clinic doctors vacationing in Iran detained in New York, then released*, Cleveland.com (Jan. 29, 2017), <https://goo.gl/f0EGV3>.

convinced by officials at O'Hare International Airport to sign paperwork cancelling her visa.³⁵

64. People overseas were blocked from boarding flights to the United States or told they could no longer come here. At a hearing in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia on February 3, 2017, an attorney for the Federal Government revealed that over 100,000 visas have been revoked since the Executive Order was signed a week earlier on January 27.³⁶ Those affected included:

- a. People with valid student, work, or visitor visas;
- b. People who could seek asylum in the United States;
- c. Syrian refugees with visas and U.S. placements lined up, including a family assisted by a church in Sheboygan, Wisconsin;³⁷
- d. Parents seeking to reunite with children they were forced to leave behind, or have never met;³⁸ and
- e. People caught in limbo because they cannot enter the United States, return to their native country, or stay much longer where they are on temporary visas.³⁹

³⁵ John Rogers, *Longtime US residents, aspiring citizens caught up in ban*, StarTribune (Jan. 30, 2017 1:45 AM ET), <https://goo.gl/eEPAuE>.

³⁶ Rachael Revesz, *Donald Trump immigration ban: More than 100,000 visas revoked after travel restrictions imposed on seven Muslim-majority countries*, The Independent (Feb. 3, 2017 1:24 PM ET), <https://goo.gl/5KnCUh>.

³⁷ *Families, students, scientists: Faces of the immigration ban*, USA Today Network (Jan. 31, 2017 5:35 AM ET), <https://goo.gl/VKuhds>.

³⁸ *Refugees Anticipate Family Reunions, Instead Endure Doubt*, ABC News (Jan. 31, 2017 4:56 PM ET), <https://goo.gl/3JT6iC>.

³⁹ Jamie Doward, *US-bound migrants blocked from flying to JFK airport*, The Guardian (Jan. 28, 2017), <https://goo.gl/pWu0NZ>.

65. Confusion, backlash, and habeas corpus litigation arose in the wake of the Executive Order, including with regard to whether the Executive Order applied to lawful permanent residents. Within the first 72 hours that the Executive Order was in effect, Defendants reportedly changed their minds three times about whether it did.⁴⁰

66. Hundreds of State Department officials signed a memorandum circulated through the State Department's "Dissent Channel" stating that the Executive Order "runs counter to core American values" including "nondiscrimination," and that "[d]espite the Executive Order's focus on them, a vanishingly small number of terror attacks on U.S. soil have been committed by foreign nationals" here on visas.⁴¹

67. Likewise, Senators John McCain (R-AZ) and Lindsey Graham (R-SC) stated: "This executive order sends a signal, intended or not, that America does not want Muslims coming into our country."⁴²

68. DHS Secretary Kelly issued a press release on Sunday, January 29, 2017, stating that: "In applying the provisions of the president's executive order, I hereby deem the entry of lawful permanent residents to be in the national interest. Accordingly, absent the receipt of significant derogatory information

⁴⁰ Evan Perez et al., *Inside the confusion of the Trump executive order and travel ban*, CNN Politics (Jan. 30, 2017 11:29 AM ET), <https://goo.gl/Z3kYEC>. A printed copy of this article is attached as Exhibit 9.

⁴¹ Jeffrey Gettleman, *State Department Dissent Cable on Trump's Ban Draws 1,000 Signatures*, N.Y. Times (Jan. 31, 2017), <https://goo.gl/svRdIw>. A copy of the Dissent Channel memorandum is attached as Exhibit 10.

⁴² Press Release, Senator John McCain, *Statement By Senators McCain & Graham On Executive Order On Immigration* (Jan. 29, 2017), available at <https://goo.gl/EvHvmc>.

indicating a serious threat to public safety and welfare, lawful permanent resident status will be a dispositive factor in our case-by-case determinations.”⁴³

69. Secretary Kelly’s statement thus indicated that the Executive Order *does* apply to lawful permanent residents from the designated countries, and only the Secretary’s determination under Section 3(g) that admission of lawful permanent residents, absent certain information reviewed on a case-by-case basis, is in the national interest, allows them to enter.

