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18 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
19 **DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

20 Mikkel Jordahl; Mikkel (Mik) Jordahl,
21 P.C.,

22 Plaintiffs,

23 vs.

24 Mark Brnovich, Arizona Attorney
25 General; Jim Driscoll, Coconino County
26 Sheriff; Matt Ryan, Coconino County
27 Board of Supervisors Chair; Lena
28 Fowler, Coconino County Board of
Supervisors Vice Chair; Elizabeth
Archuleta Coconino County Board of
Supervisors Member; Art Babbott,
Coconino County Board of Supervisors
Member; Jim Parks, Coconino County
Board of Supervisors Member; Sarah
Benatar, Coconino County Treasurer, all
in their official capacities,

Defendants.

Case No: 3:17-cv-08263-PCT-DJH

**STATE'S COMBINED RESPONSE TO
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR A
PRELINARY INJUNCTION AND
MOTION TO DISMISS**

Oral Argument Requested

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INTRODUCTION

1
2 Plaintiffs’ motion for preliminary injunction and Amended Complaint invoke a
3 dizzying array of doctrines and case snippets to gloss over critical problems that are fatal
4 to their claims: (1) A.R.S. § 35-393 *et seq.* (the “Act”) does not apply to Plaintiffs’
5 desired conduct in the first place; and (2) even if it did, the Act does not violate the First
6 Amendment because it regulates conduct that is not inherently expressive, and it imposes
7 no penalty on anyone—instead only denying a public subsidy to those engaged in
8 conduct contrary to state policy.

9 As an initial matter, this case can be resolved on the simple basis that the Act does
10 not apply to Plaintiffs. The State agrees with Plaintiffs that the Act does not reach any
11 actions taken by Plaintiff Jordahl in his personal capacity. The State also does not
12 interpret the Act to prohibit Plaintiffs from associating with Jewish Voices for Peace
13 (“JVP”) by providing contributions or support. As long as Plaintiff Mikkel (Mik)
14 Jordahl, P.C. (“Jordahl P.C.”) is not itself engaged in a boycott of Israel, the Act does not
15 apply. The State also interprets the Act’s requirement not to engage in a “boycott of
16 Israel” to mean that the boycott is actually a general boycott *of Israel—i.e.*, a broad or
17 total boycott of Israel such as those called for by the Boycott, Divest and Sanctions
18 (“BDS”) movement, to which the Act is squarely addressed. Plaintiffs, however, appear
19 to be perfectly willing to deal with a wide variety of Israeli companies and companies
20 doing business with Israel. Jordahl’s boycott thus differs wildly from the complete,
21 BDS-type boycotts to which the Act is directed. And to the extent that this Court thinks
22 that the Act might apply to Jordahl, it should either abstain under *Pullman* or certify that
23 question of state law to the Arizona Supreme Court.

24 In any event, even assuming the Act did apply to Plaintiffs, their First Amendment
25 claims fail. Indeed, while Plaintiffs cobble together pieces of various cases to amass a
26 fractured argument, Plaintiffs amazingly ignore that federal courts have rejected fully
27 assembled claims that are *all but identical* to Plaintiffs’ here. For example, in
28 *International Longshoremen’s Ass’n, AFL-CIO v. Allied Int’l, Inc.*, 456 U.S. 212 (1982),

1 the Supreme Court considered whether there was any First Amendment right for a union
2 to boycott goods from the Soviet Union on the basis of political disagreement with that
3 country's policies. Replace "union" with "lawyer," and "Soviet Union" with "Israel,"
4 and that effectively is this case. The Court *unanimously* concluded there was no such
5 right, rejecting the contrary contention. *Id.* at 226. Similarly, federal law since 1979 has
6 prohibited all Americans from participating in any boycott of Israel led by foreign
7 nations. *See* 50 U.S.C. § 4607. That law was challenged and uniformly upheld,
8 including in *Briggs & Stratton Corp. v. Baldrige*, 728 F.2d 915 (7th Cir. 1984). In the
9 ensuing decades, the constitutionality of that Israel boycott ban has become settled law.

10 Even if *Longshoremen* and *Briggs* were swept aside, Plaintiffs' First Amendment
11 challenge would still fail. The Act regulates conduct, not pure speech or even expressive
12 conduct. The Act does not prevent Plaintiffs from *saying* anything. Plaintiffs may, for
13 example: (1) criticize Israel to their hearts' content, (2) call for changes in U.S or State
14 policy, (3) advocate for others to boycott Israel, and (4) make abundantly clear that all
15 business they do with Israelis is under their most vociferous protest. No such speech is
16 subject to any regulation *whatsoever*.

17 As was the case in *Rumsfeld v. FAIR*, where law schools sought to boycott the
18 military, the Act here only "regulates conduct, not speech. It affects what [Plaintiffs]
19 must *do* ... not what they may or may not *say*." 547 U.S. 47, 60 (2006). And the desired
20 boycott does not enjoy protection as expressive conduct. *See id.* at 58-65. Instead, First
21 Amendment protection extends only to conduct that is "inherently expressive." *Id.* at 66.
22 Much like *FAIR*, Plaintiffs' desired conduct—which here seemingly consists of declining
23 to buy Hewlett-Packard ("HP") products, Jordahl Decl. ¶ 24—is minimally expressive at
24 best. To the vast majority of people, a company's selection of a Lexmark printer instead
25 of one from HP would likely be perceived as a decision about price, features, service,
26 warranty, etc. Not a grand political statement.

27 Finally, even if Plaintiffs' desired conduct were entitled to any consideration under
28 the First Amendment, it would be dramatically outweighed by the State's interests. The

1 only things that the Act actually prohibits Jordahl’s corporation from engaging in are
2 particular forms of *commercial conduct*—*i.e.*, a classic form of permissible regulation of
3 commerce. Moreover, the Act implements and augments the State’s existing prohibition
4 on discrimination based on national origin. And prohibiting invidious, status-based
5 discrimination in the buying and selling of goods is a content-neutral and compelling
6 government interest that has repeatedly been found to outweigh attempted invocations of
7 the First Amendment in defense of the discrimination.

8 The Act would thus be constitutional even if it were a direct regulation of all
9 commercial conduct in the State in general. But it is not. Instead, the Act’s impact on
10 conduct/purported expression is even more attenuated. The Act only imposes
11 requirements on those seeking contracts with the State and its subdivisions—*i.e.*, those
12 seeking state funds. The State thus only denies a *subsidy* to those engaged in particular
13 commercial conduct with which the State disagrees, which does not violate the First
14 Amendment. Even one of Plaintiffs’ principal cases explains as much: “[I]f a party
15 objects to a condition on the receipt of [government] funding, its recourse is to decline
16 the funds. This remains true when the objection is that a condition may affect the
17 recipient’s exercise of its First Amendment rights.” *Agency for Int’l Dev. v. All. for Open*
18 *Soc’y Int’l, Inc.*, 133 S. Ct. 2321, 2328 (2013) (cited at 14-16 of Plaintiffs’ motion).

19 For all of these reasons, Plaintiffs are not likely to prevail on the merits. But even
20 if that were not the case, Plaintiffs’ request for a broad preliminary injunction is still
21 improper. Here, Plaintiffs’ injuries are merely trifling and do not justify any injunctive
22 relief. And even if they did, the balance of harms and public interests tip sharply in favor
23 of a limited injunction that applies only to Plaintiffs.

24 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

25 ***Federal Law Regarding Anti-Israel Boycotts***

26 The Arab-Israeli conflict began in 1948 and has yet to reach any final peace
27 settlement. Israel is a close ally of the United States, and Congress and the President
28 have repeatedly sought to protect Israel from economic warfare aimed at undermining it

1 as a state. *See, e.g.*, 19 U.S.C. § 4452.

2 Since 1979, federal law has prohibited all U.S. residents from participating in
3 certain boycotts of Israel. Concerned that foreign nations were using economic coercion
4 against Israel, Congress enacted the Export Administration Act of 1979. Among other
5 provisions, it directs the “President [to] issue regulations prohibiting any United States
6 person ... from taking or knowingly agreeing to ... support any boycott fostered or
7 imposed by a foreign country against a country which is friendly to the United States
8 [e.g., Israel].” 50 U.S.C. § 4607. This federal prohibition on participating in foreign-
9 state-led boycotts of Israel remains in place today.¹

10 Congress has since set forth official U.S. policy regarding BDS boycotts.
11 19 U.S.C. § 4452. In particular, Congress “opposes politically motivated actions that
12 penalize or otherwise limit commercial relations specifically with Israel, such as boycotts
13 of, divestment from or sanctions against Israel [*i.e.*, BDS campaigns]” and explained that
14 such boycotts “are contrary to the principle of nondiscrimination[.]” *Id.* § 4452(b)(4)-(5).
15 Congress further directed that a “principal trade negotiating objectives of the United
16 States” is “[t]o discourage politically motivated boycotts of, divestment from, and
17 sanctions against Israel[.]” *Id.* § 4452(c).

18 *The State’s Enactment Of The Act*

19 Concerned about the use of boycotts as “economic warfare” against Israel, the
20 Arizona Legislature enacted, and the Governor signed, the Act. *See* 2016 Ariz. Sess.
21 Laws. Ch. 46 (2d Reg. Sess.). The Act was passed by bipartisan supermajorities: 42-16
22 in the House and 23-6 in the Senate. *See* Ensign Decl. Exs. I-J. The Act has two
23 operative provisions. One generally prohibits the State from investing in companies
24 engaged in boycotts of Israel. *See* A.R.S. § 35-393.02. That provision is unchallenged
25 here. Only the second is, which prohibits the State and its subdivisions from “enter[ing]

26
27 ¹ The Anti-Israel boycott regulations have been extended by each President since 1994
28 pursuant to their powers under 50 U.S.C. § 1701 *et seq.*, and the regulations remain in
force today. *See* 50 U.S.C. § 4601 *et seq.*

1 into a contract with a company” unless the company provides “a written certification that
2 the company is not currently engaged in, and agrees for the duration of the contract to not
3 engage in, a boycott of Israel.” A.R.S. § 35-393.01(A). By its terms, the Act applies to
4 “boycott[s] of Israel,” not boycotts “concerning” or “implicating” Israel. *See, e.g.,*
5 A.R.S. §§ 35-393(1)(a), -393.01(A), -393.02. It also provides definitions for “boycott”
6 and “company.” *Id.* § 35-393.

