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18	UNITED STAT	ES DISTRICT COURT
19	DISTRIC	T OF ARIZONA
20	Mi Familia Vota, et al.,	Case No. 2:22-cv-00509-SRB (Lead)
21	Plaintiffs,	DODED I ATINY CHICANOS DOD
22	V.	PODER LATINX, CHICANOS POR LA CAUSA, AND CHICANOS POR
23	Adrian Fontes, et al.,	LA CAUSA ACTION FUND'S BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO
24	Defendants.	UNITED STATES'S MOTION FOR
25		— INDICATIVE RULING ON
	AND CONSOLIDATED CASES.	MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM FINAL JUDGMENT
26		FINAL JUDGMENT
27		No. CV-22-00519-PHX-SRB
28		No. CV-22-01003-PHX-SRB

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No. CV-22-01124-PHX-SRB No. CV-22-01369-PHX-SRB No. CV-22-01381-PHX-SRB No. CV-22-01602-PHX-SRB No. CV-22-01901-PHX-SRB

Poder Latinx, Chicanos Por La Causa, and Chicanos Por La Causa Action Fund 6 ("the Poder Latinx Plaintiffs") take no position on the United States's request for voluntary 7 dismissal pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2) but oppose the requested 8 "relief" sought under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b). Because the United States is 9 one of the prevailing parties in this consolidated litigation, it cannot secure its requested 10 relief under Rule 60(b), which exists to "*relieve* a party . . . from a final judgment . . ." Fed. 11 R. Civ. P. 60(b) (emphasis added). The United States is not subject to any adverse final 12 judgment in this consolidated litigation and, therefore, there is no judgment from which it 13 can seek to be "relieve[d]." Id. The rule does not give parties a means to edit judgments for 14 purely cosmetic or expressive purposes. Here, the United States seeks only to remove its 15 case from the consolidated judgment and vacate the judgment as to itself, which, as the 16 United States acknowledges, "would not otherwise impact final judgment entered in the 17 consolidated litigation." ECF No. 771 at 3. The United States cannot properly invoke Rule 18 60(b) to rewrite the history of this litigation or disown what a prior administration has done. 19 20 That is not cognizable relief within Rule 60(b)'s ambit. It is more akin to using the courts as an instrument for political expression. 21

Because the United States is time-barred under Rule 60(c) from invoking subsections (1) through (3) of Rule 60(b), its Motion relies solely upon Rule 60(b)(5) and Rule 60(b)(6). Rule 60(b)(5)'s reason—that "the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged; it is based on an earlier judgment that has been reversed or vacated; or applying it prospectively is no longer equitable"—would appear to have no application here, and the United States does not even explain why it would be a proper basis for vacating this Court's judgment as to it. Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(5).

As to Rule 60(b)(6), the Ninth Circuit has held that "Rule 60(b) relief should be 1 2 granted 'sparingly' to avoid 'manifest injustice' . . . " Navajo Nation v. Dep't of the 3 Interior, 876 F.3d 1144, 1173 (9th Cir. 2017) (citing United States v. Alpine Land & Reservoir Co., 984 F.2d 1047, 1049 (9th Cir. 1993)). The rule is to be utilized "only where 4 extraordinary circumstances prevented a party from taking timely action to prevent or 5 correct an erroneous judgment." Id. (alteration in original) (quoting Alpine Land & 6 7 Reservoir Co., 984 F.2d at 1049). The relevant Ninth Circuit cases "demonstrate that Rule 60(b)(6) relief normally will not be granted unless the moving party is able to show both 8 9 injury and that circumstances beyond its control prevented timely action to protect its interests." Alpine Land & Reservoir Co., 984 F.2d at 1049 (reversing district court that had 10 11 granted relief under Rule 60(b)(6)).

12 Here, the United States has not cited any manifest injustice or other extraordinary circumstances that would justify revising the judgment and vacating it in part. The only 13 case the United States cites related to relief under Rule 60(b)(6) is irrelevant because it 14 15 focuses entirely on when such relief is warranted due to an intervening change in the law. See ECF No. 771 at 2 (citing Henson v. Fidelity Nat'l Fin., Inc., 943 F.3d 434, 443–44 (9th 16 17 Cir. 2019)). The United States does not point to any intervening change in the law; nor could it. The prior Administration deliberately filed its lawsuit seeking to enjoin elements 18 of HB 2492, and Rule 60(b)(6) does not relieve a party from a "free, calculated, deliberate 19 20 choice[]." Ackermann v. United States, 340 U.S. 193, 198 (1950). Because the United States has failed to cite any "extraordinary circumstances" to support its motion, the motion 21 22 must be denied. To do otherwise would violate this Court's "policy of promoting the finality of judgments." Navajo Nation, 876 F.3d at 1173 (internal citation omitted). Finally, 23 the Poder Latinx Plaintiffs have not discovered—and the United States does not cite—any 24 case in which the court granted a prevailing party this requested "relief." 25

For all of these reasons, respectfully, this Court should deny the United States's
request for "relief" pursuant to Rule 60(b).

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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	
2	I hereby certify that on April 22, 2025, I caused the foregoing Poder Latinx,	
3	Chicanos Por La Causa, and Chicanos Por La Causa Action Fund's Brief in Opposition to	
4	United States's Motion for Indicative Ruling on Motion for Relief from Final Judgment to	
5	be filed electronically with the Clerk of Court through the CM/ECF System for filing; and	
6	served on counsel of record via the Court's CM/ECF system.	
7		
8	Dated: April 22, 2025	
9	Jon Sherman	
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