

1 **ORAL ARGUMENT SCHEDULED FOR MAY 14, 2026**2 **Nos. 25-5241, 25-5265, 25-5277, 25-5310**3 **In The United States Court of Appeals**  
4 **for the District of Columbia Circuit**  
5  
67 \_\_\_\_\_  
8 PERKINS COIE LLP,

9 Plaintiff-Appellee,

10 v.

11 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, *et al.*,12 Defendants-Appellants  
13 \_\_\_\_\_14 *On Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia*15 \_\_\_\_\_  
16 **NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS' CONSENTED AMICUS CURIAE**  
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1 including lawyers and law school professors who practice and teach in the field of  
2 immigration and nationality law. AILA seeks to advance the administration of law  
3 pertaining to immigration, nationality, and naturalization; to cultivate the  
4 jurisprudence of the immigration laws; and to facilitate the administration of  
5 justice. AILA has participated as amicus curiae in numerous cases before the  
6 Courts of Appeals and the Supreme Court. AILA's members practice regularly  
7 before the Department of Homeland Security, the immigration courts, the Board of  
8 Immigration Appeals, and the federal courts. To support those efforts, both AILA  
9 and its members frequently co-counsel with law firms providing representation pro  
10 bono.

11 **4. California Center for Movement Legal Services** (Movement Legal)  
12 provides legal services in the pursuit of improving the lives of California's  
13 traditionally underserved residents, carrying out legal work that fosters community  
14 led policy creation, implementation and enforcement of policy won through  
15 community organizing.

16 **5. OneJustice** is a legal nonprofit organization in California working to  
17 strengthen the legal services sector's expertise and capacity to advance justice and  
18 equity. We believe equal access to justice is a basic human right. OneJustice equips  
19 the legal services sector with the skills and tools needed to maximize its impact  
20 and champions a robust and reliable flow of resources to expand access to legal  
21 services for low-income Californians. OneJustice works with legal services  
22 organizations to establish and improve their pro bono programs, and identifies  
23 strategies to better engage with pro bono volunteers. OneJustice also collaborates  
24 with law firms, corporate legal departments, and law schools to develop pro bono  
25 best practices and to coordinate their work with legal services organizations.

26 **6. California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation** For 40 years, CRLA  
27 Foundation has provided free legal services and policy advocacy to California's  
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1 rural poor, including immigrant families, farmworkers, and other low-wage  
2 workers. CRLA Foundation mainly represents clients in immigration and  
3 employment matters, including health and safety, and other areas such as housing  
4 and education. CRLA Foundation has relied on the legal pro bono community to  
5 represent California's rural poor in court in complex matters.

6 7. **Legal Aid of Marin** is a California non-profit organization. Our mission  
7 is to create an equitable Marin by empowering the community through legal  
8 representation, advocacy, and education. We envision an inclusive Marin with  
9 equal justice and opportunity for all. Legal Aid of Marin is the pre-eminent free  
10 civil legal services provider in Marin County. Through litigation and policy  
11 advocacy, we demand justice and create equity on behalf of communities that  
12 society has intentionally divested from opportunity, generational wealth, and  
13 institutional power.

14 8. **Counsel for Justice** (CFJ) is a nonprofit legal services organization based  
15 in Los Angeles County that provides free civil legal assistance to underserved  
16 communities through a volunteer-driven model. CFJ serves thousands of people  
17 each year in core areas including domestic violence, housing, immigration, and  
18 veterans' legal needs. CFJ relies on pro bono attorneys to deliver a substantial  
19 portion of its services to low-income individuals who would otherwise lack access  
20 to legal assistance.

21 9. **Social Justice Legal Foundation** is a nonprofit litigation group based in  
22 Los Angeles. We develop civil rights and social impact cases and train the next  
23 generation of public interest lawyers to litigate those cases from investigation to  
24 trial. As a small organization taking on big cases, we rely on pro bono counsel  
25 from private firms to co-counsel our cases and provide trial-level expertise in cases  
26 against government and corporate actors.

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1           10. **National Center for LGBTQ Rights** (NCLR) is a national non-profit  
2 legal organization dedicated to protecting and advancing the civil rights of lesbian,  
3 gay, bisexual, and transgender people and their families through litigation, public  
4 policy advocacy, and public education. Since its founding in 1977, NCLR has  
5 played a leading role in securing fair and equal treatment for LGBTQ people and  
6 their families in cases across the country involving constitutional and civil rights,  
7 including with respect to employment, education, healthcare, public  
8 accommodations, family law, and immigration and asylum.