7 The Legislature made several findings in the Act, including that “Companies that
8 refuse to deal with ... Israel, or entities that do business with or in [Israel], make
9 discriminatory decisions on the basis of national origin[.]” *See* 2016 Ariz. Sess. Laws ch.
10 46, § 2(C). Those findings expressly reference federal policy of “examining a company’s
11 promotion or compliance with” BDS campaigns in “awarding grants and contracts” and
12 in making investment decisions. *Id.* § 2(F). And the Act includes an express severability
13 provision stating that if any part is invalidated, the “invalidity does not affect any other
14 provision or application of this article that can be given effect without the invalid
15 provision or application.” A.R.S. § 35-393.03.

16 ***Enactments By Other States And Pending Federal Legislation***

17 The State is hardly alone in placing restrictions on BDS boycotts. Twenty-three
18 other states have enacted legislation or issued executive orders to similar effect. *See*
19 Appendix A. Congress is also considering legislation that would expand the existing
20 federal ban on boycotts of Israel to include most BDS campaigns, S. 720 and H.R. 1697.
21 *See* Appendix B. Both bills are co-sponsored by majorities in each house. *Id.*

22 ***Jordahl’s Contract And Certification***

23 Jordahl’s company first entered into a contract with the Jail District to provide
24 legal services about 12 years ago. Jordahl Decl. ¶12. That contract has been renewed
25 periodically ever since. The most recent extension extended the contract from July 1,
26 2016 to June 30, 2017. *Id.* Ex. 3.

27 Following passage of the Act, Coconino County asked Jordahl’s company to sign
28 a certification under the Act. *Id.* ¶¶15-19 & Ex. 1. Jordahl signed the required

1 certification on October 14, 2016. *Id.* Ex. 1. That same day, Jordahl wrote a letter to a
2 Coconino County Deputy Attorney explaining that he was signing as his business and not
3 “in [his] personal capacity unrelated to any government contract,” and that he was
4 “interpreting the term ‘affiliate’ in the addendum and the law to apply only to formal
5 business relationships.” *Id.* Ex. 2. No State or Coconino County official has ever
6 objected to Jordahl’s limitation and interpretation. Ensign Decl. Ex. A, Jan. 8, 2018
7 30(b)(6) Deposition Jordahl P.C. (hereinafter “Dep.”) 131:1-133:5.

8 In that same October 2016 letter, Jordahl expressed his view that the Act was an
9 “unconstitutional violation of the 1st Amendment.” Jordahl Decl. Ex. B. Jordahl did not
10 file suit at that time, however.

11 The County subsequently sent Plaintiffs a proposed renewal of the Jail District
12 legal services contract on November 17, 2017. *Id.* ¶¶28-30. The new contract would run
13 from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018. *Id.* Ex. 5. The County also included another
14 certification under the Act. *Id.* ¶30.

15 Although Plaintiffs had previously signed the certification that Jordahl’s company
16 was not engaged in a boycott of Israel, Plaintiffs refused to sign the second certification.
17 *Id.* ¶¶3, 24, 31-32. Jordahl has continued performing work under the contract as if it had
18 been renewed, and he expects that he will be paid for his services. Dep. 167L21-169:5.

19 ***Jordahl’s Boycott***

20 Jordahl is presently engaged in boycotting activity in his personal capacity, which
21 he would like to extend to his business. Jordahl boycotts companies whose policies he
22 disagrees with. Jordahl, for example, does not do business with the Trump Organization.
23 Dep. 13:22-15:22. Jordahl also refuses to travel to certain countries such as Syria and
24 Myanmar based on his disagreements with the policies of the countries’ governments. *Id.*
25 Israel is not one of those countries, however. Instead, Jordahl has recently travelled to
26 Israel and did business with a number of companies during his trip. Dep. 147:25-148:9.

27 Although Jordahl states that he was inspired by other organizations’ boycotts, his
28 own boycott is unique and does not match any organization’s. Dep. 29:15-30:17; *see*

1 *also* Dep. 11:13-17, 27:4-16. Jordahl’s declaration indicates that he would like to boycott
2 Hewett Packard, based on HP’s “provision of information technology services used by
3 Israel checkpoints throughout the West Bank.” Jordahl Decl. ¶24. Plaintiffs’ Complaint,
4 Motion for a Preliminary Injunction and supporting declaration do not mention any other
5 companies that Plaintiffs desire to boycott.

6 At a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition, Jordahl indicated “my boycott is a bit more limited,
7 and I don’t necessarily want to boycott Israel.” Dep. 34:8-17; *accord* 33:13-19 (“My
8 personal boycott is limited.... There are others that ... make it broader. ... I don’t go that
9 far.”); 35:7-9 (“I’m not aware of boycotting Israeli companies per se”); *see also*
10 40:22-41:9. Instead, Jordahl’s boycott is limited to “businesses that are involved in
11 perpetuating the occupation of the West Bank.” Dep. 13:18-21; *accord* 31:22, 33:14-15,
12 38:6-7, 53:19-20. He further explained that he is not boycotting “companies based in
13 Israel that don’t have connection to the settlements,” and he is “sure there are” Israeli
14 companies that he would do business with. Dep. 59:6-22, 97:7-19.

15 LEGAL STANDARD

16 “A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy never awarded as of right.”
17 *Winter v. NRDC*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008). “A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction
18 must establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer
19 irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in
20 his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Id.* at 21. Any injunctive relief
21 ordered “should be no more burdensome to the defendant than necessary[.]” *Califano v.*
22 *Yamasaki*, 442 U.S. 682, 702 (1979).

23 “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual
24 matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft*
25 *v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citation omitted). Dismissal is appropriate under
26 Rule 12(b)(1) where Plaintiffs lack standing or the case is unripe. *Chandler v. State*
27 *Farm Mut. Auto. Ins.*, 598 F.3d 1115, 1122 (9th Cir. 2010).

28

ARGUMENT

I. PLAINTIFFS DO NOT FALL WITHIN THE ACT’S NARROW SCOPE

As an initial matter, none of Plaintiffs’ First Amendment claims are actually presented here because this case can be resolved on simple statutory grounds: Plaintiffs’ desired conduct notably does not fall within the narrow scope of the Act. As a result, this Court should decline to reach Plaintiffs’ constitutional arguments. *See, e.g., Elk Grove Unified Sch. Dist. v. Newdow*, 542 U.S. 1, 16 (2004) (Federal courts have a “‘deeply rooted’ commitment ‘not to pass on questions of constitutionality’ unless adjudication of the constitutional issue is necessary.”). Moreover, for the same reasons, Plaintiffs lacks standing to challenge the Act and will suffer no irreparable injury absent an injunction. *See, e.g., Clapper v. Amnesty Int’l USA*, 568 U.S. 398, 411, 422 (2013) (Article III standing to challenge statute lacking where the act “target[ed] other individuals.”).

A. The Act Only Addresses “Boycott[s] Of Israel,” Which Plaintiffs’ Boycott Is Not

This case can be resolved for the simple reason that Plaintiffs’ pertinent conduct is not “a boycott of Israel” under the Act. *See* A.R.S. § 35-393.01(A). The Act does not apply to all boycotts that may conceivably implicate Israel. Instead, a company must only certify that it is not engaged in, and will not engage in, “a boycott *of Israel*.” A.R.S. § 35-393.01(A) (emphasis added); *accord* A.R.S. § 35-393(1)(a) (defining “boycott” with specific reference to “a boycott of Israel”). Indeed, the Act repeatedly uses the phrases “boycott of Israel” and “boycott Israel.” *See id.* §§35-393(1)(a) (“boycott of Israel”); 35-393(7) (“boycott Israel”); 35-393.01(A) (“boycott of Israel”); 35-393.01(B) (“boycott Israel”); 35-393.02(B)(3) (“boycott of Israel”), (D) (same).

The State reads “boycott of Israel” in accord with its plain text: the boycott must either be directed at the Israeli government itself or at companies solely because they are either located in Israel or do business with/in Israel. If a company is engaged in a different type of boycott—*e.g.*, a general boycott of companies whose practices it disagrees with—that is not “a boycott *of Israel*,” regardless of whether Israel may be

1 implicated in some attenuated manner. A company engaged in a boycott of all products
2 made in sweatshops would not fall within the scope of the Act, even if some sweatshops
3 in Israel were boycotted along with other sweatshops—that is a general boycott of
4 sweatshops that might implicate Israel, but not a boycott of Israel. Instead, the legislature
5 intended “a boycott of Israel” to mean just that—a general boycott of Israel *qua* Israel.

6 This interpretation is supported by the legislative findings. The findings twice
7 refer to boycotting/divestment/sanctions, *See* 2016 Ariz. Legis. Serv. Ch. 46 §2(6),
8 which advocate complete or near-complete boycotts of *all* Israeli companies (and
9 sometimes those doing business with/in Israel) solely because of the connection to Israel.
10 *See, e.g.*, Ensign Decl. Ex. C (“The Palestinian BDS National Committee (BNC) calls for
11 a boycott of all Israeli products”).² This reiterated reference to BDS-related activities
12 underscores the legislature’s focus on deterring such boycotting campaigns. Such
13 complete boycotts of Israel are the “boycotts of Israel” at which the Act is directed.

14 Jordahl’s boycott by his own admission does not meet this definition. Jordahl
15 testified “my boycott is a bit more limited ... and *I don’t necessarily want to boycott*
16 *Israel.*” Dep. 34:8-17 (emphasis added); *accord* 33:13-19 (“My personal boycott is
17 limited.... There are others that ... make it broader.... I don’t go that far.”); 35:7-9 (“I’m
18 not aware of boycotting Israeli companies per se”); 40:22-41:9 (“The BDS campaign
19 is not limited to the settlements, but addresses all of Israel. Is that your understanding?
20 That’s my understanding.... [A]gain ... my personal belief on that, that is [my boycott
21 is] more limited.... I look at it in a more limited fashion.”); *see also* 37:19-24 (“[T]he
22 wider [BDS] movement is calling for a boycott of—essentially the Israeli economy ... in
23 an effort to pressure Israel to agree to a two-state solution or at least equal rights.”).