70. Then, on February 1, 2017, the White House issued a Memorandum taking yet another position on green-card holders, now purporting to “clarify” that such persons were never covered by Sections 3 and 5 of the Order.

71. Because of the Executive Order, non-citizens from the seven designated countries who are legally present in the United States cannot leave the country for family, educational, religious, or business reasons if they wish to return.

72. Among others, people planning to travel overseas on *ummas*, a Muslim pilgrimage, are unsure whether they can make the trip.⁴⁴

73. Hawai‘i is home to numerous non-citizens from the seven designated countries—legal permanent residents, foreign students, and temporary workers—whose lives have now been upended by the Executive Order. Some non-citizens have been forced to cancel or postpone travel plans. Others may be forced to abandon their studies at Hawaii’s universities in order to be reunited with immediate family members abroad.

74. Conversely, nationals of the seven designated countries cannot relocate to or even visit Hawai‘i for family, educational, religious, or business

⁴³ Press Release, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, *Statement By Secretary John Kelly On The Entry Of Lawful Permanent Residents Into The United States* (Jan. 29, 2017), available at <https://goo.gl/6krafi>. A copy of this press release is attached as Exhibit 11.

⁴⁴ *US-bound migrants blocked from flying to JFK airport, supra.*

reasons. As a result, the Executive Order is blocking Hawai‘i residents—including U.S. citizens—from reunifying with their families.

75. Both citizens and non-citizens living in Hawai‘i are harmed by the Executive Order.

76. Although Mr. Elshikh, his wife, and their children are all American citizens, and although Mr. Elshikh’s wife’s I-130 Petition was granted, the Executive Order will prevent Mr. Elshikh’s mother-in-law from visiting her family in Hawai‘i. She last visited the family in 2005, when she stayed for one month. She has not met two of Mr. Elshikh’s children, and only Mr. Elshikh’s oldest child remembers meeting her grandmother. The family is devastated.

77. Mr. Elshikh’s children, all under twelve years of age, are deeply affected by the Executive Order. President Trump’s Executive Order conveys to them a message that their own country would discriminate against individuals who share their ethnicity, including members of their own family, and who hold the same religious beliefs.

78. Members of Mr. Elshikh’s Mosque are also affected by the Executive Order. Many are upset. Some are even fearful. Muslims in the Hawai‘i Islamic community feel that the Executive Order targets Muslim citizens because of their religious views and national origin. Mr. Elshikh believes that, as a result of the ban, he and members of the Mosque will not be able to associate as freely with those of other faiths.

79. Mr. Elshikh feels that, as a result of the Executive Order, there is now a favored and disfavored religion in Hawai‘i and the United States, i.e., that a religion has been established.

80. Many members of Mr. Elshikh’s Mosque have family and friends living in the countries listed in the Executive Order. Because of the Executive Order, they live in forced separation from their family and friends.

81. Defendants are enforcing the Executive Order on Hawai‘i soil, including at Honolulu and Kona International Airports.

82. As a result of the Executive Order, the airport facilities provided by Hawaii’s State Department of Transportation for international passengers coming into Hawai‘i will be used by the federal government to carry out the unlawful acts required by the Executive Order.

83. As a result of the Executive Order, State universities and State agencies cannot accept qualified applicants for open positions—as students, researchers, post-docs, faculty members, or employees—if they are residents of one of the seven designated countries. This contravenes policies at the State’s universities and agencies to promote diversity and recruit talent from abroad.⁴⁵

84. Beyond universities and government entities, other employers within the State cannot recruit and/or hire workers from the seven designated countries.

85. The University of Hawai‘i and other State learning institutions depend on the collaborative exchange of ideas, including among people of different religions and national backgrounds. For this reason, the University of Hawai‘i has study abroad or exchange programs in over thirty countries, and international agreements for faculty collaboration with over 350 international institutions spanning forty different countries. The Executive Order threatens such educational collaboration and harms the ability of the University of Hawai‘i to fulfill its educational mission.