9           11. **Texas Civil Rights Project** (TCRP) is a nonpartisan, nonprofit legal  
10 organization dedicated to protecting and advancing the civil rights of Texans  
11 through litigation and policy advocacy. It focuses on three main areas of work:  
12 safeguarding the freedom to vote and strengthening representative democracy;  
13 advancing humane, safe immigration systems alongside migrants and border  
14 communities; and reducing the harms caused by over-criminalization and the  
15 carceral system. In order to accomplish this work, TCRP frequently relies on pro  
16 bono support from private law firms.

17           12. **East Bay Community Law Center** (EBCLC) is one of the largest  
18 providers of free legal services in the San Francisco Bay Area, serving 4,000  
19 clients annually. We increase economic mobility for families by utilizing a three-  
20 pronged approach: (1) holistic legal services, (2) community-centered policy  
21 advocacy, and robust clinical education to over 100 law students a year.

22           13. **Public Law Center** is a nonprofit organization which empowers low-  
23 income and vulnerable communities in Orange County, CA, through our free legal  
24 services, including representation, strategic litigation, and advocacy, to challenge  
25 injustices impacting these communities.

26           14. **Climate Rights International**, a non-profit organization based in  
27 California, conducts on-the-ground investigations into the human rights  
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1 consequences of climate change. We compile these findings into reports, press  
2 releases, briefing papers, letters, commentary, and analysis. We work in  
3 partnership with local communities, environmentalists, lawyers, journalists,  
4 climate activists, climate scientists, and others. We advocate for the rights to  
5 freedom of expression, association, and assembly, and the right to information for  
6 activists and frontline communities.

7       15. **Public Justice Center** is a nonprofit organization which has represented  
8 low-income Marylanders for over forty years, litigating and advocating in housing,  
9 education, health care access, workers' rights, and other matters involving basic  
10 human needs. The PJC does not have the resources to conduct major litigation  
11 without pro bono co-counsel from private law firms.

12       16. **Legal Aid DC** is the District's oldest and largest civil nonprofit legal  
13 services organization, providing free legal advice and representation to low-income  
14 D.C. residents for housing, family, domestic violence, immigration, public  
15 benefits, record sealing, and consumer issues. Law firms that provide pro bono  
16 representation significantly help Legal Aid achieve its mission of making justice  
17 real.

18       17. **National Employment Law Project** (NELP) is a non-profit legal  
19 organization with over 55 years of experience advocating for the employment and  
20 labor rights of low-wage and unemployed workers. NELP advocates for strong  
21 labor standards and strict enforcement of labor standards, as well as participates as  
22 amicus in many cases addressing the rights of workers under federal and state labor  
23 and employment laws.

24       18. **National Police Accountability Project** (NPAP) is a nonprofit  
25 organization founded to address misconduct by law enforcement officers through  
26 coordinating and assisting civil rights lawyers. NPAP has approximately 550  
27 attorney members practicing in every region of the United States, including  
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1 members who regularly co-counsel cases with private law firms. The Executive  
2 Orders have had a direct and chilling impact on NPAP's ability to bring cases with  
3 private law firm assistance.

4 NPAP is often represented by private law firm attorneys when it serves as  
5 *amicus curiae* and regularly collaborates and co-counsels with firms on long-term  
6 litigation matters. However, there has been a noticeable shift in firms' interest in  
7 representing NPAP as a client or joining NPAP's cases as co-counsel. For  
8 example, in November 2024, as soon as Trump won reelection, a top firm that was  
9 helping NPAP develop a lawsuit against a city's police force stopped attending  
10 planning calls. Later, the firm struck a deal with the Trump administration. The  
11 firm informed NPAP that it would reconsider the case in the future, but to date, it  
12 has not sought to continue the partnership. NPAP relies on law firm partnerships to  
13 litigate complex cases seeking injunctive relief and systemic changes to policing  
14 policy. Without the assistance of private law firms, NPAP's capacity to file these  
15 cases is limited.

16 19. **Centro Legal de la Raza**, founded in 1969, is a nonprofit legal services  
17 agency in Oakland, California protecting and advancing the rights of low-income  
18 and immigrant communities through legal representation, education, and advocacy.  
19 By combining quality legal services with know-your-rights education and youth  
20 development, Centro Legal ensures access to justice for thousands of individuals  
21 throughout Northern and Central California. Centro Legal relies on law firms to  
22 provide pro bono legal representation and co-counsel in individual and impact  
23 litigation to advance the rights of our clients and communities.