24 Instead, Jordahl’s boycott is limited to “businesses that are involved in
25 perpetuating the occupation of the West Bank.” Dep. 13:18-21; *accord* 31:22, 33:14-15,

26
27 ² Indeed, some even go so far as boycotting all academic and artistic interactions with
28 Israeli institutions, without regard to political positions of the individual academics or
artists boycotted. Ensign Decl. Ex. D; Dep. 37:19-24.

1 38:6-7, 53:19-20; *see also* Dep. 69:9-12 (agreeing with paragraph 3 of his declaration that
2 he “participate[s] in a political boycott of consumer goods and services offered by
3 businesses supporting Israel’s occupation of the Palestinian territories”). And Jordahl
4 stated that he will take companies off of his boycott list if they change their practices.
5 Dep. 22:23-24. He also stated that he is not boycotting “companies based in Israel that
6 don’t have connection to the settlements,” and he is “sure there are” Israeli companies
7 that he would do business with. Dep. 59:6-22, 97:7-19.

8 Instead of engaging in “a boycott of Israel,” Jordahl boycotts those companies he
9 has political disagreements with. For example, he is boycotting Trump-owned family
10 businesses because of his disagreements with the President (which presumably may
11 include policy vis-à-vis Israel). Dep. 13:22-15:22. That does not fall within the Act. He
12 similarly is boycotting HP personally not because HP does business with and in Israel at
13 all, but because he disagrees with particular business deals in which HP has engaged.
14 Dep. 13:18-21. There is no reason to believe that Plaintiffs’ boycott of HP would be any
15 different if the HP business dealings to which Plaintiffs objected related to Myanmar or
16 Syria, rather than Israel. *Cf.* Dep. 13:22-15:22.

17 Indeed, Jordahl is perfectly willing and eager to deal with Israeli companies and
18 companies doing business in Israel with which he has no political disagreements. Dep.
19 147:25-148:9 (during recent trip to Israel, he purchased things from Israeli companies).
20 Indeed, while there are entire countries that he will not visit based on his disagreement
21 with the government’s policies (including Egypt, Myanmar and Syria)—Israel is not one
22 of them. Dep. 13:22-15:22 (identifying countries he would not visit); *see also* 149:14-18
23 (stating that he encouraged his son to take advantage of a Birthright Israel trip). And
24 Jordahl admitted that his boycott would extend to companies simply “advocat[ing] for
25 Israel’s policies in settlements” and Palestinian companies if they were “cooperating
26 with” Israeli settlements on the West Bank, Dep. 66:2-5; 65:7-12, 64:4-7—showing this
27 is about political disagreement, not doing business in Israel. That differs substantially
28 from the BDS boycotts the Act targets, and not a “boycott of Israel” under the Act.

1 **B. The Act Does Not Regulate Any Speech Or Prohibit Contributions To**
 2 **Those Engaged In Boycotts**

3 The State also does not read the Act to address any pure speech. “Boycott” is
 4 defined to mean “[(1)] refus[ing] to deal, [(2)] terminating business activities or
 5 [(3)] performing other actions” with respect to Israel. *Id.* § 35-393(1). The first two
 6 clearly refer to conduct alone. And the third refers to “actions,” rather than any sort of
 7 speech or communication by its plain terms. Moreover, “other actions” must be read
 8 under the *noscitur a sociis* canon, and thus given a similar meaning as “engaging in a
 9 refusal to deal” and “terminating business activities”—*i.e.*, also referring to types of
 10 commercial conduct, not speech. *See, e.g., S.D. Warren Co. v. Me. Bd. of Env'tl. Prot.*,
 11 547 U.S. 370, 378 (2006) (“The canon, *noscitur a sociis*, reminds us that a word is known
 12 by the company it keeps, and is invoked when a string of statutory terms raises the
 13 implication that the words grouped in a list should be given related meaning.” (internal
 14 quotation marks omitted)). For these reasons, the Act is not triggered by any speech;
 15 only economic conduct.³

16 Nor does the Act require that a company not associate with or support those
 17 engaged in a boycott of Israel. Instead, the Act imposes a single certification
 18 requirement, *i.e.*, that the company certifies that it “is not currently engaged in, and
 19 agrees for the duration of the contract to not engage in, a boycott of Israel.” A.R.S. § 35-
 20 393.01(A). The sole requirement is that the company itself not boycott Israel.⁴

21 _____
 22 ³ The State does not interpret “other actions” to reach speech for two additional reasons.
 23 *First*, any such “other actions” must satisfy either subsection (a) or (b) of § 35-393(1).
 24 Subsection (b) refers only to “discriminat[ion]”—which is conduct, not speech. *See infra*
 25 at 20, 24-25. And subsection (a) similarly refers to conduct, *i.e.*, “compl[ying] with” or
 26 “adher[ing] to” foreign-led boycotts. *Second*, if there is any residual doubt, the canon
 teaching that statutes are to be construed to avoid constitutional issues should resolve it in
 favor of “other actions” referring to conduct alone. *National Fed’n of Indep. Bus. v.*
Sebelius, 567 U.S. 519, 563 (2012) (“[E]very reasonable construction must be resorted
 to, in order to save a statute from unconstitutionality.” (citation omitted)).

27 ⁴ The State is also mindful that contributions can qualify as speech. *See generally*
 28 *Citizens United v. FEC*, 558 U.S. 310 (2010). And, as explained above, the Act does not
 reach any speech, only conduct. Indeed, contributions are just one of the many actions
 that Plaintiffs could take without implicating the Act. *See infra* Section II.B.

1 For that reason, the Act does not apply to Plaintiffs' desire to contribute or provide
2 office support to JVP. *See* Complaint ¶ 44; Jordahl Decl. ¶ 25. Moreover, in the case of
3 Jordahl and his P.C., it is well-established that “[a] lawyer’s representation of a client ...
4 does not constitute an endorsement of the client’s political, economic, social or moral
5 views or activities.” Model Rules of Professional Conduct 1.2(b). Therefore, consistent
6 with longstanding rules about attorneys, an attorney simply providing legal and support
7 services to those boycotting Israel would not be a “boycott of Israel” any more than
8 providing legal representation to a person accused of murder would constitute supporting
9 murder. Put differently, the Act does not require Jordahl to boycott boycotters; he merely
10 must not be one himself. Instead, as long as Jordahl P.C. is not itself boycotting Israel, it
11 may truthfully sign the Act’s certification requirement.

12 **C. The Act Does Not Reach Private Individuals And Consumer Boycotts.**

13 The State notably agrees with Plaintiffs that the Act does not apply to Jordahl “‘in
14 [his] personal capacity unrelated to any government contract,’” and that “‘affiliate’ ...
15 [refers] only to formal business relationships.” Complaint ¶ 35. Because the Act only
16 applies to government contracts with “compan[ies],” and the contract here is with
17 Jordahl’s corporation (Jordahl P.C.), the Act cannot be fairly read to apply to Jordahl in
18 his personal capacity. A.R.S. § 35-393.01.

19 The State, like Plaintiffs, also does not read “affiliate” to include individual
20 owners of companies that contract with the government or other companies also owned
21 by the same individual. *See* Dep. 50:9-10; 105:10. Thus, if Jordahl were to create a
22 separate company to perform legal services outside of his contract with the Jail District,
23 by itself that new P.C. would not be an “affiliate” of his existing P.C. merely because
24 they are both owned by Jordahl.

25 **D. Plaintiffs’ Boycott Is Self-Generated And Not “In Compliance With Or
26 Adherence To” Others’ Calls For Boycotts Of Israel**

27 Plaintiffs also do not fall within the scope of the Act because their conduct/desired
28 conduct does not fall within either subsection (a) or (b) of the definition of “boycott.”

1 See A.R.S. § 35-393(1). Because Plaintiffs are willing to do business with Israelis
2 generally and have no apparent anti-Jewish animus at all, their conduct does not fall
3 within subsection (b). And Jordahl’s boycott is not “[i]n compliance with or adherence to
4 calls for a boycott of Israel,” because he is not complying with or adhering to anyone
5 else’s boycott. Jordahl’s boycott is, by admission, *sui generis*. He develops his own list
6 of companies to boycott based on his own research, does not rely on any particular
7 organization’s list, and has admitted that his campaign is “more limited” than JVP’s and
8 others’ BDS boycotts. Dep. 29:15-30:17, 55:15-25.⁵

9 Plaintiffs’ boycott is unique and admittedly differs from JVP’s and others’ BDS
10 boycotts. He is thus not complying with/adhering to those boycotts; he is in fact violating
11 them by his more limited boycott and his trip to Israel. As such, Jordahl’s unique
12 boycott—which he created by himself and whose contours seemingly match no others—
13 cannot fall within subsection (a) either. Nor has any State official ever told Jordahl that
14 his boycott falls within the scope of the Act. Dep. 131:1-133:5.

15 * * * * *

16 For all of these reasons, neither Jordahl nor his company falls within the scope of
17 the Act. Plaintiffs accordingly lack standing to challenge the Act, and will not suffer any
18 irreparable harm absent injunctive relief regarding the Act.⁶

19
20 ⁵ Jordahl thought his boycott might align with “[s]ome of the protestant denominations,”
but “forgot who they are exactly.” Dep. 56:1-6.

21 ⁶ Jordahl cannot rely on a nascent “chill” relating to his corporation promoting his
22 personal boycott. See Jordahl Decl. ¶ 27. Any such claim would be unripe and Jordahl
23 would lack standing as no one is aware of any enforcement actions ever filed over a
24 certification under the Act, leaving any such claim contingent on future counterfactual
25 events. See, e.g., Dep. 131:1-133:5; *Summers v. Earth Island Inst.*, 129 S. Ct. 1142, 1149
26 (2009) (“the threat must be actual and imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical”); see
27 also *Lopez v. Candaele*, 630 F.3d 775, 789–90 (9th Cir. 2010) (“Mere ‘[a]llegations of a
28 subjective ‘chill’ are not an adequate substitute for a claim of specific present objective
harm or a threat of specific future harm.”); *Texas v. United States*, 523 U.S. 296, 300
(1998) (“A claim is not ripe for adjudication if it rests upon ‘contingent future events that
may not occur as anticipated, or indeed may not occur at all.’”). Moreover, such “chill”
is inherent in the nature of all proscriptive statutes—a statute criminalizing cocaine might
chill speech advocating for cocaine legalization out of fear the government might
investigate the speaker, but that does not mean the statute violates the First Amendment.