⁴⁵ See, e.g., State of Hawai‘i, Department of Human Resources Development, Policy No. 601.001: Discrimination / Harassment-Free Workplace Policy (revised Nov. 16, 2016), *available at* <https://goo.gl/7q6yzJ>; University of Hawai‘i, Mānoa, Policy M1.100: Non-Discrimination and Affirmative Action Policy, *available at* <https://goo.gl/6YqV18> (last visited Feb. 2, 2017 8:27 PM ET); see also, e.g., *Campus Life: Diversity*, University of Hawai‘i, Mānoa, <https://goo.gl/3nF5C9> (last visited Feb. 2, 2017 8:27 PM ET).

86. The Executive Order is depressing international travel to and tourism in Hawai‘i. Hawai‘i can no longer welcome tourists from the seven designated countries. This directly harms Hawai‘i businesses and, in turn, the State’s revenue. In 2015 alone, Hawai‘i welcomed over 6,800 visitors from the Middle East and over 2,000 visitors from Africa.

87. Even with respect to countries not currently targeted by the Executive Order, there is a likely “chilling effect” on tourism to the United States and to Hawai‘i. Non-citizen Muslims in the United States who would otherwise consider taking vacations will be less likely to travel using airports, and thus less likely to visit Hawai‘i. The Executive Order also contemplates an expansion of the immigration ban and in fact authorizes the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security to recommend additional countries for inclusion in the near future. This likely instills fear and a disinclination to travel to the United States among foreigners in other countries that President Trump has been hostile towards—i.e., residents of other Muslims countries, China, and Mexico.

88. The Executive Order gives rise to a global perception that the United States is an exclusionary country, and it dampens the appetite for international travel here generally.

89. A decrease in national and international tourism would have a severe impact on Hawaii’s economy.

90. The Executive Order also throttles the efforts of the State and its residents to resettle and assist refugees. Refugees from numerous countries, including Iraq, have resettled in Hawai‘i in recent years.⁴⁶ While the State’s refugee program is small, it is an important part of the State’s culture, and aiding

⁴⁶ U.S. Department of Health & Human Servs., Office of Refugee Resettlement, *Overseas Refugee Arrival Data: Fiscal Years 2012-2015*, available at <https://goo.gl/JcgkDM>.

refugees is central to the mission of private Hawai‘i organizations like Catholic Charities Hawai‘i and the Pacific Gateway Center.⁴⁷ In late 2015, as other states objected to the admission of Syrian refugees, Governor Ige issued a statement that “slamming the door in their face would be a betrayal of our values.” Governor Ige explained: “Hawai‘i and our nation have a long history of welcoming refugees impacted by war and oppression. Hawai‘i is the Aloha State, known for its tradition of welcoming all people with tolerance and mutual respect.”⁴⁸ But as long as the Executive Order prohibits refugee admissions, the State and its residents are prevented from helping refugees resettle in Hawai‘i.

91. In the event refugee admissions resume, the Executive Order promotes the admission of Christian refugees and impedes the admission of Muslim refugees. The Executive Order thus establishes a preference by the Federal Government for Christianity and against Islam, despite the Establishment Clauses of the Constitutions of the State of Hawai‘i and the United States.

92. President Trump’s Executive Order is antithetical to Hawai‘i’s state identity and spirit. For many in Hawai‘i, including State officials, the Executive Order conjures up the memory of the Chinese Exclusion Acts and the imposition of martial law and Japanese internment after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. As Governor Ige expressed two days after President Trump issued the Executive Order, “Hawai‘i has a proud history as a place immigrants of diverse backgrounds can achieve their dreams through hard work. Many of our people also know all too well the consequences of giving in to fear of newcomers. The remains of the internment camp at Honouliuli are a sad testament to that fear. We must remain

⁴⁷ See *About: Our History*, Catholic Charities Hawai‘i, <https://goo.gl/deVBla> (last visited Feb. 2, 2017 8:28 PM ET); *About: Mission*, Pacific Gateway Center, <https://goo.gl/J8bN5k> (last visited Feb. 2, 2017 8:29 PM ET).

⁴⁸ Press Release, Governor of the State of Hawai‘i, *Governor David Ige’s Statement On Syrian Refugees* (Nov. 16, 2015), available at <https://goo.gl/gJcMIv>.

true to our values and be vigilant where we see the worst part of history about to be repeated.”⁴⁹

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

(First Amendment – Establishment Clause)

93. The foregoing allegations are realleged and incorporated by reference herein.

94. The Establishment Clause of the First Amendment prohibits the Federal Government from officially preferring one religion over another.