1 **E. If The Court Believes That The Act May Apply To Plaintiffs, It Should**
2 **Abstain Under *Pullman* Or Certify That Question Of State Law**

3 If the Court thinks that the Act might reach Plaintiffs' conduct or speech, it should
4 either abstain under *Pullman* or certify the question of the scope of the Act to the Arizona
5 Supreme Court. A stay based on *Pullman* abstention is appropriate where a state law is
6 challenged on federal constitutional grounds, sensitive issues are raised, and a "definitive
7 ruling in the state courts on the state law questions" would either render the federal
8 constitutional question moot, or narrow the contours of the federal litigation. *San Remo*
9 *Hotel v. City and Cty. of S.F.*, 145 F.3d 1095, 1104 (9th Cir. 1988). *Pullman* abstention
10 serves the principles of federalism and comity through "avoiding unseemly conflict
11 between two sovereignties, the unnecessary impairment of state functions, and the
12 premature determination of constitutional questions." *C-Y Dev. Co. v. City of Redlands*,
13 703 F.2d 377 (9th Cir. 1983). *Pullman* abstention is particularly appropriate where the
14 federal constitutional challenge is against a state statute and the meaning of the statute is
15 unclear. *Harris Cty. Comm'rs Court v. Moore*, 420 U.S. 77, 84 (1975).

16 Here, the elements of *Pullman* abstention are met. See *Porter v. Jones*, 319 F.3d
17 483, 492 (9th Cir. 2003). First, it is self-evident that this case touches on a sensitive area
18 of social policy. Arizona must have the ability to set rules for its own government
19 contractors and ensure they are not undermining state policies or engaging in
20 discrimination. Second, as noted in Part I, *supra*, if the Act does not cover Plaintiffs,
21 then they lack standing and the Court need not reach their constitutional arguments. And
22 the proper resolution of the statutory construction is uncertain to the extent that this Court
23 does not itself conclude the statute excludes Plaintiffs.

24 Alternatively, if the Court declines *Pullman* abstention, then it should certify the
25 legal question of the scope of the Act to the Arizona Supreme Court. Because the scope
26 of the Act is a jurisdictional question here, it is an appropriate question for certification.
27 See A.R.S. § 12-1861 *et seq.*; *Equity Income Partners, LP v. Chicago Title Ins. Co.*, 828
28 F.3d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 2016) (certifying question to Arizona Supreme Court).

1 **II. PLAINTIFFS’ FIRST AMENDMENT CLAIMS FAIL**

2 Plaintiffs’ Complaint and motion fail to allege/prove any violation of Plaintiffs’
3 First Amendment rights. Plaintiffs accordingly are not likely to prevail on the merits and
4 their Complaint should be dismissed.

5 **A. Plaintiffs’ Claims Fail Under *Longshoremen And Briggs***

6 Plaintiffs’ invocation of a smorgasbord of doctrines and case snippets might at
7 first blush make the case seem complicated. But it actually is quite simple. Much of that
8 apparent complexity results from Plaintiffs ignoring two directly-on-point precedents—
9 *Longshoremen* and *Briggs*—with which Plaintiffs’ claims are utterly irreconcilable. The
10 former is outright controlling authority and is a *unanimous* decision of the Supreme
11 Court, while the latter is highly persuasive authority that has become settled law and gone
12 unchallenged for 33 years. Plaintiffs’ request for a preliminary injunction can be denied,
13 and their Complaint dismissed, on the basis of these two cases alone.

14 *Longshoremen* rejected a First Amendment claim strikingly similar to this case. In
15 *Longshoremen*, a union “stop[ped] handling cargoes arriving from or destined for the
16 Soviet Union ... to protest the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.” 456 U.S. at 214. The
17 “[u]nion’s sole dispute [wa]s with the USSR over its invasion of Afghanistan,” which
18 the Court acknowledged was necessarily political in nature. *Id.* at 223-26. When the
19 union faced a claim by companies transporting Russian goods that its actions were an
20 unlawful secondary boycott, the union attempted to raise a First Amendment defense. To
21 no avail. The Court had little difficulty *unanimously* rejecting the purported “right” to
22 engage in a political boycott against the U.S.S.R.: the prohibition against the union’s
23 boycott did “not infringe upon the First Amendment rights of the [union] and its
24 members.” *Id.* at 226. Indeed, while there were “many ways in which a union and its
25 individual members [could] express their opposition to Russian foreign policy,” their
26 boycott was not among them. *Id.* at 226-27. Thus, as here, the parties were free to *say*
27 anything they wanted about the occupation they opposed. Only their commercial conduct
28

1 was proscribed.⁷ Moreover, *Longshoremen* even reiterates that “secondary picketing” is
2 not “protected activity under the First Amendment.” *Id.* at 226. And picketing is *far*
3 more expressive than Plaintiffs’ selection of computers and printers.

4 Plaintiffs’ claim is also foreclosed by *Briggs*. Plaintiffs inexplicably fail to
5 address the fact that federal law has prohibited particular forms of boycotts against Israel
6 since 1979 and that law was upheld against First Amendment challenges, most notably in
7 *Briggs*. Indeed, the federal prohibition is enforceable both civilly *and criminally*, and
8 extends to *all* Americans—not merely government contractors. And Plaintiffs’ counsel’s
9 website specifically discusses that federal law and case law upholding it, but Plaintiffs’
10 motion is not so forthcoming.⁸

11 In *Briggs*, businesses sought to engage in actual speech in violation of the federal
12 statute, in the form of answering questionnaires from boycotting states about “their
13 relationship with Israel, Israeli firms, and other companies that do business with Israel.”
14 *Id.* at 916-18. But even though the companies desired to speak truthful information, the

16 ⁷ There are two potential differences between this case and *Longshoremen*, but neither
17 makes any difference. Specifically, Plaintiffs (1) are an attorney and solo-practitioner
18 firm rather than a union, and (2) seek to boycott Israel rather than the Soviet Union, and
19 their disagreement is with the occupation of Palestinian lands rather than Afghanistan.

20 As to the first, both unions and lawyers possess full First Amendment rights in this
21 context and both of them are subject to extensive regulation of their conduct. Plaintiffs
22 cannot lay claim to any special First Amendment solicitude for attorneys or particular
23 First Amendment antipathy towards unions that could justify a different outcome.

24 The second distinction actually hurts Plaintiffs. The *Longshoremen* union at least
25 sought to boycott an avowed enemy of the United States, thus complementing U.S.
26 foreign policy. Similarly, the United States unequivocally condemned the Soviet
27 Invasion of Afghanistan, going so far as to boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics itself.
28 *See San Francisco Arts & Athletics, Inc. v. U.S. Olympic Committee*, 483 U.S. 522, 551-
52 (1987) (Brennan, J., dissenting). By contrast, Plaintiffs’ seek to direct their economic
coercion against one of the United States’s closest allies, thereby directly undermining
the foreign policy of the United States. *Supra* at 3-4. Plaintiffs’ claim thus brings
additional governmental interests to bear in support of restricting Plaintiffs’ boycott and
makes Plaintiffs’ claim even weaker here than in *Longshoremen*. *See infra* Part II.D
(discussing State interests).

⁸ *See* ACLU, *How the Israel Anti-Boycott Act Threatens First Amendment Rights* (July
26, 2017), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/free-speech/how-israel-anti-boycott-act-threatens-first-amendment-rights> (section 6, “Why doesn’t the ACLU challenge the original law?”).

1 Seventh Circuit concluded that the statute and regulations were constitutional.⁹

2 *Briggs* has effectively become the authoritative and final word on the
3 constitutionality of anti-Israel boycott prohibitions. Since *Briggs* was decided in 1984,
4 no one has challenged the federal statute since—even though virtually every First
5 Amendment argument that Plaintiffs raise now would apply at least equally (if not more
6 so) to the federal statute. The decades of consensus following *Briggs* regarding the
7 constitutionality of the federal statute/regulations belies Plaintiffs’ present contention (at
8 11, 15 n.8) that there are “glaring First Amendment concerns” and “manifest
9 unconstitutional[ity]” with any statute prohibiting boycotts of Israel.¹⁰ And the State here
10 merely seeks to deny subsidies to those engaged in boycotts that the State deems
11 discriminatory and contrary to federal policy. *See infra* Sections II.D, II.E.

12 *Longshoremen* and *Briggs* thus conclusively foreclose Plaintiffs’ First Amendment
13 claims, eliminating any prospect of Plaintiffs prevailing on the merits. These cases
14 themselves provide a sufficient basis for denying a preliminary injunction and dismissing.

15 **B. The Act Neither Prohibits Nor Compels Any Actual Speech**

16 Although Plaintiffs repeatedly use the term “First Amendment” generically, it is
17 useful to focus on the actual constitutional guarantee at issue here, “freedom of *speech*.”
18 U.S. Const. amend. I (emphasis added). Plaintiffs do not raise any Establishment, Free
19 Exercise, Freedom of the Press, Peaceable Assembly or Petition Clause arguments; only
20 the Speech Clause. That distinction is important because the Speech Clause
21 unsurprisingly deals with *speech*. And, as discussed above, *no actual speech* is
22 prohibited or mandated here. *See supra* at 11-12.

23 _____
24 ⁹ Two challenges were consolidated before the Seventh Circuit, which squarely upheld
25 the statute/regulations. That decision affirmed both *Briggs & Stratton Corp. v. Baldrige*,
26 539 F. Supp. 1307 (E.D. Wis. 1982), and *Trane Co. v. Baldrige*, 552 F. Supp. 1378
27 (W.D. Wis. 1983), and adopted the opinion of the former. *Briggs*, 728 F.2d at 916.

28 ¹⁰ As is the case here, *Briggs* did not involve any prohibition on speech regarding the
actual political issues involved: “The appellants [we]re free to communicate their views
about the relative merits of the Arabs’ political decisions”; they merely could not engage
in particular conduct, including “furnish[ing] information about businesses relationships
with boycotted countries or blacklisted persons in violation of the Act.” *Id.* at 917.

1 It is therefore useful to note what Plaintiffs can do notwithstanding the Act:

2 Plaintiffs may, for example:

- 3 • Criticize any and all policies of the government of Israel with which Plaintiffs
- 4 disagree, as softly or as loudly and as politely or profanely as they desire.
- 5 • Criticize the policies of the United States government vis-à-vis Israel, and call
- 6 for a change in those policies.
- 7 • Develop and publish official positions regarding what U.S. or Israeli
- 8 governmental policy should be.
- 9 • Support vocally and/or through contributions the election of candidates for
- 10 Congress that would align U.S. policy towards Israel more to Plaintiffs' liking.
- 11 • Advocate for candidates for the Israeli Knesset that will support changes to
- 12 Israeli policy and criticize candidates supporting the status quo.
- 13 • Criticize the Act, advocate for its repeal, and support candidates for state office
- 14 pledging to do so.
- 15 • Call for others to boycott Israel, and explain why boycotts are appropriate.
- 16 • Explain as loudly as they wish that any business dealings Plaintiffs have with
- 17 Israel or (in their view) those supporting the occupation of the West Bank, such
- 18 as HP, are solely due to the Act and performed under their vigorous protest.
- 19 • Maintain total silence regarding their positions on Israeli government policy
- 20 and U.S. policy vis-à-vis Israel.

21 In sum, Plaintiffs may *say absolutely anything* they desire about Israel. Or they
22 may maintain *complete and absolute silence* regarding their beliefs about the policies of
23 Israel. The Act does not infringe on Plaintiffs' ability to say anything they wish or
24 nothing at all. Instead, the Act only regulates commercial conduct.

25 **C. Plaintiffs' Desired Commercial Conduct Is Not Protected**

26 Plaintiffs' desired conduct here—*i.e.*, engaging in coordinated economic coercion
27 against Israel—does not remotely qualify as “inherently expressive” and therefore is not
28 protected under the First Amendment. Conduct—particularly non-economic conduct—

1 that is “inherently expressive” sometimes falls within the ambit of the First Amendment
2 and is protected because of its expressive components. But “[t]he Supreme Court has
3 made clear that First Amendment protection does not apply to conduct that is not
4 ‘inherently expressive.’” *Pickup v. Brown*, 740 F.3d 1208, 1225 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting
5 *FAIR*, 547 U.S. at 66). Here, Plaintiffs’ desired (i) economic, (ii) minimally-expressive,
6 and (iii) discriminatory conduct does not enjoy such protection.

7 Plaintiffs tellingly ignore the Supreme Court’s seminal decision in *Rumsfeld v.*
8 *FAIR*, in which virtually every sentence of the Supreme Court’s First Amendment
9 reasoning cuts against Plaintiffs here. *FAIR* addressed the Solomon Amendment, which
10 coerced law schools into engaging in conduct with which they disagreed—allowing the
11 military equal access to their campuses for recruiting purposes—on pain of losing federal
12 funds. 547 U.S. at 51-55. The law schools desired to exclude the military based on their
13 political disagreement with then-U.S. policy regarding homosexuals in the military, but
14 were unwilling to forego the federal funding. *Id.* at 51-52. The law schools therefore
15 challenged the statute on First Amendment grounds, raising arguments against the
16 Solomon Amendment that are *strikingly* similar to those at issue here. And in resolving
17 those arguments, the Supreme Court took pains to explain how the First Amendment
18 protects—and does not protect—conduct that is allegedly expressive, as well as what
19 allegedly “compelled speech” is prohibited. In doing so, the Supreme Court had little
20 difficulty dismantling all of the law schools’ arguments unanimously, concluding that
21 Congress could even have imposed the requirements as a direct mandate, rather than as a
22 condition of receiving federal subsidies. *Id.* at 58-70.

23 Plaintiffs’ claims here cannot be reconciled with *FAIR* in at least four ways.
24 *First*, the Court made clear that no actual compelled speech was at issue: “The Solomon
25 Amendment neither limits what law schools may say nor requires them to say anything.
26 Law schools remain[ed] free ... to express whatever views they may have,” and
27 “remained free to dissociate [themselves] from those views” with which they disagree.
28 *Id.* at 60, 65. There was “nothing ... approaching a Government-mandated pledge or

1 motto[.]” *Id.* at 62. Instead, “the Solomon Amendment regulate[d] conduct, not speech.
2 It affect[ed] what law schools must *do*—afford equal access to military recruiters—not
3 what they may or may not *say*.” *Id.* at 60. So too here. The Act does not require
4 Plaintiffs to *say* anything; it only requires what they must *do*—*i.e.*, not boycott Israel.

5 *Second*, the Court made clear that incidental burdens on speech arising from
6 regulations of conduct do not implicate the First Amendment: “Congress, for example,
7 can prohibit employers from discriminating in hiring on the basis of race. The fact that
8 this will require an employer to take down a sign reading ‘White Applicants Only’ hardly
9 means that the law should be analyzed as one regulating the employer’s speech rather
10 than conduct.” *Id.* at 62. Here, the State has the power to regulate economic conduct
11 within the State as commerce—including by banning conduct that it has concluded
12 constitutes national origin discrimination. *See supra* at 5. As in *FAIR*, any incidental
13 burdens on Plaintiffs’ speech resulting from that regulation of economic conduct do not
14 implicate the First Amendment.

15 *Third*, the Court rejected the law schools’ freedom of association claim that the
16 “law schools’ ability to express their message that discrimination on the basis of sexual
17 orientation is wrong is significantly affected by the presence of military recruiters on
18 campus and the schools’ obligation to assist them.” *Id.* at 68. The Court disagreed:
19 “Students and faculty [were] free to associate to voice their disapproval of the military’s
20 message; nothing about the statute affects the composition of the group by making group
21 membership less desirable.” *Id.* at 69-70. So too here. Plaintiffs are free to associate
22 with anyone they want to “voice their disapproval” of Israel’s policies. What Plaintiffs
23 may not do is engage in particular economic conduct.

24 *Fourth*, as to conduct, the Court made clear that “First Amendment protection
25 [extends] only to conduct that is inherently expressive.” *Id.* at 66. Excluding the military
26 from campus did not qualify: “An observer who sees military recruiters interviewing
27 away from the law school has no way of knowing whether the law school is expressing
28 its disapproval of the military, all the law school’s interview rooms are full, or the

1 military recruiters decided for reasons of their own[.]” *Id.* Instead, “[t]he expressive
2 component of a law school’s actions is not created by the conduct itself but by the speech
3 that accompanies it.” *Id.* And, “[i]f combining speech and conduct were enough to
4 create expressive conduct, a regulated party could always transform conduct into ‘speech’
5 simply by talking about it.” *Id.* The Court thus held that the law schools’ conduct was
6 not expressive conduct enjoying any First Amendment protection.

7 The same result should obtain here. Nothing about Plaintiffs’ desired conduct is
8 inherently—or even particularly—expressive. Suppose Plaintiffs elect to buy an Apple
9 iPad instead of an HP tablet—and say nothing about it. A reasonable observer would
10 very likely suspect that Plaintiffs prefer Apple’s ease of use, app ecosystem or other
11 features. Just about the last thing any observer is likely to think is: “You have an iPad;
12 that must be because you oppose the policies of the government of Israel.” Nor are there
13 likely to be many observers of Jordahl’s companies’ purchases at all—Jordahl has
14 admitted that no client ever sees his office. Dep. 79-80.

15 Similarly, if clients see an HP printer on Jordahl’s desk, they are likely to suspect
16 that the printer’s purchase was made on the basis of price, features, or warranty. But they
17 are hardly likely to think: “Jordahl has an HP printer; he must be an ardent supporter of
18 Israel and its policies in Palestine.” And they certainly are unlikely to equate selection of
19 a Lexmark printer instead to burning a U.S. flag, where the expressive conduct is
20 “‘overwhelmingly apparent.’” *FAIR*, 547 U.S. at 66 (citation omitted).

21 Only by talking about why Plaintiffs purchased an iPad or an HP printer would
22 any observer discern any connection between that purchasing decision and Israeli
23 governmental policies. Indeed, Plaintiffs have outright admitted as much. Dep. 100:3-
24 13; see also Ensign Decl. B (State’s notice of errata). And so, just as in *FAIR*, the
25 “actions [at issue] were expressive only because [plaintiffs] accompanied their conduct
26 with speech explaining it.” 547 U.S. at 66. And “[t]he fact that such explanatory speech
27 is necessary is strong evidence that the conduct at issue here is not so inherently
28 expressive that it warrants protection[.]” *Id.*

* * * * *

1
2 The upshot is that, as in *FAIR*, Plaintiffs here “ha[ve] attempted to stretch a
3 number of First Amendment doctrines well beyond the sort of activities these doctrines
4 protect.” *Id.* at 70. As in *FAIR*, Plaintiffs’ conduct does not enjoy any protection under
5 the First Amendment, whether as speech, association, or expressive conduct.¹¹

6 **D. The State Could Preclude Boycotts Of Israel By Public Businesses**
7 **Through Direct Regulation**

8 Even assuming that Plaintiffs’ desired conduct had any First Amendment value,
9 the State has multiple interests present that sustain the Act against *any* level of scrutiny
10 that might apply. Here, there are at least two relevant government interests that are
11 sufficient to sustain the Act: (1) the State’s power to regulate commerce and general
12 police power and (2) the State’s interest in prohibiting discrimination.

13 **1. State Regulation of Commerce/General Police Power**

14 It is “beyond dispute” that even those engaged in inherently expressive activities,
15 such as publishing newspapers, may still be subject “to generally applicable economic
16 regulations[.]” *Minneapolis Star & Tribune Co. v. Minn. Comm’r of Revenue*, 460 U.S.
17 575, 581 (1983). Newspapers can thus be subjected to antitrust laws, labor laws, and
18 investigatory subpoenas even though such laws might incidentally burden expression. *Id.*
19 (collecting cases).

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22 ¹¹ Indeed, Plaintiffs’ conduct here is even less worthy of First Amendment protection for
23 two reasons. *First*, Plaintiffs’ desired conduct ultimately is designed not to persuade, but
24 to coerce Israel into acquiescing to policies more to Plaintiffs’ liking. It is “even clearer
25 that conduct designed not to communicate but to coerce merits still less consideration
26 under the First Amendment.” *Longshoremen*, 456 U.S. at 226.

27 *Second*, the Act addresses purely economic conduct of a business engaged in commerce
28 with the general public. It does not affect what Jordahl may do (or say) in his personal
capacity. In contrast, *FAIR* arose in the academic context, where the law schools could
lay claim to academic freedom, which has a robust tradition of First Amendment
protection. *See, e.g., Keyishian v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of N.Y.*, 385 U.S. 589, 603
(1967) (“[S]afeguarding academic freedom, which is of transcendent value ... [is] a
special concern of the First Amendment[.]”).