95. Sections 3 and 5 of the Executive Order, as well as Defendants’ statements regarding the Executive Order and their actions to implement it, are intended to disfavor Islam and favor Christianity.

96. Sections 3 and 5 of the Executive Order, as well as Defendants’ statements regarding the Executive Order and their actions to implement it, have the effect of disfavoring Islam and favoring Christianity.

97. Through their actions described in this Complaint, Defendants have violated the Establishment Clause. Defendants’ violation inflicts ongoing harm upon Mr. Elshikh, his family, and members of his Mosque, as well as other Hawai‘i residents and the sovereign interests of the State of Hawai‘i.

COUNT II

(Fifth Amendment – Equal Protection)

98. The foregoing allegations are realleged and incorporated by reference herein.

⁴⁹ Press Release, Governor of the State of Hawai‘i, *Statement of Governor David Ige On Immigration To The United States* (Jan. 29, 2017), available at <https://goo.gl/62w1fh>.

99. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment prohibits the Federal Government from denying equal protection of the laws, including on the basis of religion and/or national origin, nationality, or alienage.

100. The Executive Order was motivated by animus and a desire to discriminate on the basis of religion and/or national origin, nationality, or alienage.

101. The Executive Order differentiates between people based on their religion and/or national origin, nationality, or alienage and is accordingly subject to strict scrutiny. It fails that test, because it is over- and under-inclusive in restricting immigration for security reasons, and the statements by President Trump and his advisors provide direct evidence of the Executive Order's discriminatory motivations.

102. For the same reason, the Executive Order is not rationally related to a legitimate government interest.

103. Sections 3 and 5 of the Executive Order, as well as Defendants' statements regarding the Executive Order and their actions to implement it, discriminate against individuals based on their religion and/or national origin, nationality, or alienage without lawful justification.

104. Through their actions described in this Complaint, Defendants have violated the Equal Protection guarantees of the Fifth Amendment. Defendants' violation inflicts ongoing harm upon Mr. Elshikh, his family, and members of his Mosque, as well as other Hawai'i residents and the sovereign interests of the State of Hawai'i.

COUNT III

(Fifth Amendment – Substantive Due Process)

105. The foregoing allegations are realleged and incorporated by reference herein.

106. The right to international travel is protected by the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

107. The Executive Order curtails that right, without any legal justification.

108. Through their actions described in this Complaint, Defendants have violated the Substantive Due Process guarantees of the Fifth Amendment. Defendants' violation inflicts ongoing harm upon Mr. Elshikh, his family, and members of his Mosque, as well as other Hawai'i residents and the sovereign interests of the State of Hawai'i.

COUNT IV

(Fifth Amendment – Procedural Due Process)

109. The foregoing allegations are realleged and incorporated by reference herein.

110. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment prohibits the Federal Government from depriving individuals of liberty interests without due process of law.

111. Non-citizens, including lawful permanent residents and non-immigrants holding valid visas, have a liberty interest in leaving and entering the country, and in being free from unlawful detention.

112. The Due Process Clause establishes a minimum level of procedural protection before those liberty interests can be deprived. A non-citizen must be given an opportunity to present her case effectively, which includes a hearing and some consideration of individual circumstances.

113. In addition, where Congress has granted statutory rights and authorized procedures applicable to arriving and present non-citizens, rights under the Due Process Clause attach to those statutory rights. The Executive Order deprives non-citizens of those statutory rights.

114. For instance, Sections 3 and 5 of the Executive Order, and Defendants' actions implementing the Executive Order, deprive non-citizens arriving in the United States, including in Hawai'i, of their statutory rights to apply for asylum and withholding of removal in the United States.

115. Through their actions described in this Complaint, Defendants have violated the Procedural Due Process guarantees of the Fifth Amendment. Defendants' violation inflicts ongoing harm upon Mr. Elshikh, his family, and members of his Mosque, as well as other Hawai'i residents and the sovereign interests of the State of Hawai'i.