1 Here the State has properly acted to regulate commercial activity to align
2 commerce in the State with the State’s policy objectives and values. *See, e.g., Barnes v.*
3 *Glen Theatre, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 560, 569 (1991) (“The traditional police power of the States
4 is defined as the authority to provide for the public health, safety, and morals” and is a
5 proper “basis for legislation.”). Israel is one of the precious few democracies in the
6 Middle East and an ally of the United States. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 4452. The State has
7 reasonably acted to prevent commerce within the state from being used as an economic
8 weapon against Israel. That is particularly true as the effect—and often goal—of BDS
9 boycotts is to strengthen the hand of the Palestinian Authority (“PA”) at the expense of
10 Israel. The PA is far less democratic (at best)—notably its President has stayed in power
11 despite his term ending over 9 years ago. Ensign Decl. Ex. E. And the PA is a coalition
12 government between the (1) Palestinian Liberation Organization, which pays cash
13 stipends to the families of terrorists, *id.* Ex. F, and (2) Hamas, which is on the State
14 Department’s list of terrorist organizations, *id.* Ex. G. *Id.* Ex. H. The State has
15 compelling interests in avoiding commerce in the State and State funds being used to
16 support such activities.

17 “[T]he First Amendment does not prevent restrictions directed at commerce or
18 conduct from imposing incidental burdens on speech.” *Airbnb, Inc. v. City & County of*
19 *San Francisco*, 217 F. Supp. 3d 1066, 1076 (N.D. Cal. 2016) (quoting *Sorrell v. IMS*
20 *Health Inc.*, 564 U.S. 552, 567 (2011)). And that is precisely what the Act does here.

21 **2. State Interest In Prohibiting Discrimination**

22 Even if Plaintiffs’ desired conduct was entitled to any First Amendment
23 consideration at all, that interest is dramatically outweighed by the State’s interests. Here
24 the statute expressly addresses national origin discrimination, with the legislature
25 expressly finding that “[c]ompanies that refuse to deal with United States trade partners
26 such as Israel, or entities that do business with or in such countries, make discriminatory
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1 decisions on the basis of national origin[.]”¹² This prohibition on secondary
 2 discrimination (*i.e.*, boycotting companies that do business with Israel/Israelis) is hardly
 3 unique to the Act, and in fact is a feature of federal civil rights law. *See, e.g., Holcomb v.*
 4 *Iona Coll.*, 521 F.3d 130, 132 (2d Cir. 2008).

5 Indeed, even if strict scrutiny somehow applied here, the State’s compelling
 6 interests in combatting invidious, status-based discrimination in the sale of goods is more
 7 than sufficient to sustain the Act. *See, e.g., Roberts v. U.S. Jaycees*, 468 U.S. 609, 623
 8 (1984). This goal is further “unrelated to the suppression of expression [and] plainly
 9 serves compelling state interests of the highest order.” *Id.* at 624. This anti-
 10 discrimination statute thus “does not distinguish between prohibited and permitted
 11 activity on the basis of viewpoint[.]” *Id.* at 623.¹³ The State’s compelling interest in
 12 prohibiting invidious, status-based discrimination thus outweighs whatever (if any) First
 13 Amendment interests Plaintiffs have here.¹⁴

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 16 ¹² *See* 2016 Ariz. Legis. Serv. Ch. 46; *see also* A.R.S. 35-393(1)(b) (prohibiting actions
 taken “[i]n a manner that discriminates on the basis of nationality [or] national origin”).

17 ¹³ Notably, the Act’s prohibition on particular conduct applies regardless of the
 18 viewpoint of the regulated companies. For example, the Act’s prohibition applies equally
 19 to (1) those with political disagreements with Israel, (2) those who are simply and
 20 outright Anti-Semitic, and (3) those that, while privately supporting Israel, believe a
 21 boycott of Israel will curry favor with their customers. *See Bd. of Directors of Rotary*
Int’l v. Rotary Club of Duarte, 481 U.S. 537, 549 (1987) (antidiscrimination laws
 “make[] no distinctions on the basis of the organization’s viewpoint.”); *Wisconsin v.*
Mitchell, 508 U.S. 476, 487 (1993) (“[F]ederal and state antidiscrimination laws” are
 “permissible content-neutral regulation[s] of conduct.” (emphasis added)).

22 In *Briggs*, the plaintiff also sought to engage in conduct prohibited by the federal anti-
 23 Israel boycott statute not because he desired to boycott Israel—with whom he had no
 24 expressed political disagreement—but instead because he desired to engage in commerce
 with Arab states that were boycotting Israel. *See* 728 F.2d at 917-18 (“[A]ppellants do
 not seek to answer the questionnaire in order to ... enforce a trade boycott with Israel.”).
 But, as here, the statute applied regardless of Briggs’s viewpoint, and was constitutional.

25 ¹⁴ The Act is also supported by the State’s interest in ensuring that public funds are spent
 26 in a manner consistent with the public policy objectives of the State. *See, e.g., Rust v.*
Sullivan, 500 U.S. 173, 192-93 (1991); *see also infra* Section II.E. In addition, the State
 27 has an interest in aligning its expenditures and commerce within the State with federal
 28 foreign policy. *See Faculty Senate of Florida Int’l Univ. v. Winn*, 616 F.3d 1206 (11th
 Cir. 2010) (holding that state may prohibit expenditure of public monies on academic
 travel to countries listed by U.S. State Department as state sponsors of terrorism).

1 **3. O'Brien**

2 Even if Plaintiffs' desired conduct were inherently expressive and protected under
 3 *United States v. O'Brien*, 391 U.S. 367 (1968), the Act would still be constitutional. As
 4 the Court explained in *FAIR*, ““an incidental burden on speech is no greater than is
 5 essential, and therefore permissible under *O'Brien*, so long as the neutral regulation
 6 promotes a substantial government interest that would be achieved less effectively absent
 7 the regulation.”” 547 U.S. at 67 (rejecting plaintiffs' arguments under the *O'Brien*
 8 standard in the alternative) (citation omitted). That is just the case here. Absent the Act's
 9 prohibitions, public monies will almost certainly be allocated to companies engaged in
 10 boycotts of Israel, thereby subsidizing those boycotts.¹⁵

11 Moreover, the Act is “within the constitutional power” of the State, “furthers ...
 12 important ... governmental interest[s]” identified above, and is “unrelated to the
 13 suppression of free expression.” *O'Brien*, 391 U.S. at 377.¹⁶

14 **E. Even If Plaintiffs Have A Right To Boycott Israel, The State Need Not**
 15 **Subsidize Plaintiffs' Boycotts With Expenditures Of Public Monies**

16 As explained above, the Act would be constitutional even if it applied to everyone
 17 as a direct, criminal prohibition of conduct—much as the federal ban does, as that ban
 18 has repeatedly been upheld against First Amendment challenge. *See supra* at 17. That
 19 alone is sufficient to sustain the Act against any “unconstitutional condition” argument.¹⁷

20 But the Act is not nearly so coercive. Instead, it merely affects those who may
 21 obtain public monies from the State and its subdivisions through government contracts.
 22 The Act thus merely denies a *subsidy* to those who wish to engage in conduct proscribed

23 _____
 24 ¹⁵ For similar reasons, the Act is narrowly tailored. *See Ward v. Rock Against Racism*,
 25 491 U.S. 781, 783 (1989) (Statute is narrowly tailored if “the means chosen are not
 26 substantially broader than necessary to achieve that interest.”). Notably, Plaintiffs do not
 27 even argue that narrow tailoring is required, however.

26 ¹⁶ The Act would survive strict scrutiny given the compelling governmental interests
 27 identified above, although Plaintiffs have not even argued that such scrutiny applies.
 28 Indeed, it is not clear what standard of review that Plaintiffs believe should apply here.

¹⁷ “It is clear that a funding condition cannot be unconstitutional if it could be
 constitutionally imposed directly.” *FAIR*, 547 U.S. at 59-60.

1 by the Act. They are still free to engage in boycotts of Israel; they just cannot demand
2 financial assistance from the State in carrying out those boycotts.

3 One of Plaintiffs' own cases ably summarizes this general rule: "[I]f a party
4 objects to a condition on the receipt of [government] funding, its recourse is to decline
5 the funds. This remains true when the objection is that a condition may affect the
6 recipient's exercise of its First Amendment rights." *Open Society*, 133 S. Ct. at 2328
7 (cited at 14, 15). Thus, "a legislature's decision not to subsidize the exercise of a
8 fundamental right does not infringe the right." *Regan v. Taxation With Representation of*
9 *Wash.*, 461 U.S. 540, 549 (1983).

10 *Regan* is particularly instructive. It is undisputed that citizens and organizations
11 have a First Amendment right to lobby the government. Congress, however, chose to
12 give non-profit organizations that engage in lobbying activities (501(c)(4) organizations)
13 less favorable tax treatment than those that do not (501(c)(3) organizations). *See id.* at
14 543-44. That tax differential was challenged as placing an "unconstitutional condition"
15 on exercising the right to lobby. *Id.* at 545. Unsuccessfully. The Court unanimously
16 explained that "Congress has merely refused to pay for the lobbying out of public
17 monies. This Court has never held that the Court must grant a benefit ... to a person who
18 wishes to exercise a constitutional right." *Id.* The Court "again reject[ed] the 'notion that
19 First Amendment rights are somehow not fully realized unless they are subsidized by the
20 State.'" *Id.* at 546 (citation omitted); *see also Open Society*, 133 S. Ct. at 2328-29
21 (discussing holding of *Regan*). The Court further explained that the plaintiff organization
22 could "obtain [the more favorable tax treatment] for its non-lobbying activity by
23 returning to the dual structure it used in the past, with a § 501(c)(3) organization for non-
24 lobbying activities and a § 501(c)(4) organization for lobbying." *Regan*, 461 U.S. at 544.

25 The same result should obtain here. The State's decision not to subsidize
26 Plaintiffs' boycott by providing public funds to Plaintiffs "has not infringed any First
27 Amendment rights or regulated any First Amendment activity." *Id.* at 546. And to the
28 extent that Jordahl would like to engage in his boycott outside of his contract, he may do

1 so either in his personal capacity or by setting up a separate P.C. that would provide legal
2 services to non-governmental entities. *See also supra* at 12.

3 *Regan* is hardly an outlier. Cases where governments have constitutionally
4 declined to fund activities they could not prohibit outright are numerous—often with
5 Plaintiffs’ counsel filing amicus briefs in support of the government.¹⁸ In particular,
6 governments may condition public monies on acceptance of non-discrimination policies.
7 Thus, Congress could require a multi-state entity to refrain from discriminating against
8 disabled individuals and waive sovereign immunity regarding discrimination claims as a
9 condition of receiving funds. *See Barbour v. Wash. Metro. Area Transit Auth.*, 374 F.3d
10 1161, 1170 (D.C. Cir. 2004); *see also Grove City Coll. v. Bell*, 465 U.S. 555, 575 (1984)
11 (Congress could require universities to provide equal treatment to women as a condition
12 of federal funds). There is no reason why the State cannot constitutionally condition
13 receipt of public funds through state contracts on non-discrimination against Israel.

14 **F. Plaintiffs’ Case Law Is Inapposite**

15 Rather than addressing the case law directly on point discussed above, Plaintiffs’
16 motion resorts to scattershot citation of a litany of case law addressing a broad range of
17 inapposite First Amendment concepts. Plaintiffs’ reliance on that case law is unavailing.

18 **1. *Claiborne Hardware***

19 Plaintiffs’ heavy reliance on *NAACP v. Claiborne Hardware Co.*, 458 U.S. 886
20 (1982), is sorely misplaced. *Claiborne* is inapposite for four reasons.

23 ¹⁸ For example, while the State of Washington could not ban the study of theology, it
24 could constitutionally deny scholarships to students who were theology majors. *See*
25 *Locke v. Davey*, 540 U.S. 712, 720-21 (2004) (“The State has merely chosen not to fund a
26 distinct category of instruction.”). Similarly, organizations could lawfully exclude
27 individuals refusing to sign a statement of faith as members, but those groups “enjoy[ed]
28 no constitutional right to state subvention [i.e., subsidy] of its selectivity.” *Christian*
Legal Soc’y v. Martinez, 561 U.S. 661, 669 (2010). *See also National Endowment for the*
Arts v. Finley, 524 U.S. 569, 587-88 (1998) (“[T]he Government may allocate
competitive funding according to criteria that would be impermissible were direct
regulation of speech or a criminal penalty at stake”).

1 *First, Claiborne* addressed a *consumer* boycott by individuals, rather than a
2 *commercial* boycott by businesses. Consumers’ personal choices about the companies to
3 buy from implicate expression far more readily than business transactions. And the
4 governmental interest in regulating commerce is more pronounced with respect to
5 commercial purchasing decisions by businesses. Indeed, *Claiborne* “reaffirmed the
6 government’s ‘power to regulate [such] [*i.e.*, boycott] economic activity.’” *FTC v.*
7 *Superior Court Trial Lawyers Ass’n*, 493 U.S. 411, 426 (1990) (quoting *Claiborne*, 458
8 U.S. at 912-13) (first alteration in original); *see also Claiborne*, 458 U.S. at 912 (“This
9 Court has recognized the strong governmental interest in certain forms of economic
10 regulation, even though such regulation may have an incidental effect on rights of speech
11 and association”).

12 *Second, Claiborne’s* central holding invalidated Mississippi’s attempt to impose
13 liability on the NAACP purely for *speech*. The Court thus explained that Mississippi
14 could “not award compensation for the consequences of nonviolent, protected activity,”
15 and “[t]he use of speeches, marches, and threats of social ostracism cannot be the basis
16 for a damages award.” 458 U.S. at 918, 933. There “[t]he liability of the NAACP derived
17 solely from the liability of Charles Evers,” and the state pointed only to “Evers’ speeches,
18 ... as justification for the ... damages award.” *Id.* at 926-27, 929. In stark contrast, the
19 Act does not impose any liability on the basis of pure speech; only conduct.

20 *Third*, the boycott at issue in *Claiborne* “sought only the equal respect and equal
21 treatment to which they were constitutionally entitled.” *FTC*, 493 U.S. at 426. Indeed,
22 “[e]quality and freedom are preconditions of the free market, and not commodities to be
23 haggled over within it.” *Id.* BDS boycotts, however, do not seek to vindicate anyone’s
24 constitutional rights. Instead, they are both (1) directly contrary to federal law, *supra*
25 at 3-4,¹⁹ rather than complementing federal civil rights statutes, and (2) actually
26 *proliferate* national original discrimination themselves.

27 _____
28 ¹⁹ Plaintiffs also do not address the obvious consequences of accepting their arguments.
If Plaintiffs have a First Amendment right not to do business with Israel, why would they

1 *Fourth, Claiborne* was notably insufficient to provide First Amendment protection
2 for any of the boycotts in *FAIR, Longshoremen, FTC, or Briggs*—all of which were
3 decided after *Claiborne*. In the 35 years since *Claiborne* has been decided, courts simply
4 have not read *Claiborne* anywhere near as broadly as Plaintiffs.

5 **2. *Baird***

6 Plaintiffs’ reliance (at 14) on *Baird v. State Bar of Arizona*, 401 U.S. 1 (1971) for
7 the proposition that that Act unconstitutionally “inqui[re] into protected political beliefs
8 and associations,” is similarly misplaced. In *Baird*, the Supreme Court prohibited the
9 Arizona Bar from inquiring into whether a prospective member “had ever been a member
10 of the Communist party” or a similar organization. *Id.* at 5, 7-8.

11 Here, however, the Act and its implementing certification requirement do not
12 actually *inquire* into Plaintiffs’ actual beliefs and associations at all. Instead, the Act’s
13 certification requirement only asks whether Plaintiffs are engaged in (or will engage in)
14 certain *conduct*—not beliefs or associations. *See* Jordahl Decl. Ex. 1. Parties may
15 believe whatever they wish under the Act: they may (unlike Plaintiffs) even be virulent
16 Anti-Semites, Holocaust deniers, or Blood Libel believers and still obtain contracts with
17 the State and its subdivisions. They simply may not act in one particular fashion:
18 engaging in prohibited boycotts of Israel. Plaintiffs similarly may belong to any
19 organization they wish as long as they (but not necessarily the organization) are not
20 engaged in prohibited boycotts of Israel.

21 **3. *Pickering***

22 Plaintiffs rely heavily (at 9-12, 14-15) on several cases applying *Pickering v. Bd.*
23 *of Ed.*, 391 U.S. 563 (1968). That reliance is misplaced for three reasons.

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26 also not have a right to do business *with* countries like North Korea, Iran, and Sudan?
27 Certainly doing business with such countries would have far more obvious expressive
28 value than buying a Canon printer instead of an HP printer. If there is any way to accept
Plaintiffs’ arguments without upending U.S. sanctions law, Plaintiffs certainly do not
provide it.

1 *First*, the *Pickering* line of cases recognizes that governmental employees and
2 contractors have more limited First Amendment rights than members of the general
3 public. *See, e.g., City of San Diego v. Roe*, 543 U.S. 77, 80 (2004). Because the Act
4 would be constitutional even as a direct regulation of all residents in the State as
5 explained above, *Pickering* cannot save Plaintiffs’ claim.

6 *Second*, *Pickering* is only triggered by “spe[ech] on matters of public concern.”
7 *Id.* at 80-84. As explained above, no actual speech is prohibited or compelled. And any
8 conduct regulated is not inherently expressive so as to implicate the First Amendment.
9 Thus, the prerequisite for applying *Pickering* is not satisfied here.

10 *Third*, *Pickering* provides for a balancing test even where speech “on matters of
11 public concern” is at issue. *Id.* at 82-83. Because of the powerful government interests
12 supporting the Act, *supra* at 22-25, the *Pickering* balancing that here requires upholding
13 the Act.

14 **4. Alliance For An Open Society**

15 In *Open Society*, unlike here, the federal government “require[ed] [government
16 fund] recipients to profess a specific belief” and “adopt—as their own—the
17 Government’s view on an issue of public concern.” 133 S. Ct. at 2330. The Act,
18 however, does not require anyone to adopt a specific belief or constrain what views they
19 may express. It simply requires that recipients of taxpayer funds not engage in particular
20 conduct.

21 **G. Plaintiffs’ Overbreadth Challenge Fails**

22 Plaintiffs’ facial challenge relies on overbreadth doctrine, which is “strong
23 medicine,” applied “only as a last resort.” *Broadrick v. Oklahoma*, 413 U.S. 601, 613
24 (1973). To apply the doctrine, “a statute’s overbreadth [must] be substantial, not only in
25 an absolute sense, but also relative to the statute’s plainly legitimate sweep.” *United*
26 *States v. Williams*, 553 U.S. 285, 292 (2008).

27 To the extent that the Act applies to Plaintiffs at all, Plaintiffs are at the statute’s
28 periphery. The core of the Act is directed at typical BDS boycotts. Those boycotts

1 extend to all goods from Israeli companies simply because they are Israeli—and thus are
2 patent national origin discrimination that the State may constitutionally prohibit, *supra*
3 at 23-25. The Act thus has “plainly legitimate sweep.” Similarly, even assuming the Act
4 was unconstitutional with respect to Plaintiffs’ closely-held, professional corporation, it
5 has wide legitimate sweep as applied to large corporations and companies—which
6 Plaintiffs have not even challenged. *Cf. Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores, Inc.*, 134 S. Ct.
7 2751, 2775 (2014) (extending protections under RFRA to “for-profit closely held
8 corporation[s]”).

9 **III. PLAINTIFFS’ ALLEGED INJURIES ARE INSUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY**
10 **INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

11 “A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy never awarded as of right.”
12 *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 24. Injunctions are not available “to restrain an act the injurious
13 consequences of which are merely trifling.” *Weinberger v. Romero-Barcelo*, 456 U.S.
14 305, 311 (1982) (citation omitted). Here, Plaintiffs’ alleged harms are “merely trifling”
15 and insufficient to justify an injunction.

16 Jordahl P.C. has continued to perform under the contract with the Jail District and
17 Jordahl has admitted he expects to be paid for such work. Dep. 167:21-169:8. No
18 injunctive relief is necessary to allow Jordahl’s company to continue working and
19 ultimately be paid.