COUNT V

(Religious Freedom Restoration Act)

116. The foregoing allegations are realleged and incorporated by reference herein.

117. The Religious Freedom Restoration Act ("RFRA"), 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb-1(a), prohibits the Federal Government from substantially burdening the exercise of religion, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability.

118. Section 3 of the Executive Order and Defendants' actions to implement the Executive Order impose a substantial burden on the exercise of religion.

119. Among other injuries, non-citizens detained upon arrival in the United States are hindered in or prevented from exercising their religion while in detention. Non-citizens currently in the United States are prevented from travelling abroad on religious trips, including pilgrimages or trips to attend religious ceremonies overseas. Non-citizens currently outside the United States cannot enter the United States to reunite with their families or religious communities. And religious communities in the United States cannot welcome visitors, including religious workers, from designated countries.

120. Through their actions described in this Complaint, Defendants have violated the RFRA. Defendants' violation inflicts ongoing harm upon Mr. Elshikh, his family, and members of his Mosque, as well as other Hawai'i residents and the sovereign interests of the State of Hawai'i.

COUNT VI
(Substantive Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act through Violations of the Constitution, Immigration and Nationality Act, and Arbitrary and Capricious Action)

121. The foregoing allegations are realleged and incorporated by reference herein.

122. The APA requires courts to hold unlawful and set aside any agency action that is "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law"; "contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity"; or "in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right." 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)-(C).

123. In enacting and implementing Sections 3 and 5 of the Executive Order, Defendants have acted contrary to the Establishment Clause and Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

124. In enacting and implementing Sections 3 and 5 of the Executive Order, Defendants have acted contrary to the INA, the RFRA, and the United Nations Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. Defendants have exceeded their statutory authority, engaged in nationality- and religion-based discrimination, and failed to vindicate statutory rights guaranteed by the INA.

125. Further, in enacting and implementing Sections 3 and 5 of the Executive Order, Defendants have acted arbitrarily and capriciously. Among other arbitrary actions and omissions, Defendants have offered no explanation for the countries that are and are not included within the scope of the Executive Order.

The Executive Order purports to protect the country from terrorism, but sweeps in millions of people who have absolutely no connection to terrorism. And while Defendants have reversed course in their application of the Executive Order to lawful permanent residents, Defendants again acted without explanation, and have yet to explain how all other people with valid visas to enter the country pose a security threat.

126. Through their actions described in this Complaint, Defendants have violated the substantive requirements of the APA. Defendants' violation inflicts ongoing harm upon Mr. Elshikh, his family, and members of his Mosque, as well as other Hawai'i residents and the sovereign interests of the State of Hawai'i.

COUNT VII

(Procedural Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act)

127. The foregoing allegations are realleged and incorporated by reference herein.

128. The APA requires courts to hold unlawful and set aside any agency action taken "without observance of procedure required by law." 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(D).

129. The Departments of State and Homeland Security are "agencies" under the APA. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 551(1).

130. The APA requires that agencies follow rulemaking procedures before engaging in action that impacts substantive rights. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 553.

131. In implementing Sections 3 and 5 of the Executive Order, federal agencies have changed the substantive criteria by which individuals from the seven designated countries may enter the United States. This, among other actions by Defendants, impacts substantive rights.

132. Defendants did not follow the rulemaking procedures required by the APA in enacting and implementing the Executive Order.

133. Through their actions described in this Complaint, Defendants have violated the procedural requirements of the APA. Defendants' violation inflicts ongoing harm upon Mr. Elshikh, his family, and members of his Mosque, as well as other Hawai'i residents and the sovereign interests of the State of Hawai'i.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

134. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that the Court:
- a. Declare that Sections 3(c), 5(a)-(c), and 5(e) of President Trump's Executive Order are unauthorized by, and contrary to, the Constitution and laws of the United States;
 - b. Enjoin Defendants from implementing or enforcing Sections 3(c), 5(a)-(c), and 5(e) across the nation;
 - c. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b)(2), set an expedited hearing within fourteen (14) days to determine whether the Temporary Restraining Order should be extended; and
 - d. Award such additional relief as the interests of justice may require.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, February 13, 2017.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Neal K. Katyal

/s/ Douglas S. Chin

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