20 Jordahl’s declaration only identifies one company that his company would like to
21 boycott, HP. Jordahl Decl. ¶24. And Jordahl’s company only identified a single
22 *potential* purchase of HP products on the horizon, a computer. Dep. 48:1-11. But
23 Jordahl admits that he has not performed the basic research to determine if an HP would
24 be the best computer provider for his business. *Id.* The First Amendment does not
25 relieve Jordahl from performing basic consumer research; nor are Plaintiffs entitled to the
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1 extraordinary remedy of an injunction when it could easily be the case that Jordahl P.C.
2 would select a Dell, Lenovo or Acer computer after performing that research.²⁰

3 Because Plaintiffs' motion and supporting declaration fails to set forth injuries
4 rising above the "merely trifling" level, no preliminary injunction is appropriate here.

5 Moreover, although Plaintiffs were fully aware of their First Amendment claim by
6 October 14, 2016, Jordahl Decl. Ex. 2, they delayed filing suit until nearly 14 months
7 later. That delay further warrants denial of injunctive relief. *See Oakland Tribune, Inc.*
8 *v. Chronicle Publ'g Co.*, 762 F.2d 1374, 1377 (9th Cir. 1985) ("Plaintiff's long delay
9 before seeking a preliminary injunction implies a lack of urgency and irreparable harm.").

10 **IV. ANY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF SHOULD BE LIMITED TO PLAINTIFFS**

11 Even if any injunctive relief were appropriate, the statewide injunction sought by
12 Plaintiffs is dramatically overbroad. *E. & J. Gallo Winery v. Gallo Cattle Co.*, 967 F.2d
13 1280, 1297 (9th Cir. 1992) ("An overbroad injunction is an abuse of discretion."). An
14 injunction limited to Plaintiffs pending resolution of this action would provide him
15 complete relief. Moreover, in the absence of class certification, a preliminary injunction
16 may only properly address the harm to the named plaintiff. *Takiguchi v. MRI Int'l, Inc.*,
17 611 F. App'x 919, 920 (9th Cir. 2015). No broader relief is needed or warranted.

18 That is particularly true as the balance of harms and public interest do not favor
19 Plaintiffs' request for a statewide injunction. Here Plaintiffs' alleged harms are both
20 minor and contrived. *See supra* Section III. And Congress and the State Legislature
21 have already balanced the public interest, and determined that BDS boycotts are contrary
22 to that interest. *United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Coop.*, 532 U.S. 483, 497

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25 _____
26 ²⁰ Jordahl's deposition also discussed other possible harms that were similarly trifling.
27 For example, Jordahl admitted that while he would boycott Caterpillar, Inc., his company
28 is not in the market for combines or similar products. Dep. 18:5-6; 50:3-4. Jordahl
similarly said that he personally boycotts wine made in occupied territories, but admitted
that his company has never purchased *any* wine from anywhere ever. Dep. 138:11-13;
Ensign Decl. Ex. B (State's notice of errata).

1 (2001) (“[A] court sitting in equity cannot ‘ignore the judgment of Congress, deliberately
2 expressed in legislation.’” (citation omitted)).

3 Moreover, if this Court concludes that any part of the Act unconstitutional, then it
4 should provide the State a subsequent opportunity to brief severability before issuing any
5 broad injunctive relief or final judgment. The Act contains an express severability
6 provision that requires the Court to save as much of the statute as possible. *See* A.R.S.
7 35-393.03; *see also Brockett v. Spokane Arcades, Inc.*, 472 U.S. 491, 506 (1985).
8 (severability is a question of state law).

9 This Court accordingly should not issue any statewide injunction where a tailored
10 injunction limited to him will provide complete relief to Plaintiffs. *Califano*, 442 U.S. at
11 702 (Injunctive relief “should be no more burdensome to the defendant than necessary”).

12 **V. THE CLAIMS AGAINST THE ATTORNEY GENERAL MUST BE**
13 **DISMISSED**

14 Plaintiffs’ claims against Defendant Brnovich also fail for multiple reasons. *First*,
15 the Attorney General enjoys state sovereign immunity. Nor can Plaintiffs avail
16 themselves of the exception of *Ex parte Young*, which only applies where officials are
17 alleged to have acted in violation of federal law. *See, e.g., Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp.*
18 *v. Halderman*, 465 U.S. 89, 102-06 (1984). But the Attorney General is not alleged to
19 have taken *any* action here, let alone one in violation of federal law. *See* Complaint ¶ 8.

20 *Second*, and for similar reasons, Plaintiffs lack standing to assert a claim against
21 the Attorney General, which would also be unripe. Absent any actual conduct by the
22 Attorney General, there is no subject matter jurisdiction for a claim asserted against him.

23 *Third*, even if jurisdiction were present, the absence of any actual action by the
24 Attorney General vis-à-vis Plaintiffs prevents any finding of liability against him.²¹

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27 ²¹ The State is concurrently moving to intervene in this action to defend the
28 constitutionality of the Act. This brief is filed on behalf of both Defendant Brnovich and
Proposed Intervenor-Defendant the State of Arizona.

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CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs’ request for a preliminary injunction should be denied and Plaintiffs’ complaint dismissed.²²

Respectfully submitted this 18th day of January, 2018.

MARK BRNOVICH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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Arizona*

²² LRCiv 7.2(e) provides 17 pages each for a motion to dismiss and response to a motion for a preliminary injunction. This combined brief is filed with the 34 combined pages allowed for such briefs.

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LOCAL RULE 12.1 CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Local Rule 12.1, I certify that before filing the instant motion attorneys for the State conferred with Plaintiffs’ counsel by telephone and informed them of the State’s intention to file this motion and the bases for it. Plaintiffs’ counsel indicated that Plaintiffs would not be amending their Complaint to attempt to cure the deficiencies identified by the State.

s/ Drew C. Ensign
Attorney for Intervenor-Defendant State of Arizona

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 18th day of January, 2018, I caused the foregoing document to be electronically transmitted to the Clerk’s Office using the CM/ECF System for Filing and transmittal of a Notice of Electronic Filing to the following CM/ECF registrants:

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APPENDIX A

STATES THAT HAVE ADOPTED PROHIBITIONS
ON FORMS OF BOYCOTTS AGAINST ISRAEL

Alabama

- SB 81, passed and signed into law in 2016
- <https://legiscan.com/AL/text/SB81/2016>

Arizona

- HB 2617, passed and signed into law in 2016
- <https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/52leg/2r/bills/hb2617p.pdf>

Arkansas

- SB 513 passed and signed into law in 2017
- <https://legiscan.com/AR/text/SB513/id/1551482>

California

- AB 2844, passed and signed into law in 2016
- https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160AB2844

Colorado

- HB 16-1284 passed and signed into law in 2016
- http://www.leg.state.co.us/clics/clics2016a/csl.nsf/fsbillcont3/FFEE6B72C4A699C87257F240063F4A6?open&file=1284_rer.pdf

Florida

- SB 86 passed and signed into law in 2016
- <https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2016/0086>

Georgia

- SB 327 passed and signed into law in 2016
- <http://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/en-US/Display/20152016/SB/327>

Illinois

- SB 1761 passed and signed into law in 2015
- <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/fulltext.asp?DocName=&SessionId=88&GA=99&DocTypeId=SB&DocNum=1761&GAID=13&LegID=&SpecSess=&Session=>

Indiana

- HB 1378 passed and signed into law in 2016
- <https://iga.in.gov/legislative/2016/bills/house/1378#document-916c8474>

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Iowa

- HF 2331 passed and signed into law in 2016
- <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=86&ba=HF%202331>

Kansas

- HB 2409 passed and signed into law in 2017
- http://www.kslegislature.org/li/b2017_18/measures/hb2409/

Maryland

- Governor Hogan signed an executive order in 2017
- https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/MDGOV/2017/10/23/file_attachments/900819/Executive%2BOrder%2B01.01.2017.25.pdf

Michigan

- HB 5821 and HB 5822 were passed and signed into law in 2017
- <https://trackbill.com/bill/mi-hb5821-state-financing-and-management-purchasing-prohibition-of-contracting-with-certain-discriminatory-businesses-that-boycott-certain-entities-provide-for-amends-sec-261-of-1984-pa-431-mcl-18-1261/1308784/>
- <https://trackbill.com/bill/mi-hb5822-state-financing-and-management-purchasing-prohibition-of-contracting-with-certain-discriminatory-businesses-provide-for-amends-1984-pa-431-mcl-18-1101-18-1594-by-adding-sec-241c-tie-bar-with-hb-582116/1308785/>

Minnesota

- HF 400 passed and signed into law in 2017
- <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?f=HF0400&y=2017&ssn=0&b=house>

Nevada

- SB 26 passed and signed into law in 2017
- <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/79th2017/Reports/history.cfm?BillName=SB26>

New Jersey

- A 925 passed and signed into law in 2016
- http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/2016/Bills/A1000/925_I1.PDF

New York

- Governor Cuomo signed an executive order in 2016
- <https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/no-157-directing-state-agencies-and-authorities-divest-public-funds-supporting-bds-campaign>

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North Carolina

- HB 161 passed and signed into law in 2017
- <https://ncleg.net/Sessions/2017/Bills/House/HTML/H161v0.html>

Ohio

- HB 476 passed and signed into law in 2016
- <https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/legislation/legislation-documents?id=GA131-HB-476>

Pennsylvania

- HB 2107 passed and signed into law in 2016
- <http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billInfo/BillInfo.cfm?syear=2015&sind=0&body=H&type=B&bn=2107>

Rhode Island

- H 7736 passed and signed into law in 2016
- <http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/billtext16/housetext16/h7736.pdf>

South Carolina

- H 3583 passed and signed into law in 2015
- http://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess121_2015-2016/prever/3583_20150319.htm

Texas

- HB 89 passed and signed into law in 2017
- <http://www.legis.state.tx.us/tlodocs/85R/billtext/html/HB00089I.htm>

Wisconsin

- Governor Walker signed an executive order in 2017
- https://walker.wi.gov/sites/default/files/executive-orders/EO%20%23261_0.pdf

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APPENDIX B

PROPOSED FEDERAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITING BDS BOYCOTTS

SENATE

- **Israel Anti-Boycott Act:**
S.720 – (51 cosponsors)
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/720>

HOUSE

- **Israel Anti-Boycott Act:**
HR 1697 – (269 cosponsors)
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/1697/all-actions>