24 20. **Legal Aid at Work** (LAAW) is a California-based nonprofit that  
25 supports low-income workers by helping to ensure fair treatment in the workplace.  
26 For more than a century, LAAW has worked to expand access to justice for  
27 workers, families, and communities across the state by providing free legal  
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1 services, pursuing precedent-setting litigation, and advocating for policy changes  
2 that address systemic barriers to equity.

3 LAAW regularly partners with pro bono counsel. These collaborations are  
4 essential both to staffing workers' rights clinics and helplines—through which  
5 thousands of workers receive free legal advice each year—and to advancing  
6 complex litigation that strengthens workplace protections.

7 21. **Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada**, founded in 1958, is a nonprofit  
8 legal aid provider committed to the preservation of access to justice and the  
9 provision of quality legal counsel, advice, and representation for individuals who  
10 are unable to protect their rights because they cannot afford an attorney. Legal Aid  
11 Center represents children in foster care, the elderly in danger of exploitation,  
12 families in crisis, including children and families seeking immigration relief. Our  
13 organization relies on pro bono firms and attorneys to join us in representing the  
14 hundreds of thousands of Nevadans who cannot afford an attorney.

15 22. **Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund** (DREDF), based in  
16 Berkeley, California, is a nonprofit national law and policy center dedicated to  
17 defending and advancing the civil rights of people with disabilities. Founded in  
18 1979, DREDF is a cross-disability, disability-led organization that pursues its  
19 mission through education, advocacy, and law reform efforts. DREDF regularly  
20 partners with private pro-bono counsel to meet the legal needs of disabled people  
21 across a broad range of civil rights matters.

22 23. **Justice in Aging**'s mission is to protect and advance the rights of low-  
23 income older adults. Through advocacy, litigation, and the education and  
24 counseling of legal aid attorneys and other local advocates, we seek to ensure the  
25 health and economic security of older adults with limited income and resources.  
26 Our work strives to ensure access to the courts for low-income people who are  
27 reliant on Medicaid, Medicare, Social Security and SSI so that they may receive  
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1 essential benefits and live with dignity and independence. As a nonprofit public  
2 interest organization, our partnerships with pro bono counsel are critical to our  
3 advocacy model and our ability to bring class action lawsuits on behalf of low-  
4 income clients. As such, we have an interest in the outcome of this case.

5 24. **California ChangeLawyers** is a 36 year old nonprofit organization  
6 whose mission is to build a better justice system for all Californians. We envision a  
7 fully-inclusive democracy led by vigilant changemakers who safeguard the  
8 humanity of all. We are able to conduct major aspects of our work only with the  
9 support of pro bono legal services from private law firms.

10 25. **Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc.** (CLINIC) protects the  
11 rights and promotes the dignity of immigrants through a network of over 400  
12 Catholic and community-based legal immigration programs across 49 states and  
13 the District of Columbia. CLINIC provides legal training, technical assistance, and  
14 advocacy in support of its network of approximately 3,000 legal professionals who  
15 collectively provide immigration services to nearly 500,000 immigrants each year.  
16 CLINIC frequently relies on pro bono support from private law firms to assist with  
17 impact litigation and amicus brief preparation.

18 26. **Social Justice Collaborative** is a nonprofit legal services organization  
19 that represents immigrants and advances access to justice through direct  
20 representation, impact advocacy, and movement-aligned legal support. We rely on  
21 the availability of independent counsel and a legal profession free to represent  
22 clients and causes adverse to the government without fear of retaliation. The  
23 Executive Orders at issue threaten that independence and, in turn, impair the ability  
24 of nonprofit organizations like ours to secure representation and vindicate the  
25 rights of the communities we serve

26 27. **Impact Fund** is a non-profit legal organization that litigates class  
27 actions and provides strategic, training, and financial support for social justice  
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1 impact litigation across the country. Impact Fund has co-counseled with law firms  
2 in major civil rights class actions, and has also experienced a substantial increase  
3 in requests for assistance from non-profit legal organizations litigating impact  
4 cases as a result of the Executive Orders' chilling effect on large law firms'  
5 willingness to partner as pro bono counsel.

6 28. **Law Foundation of Silicon Valley** is a nonprofit legal services  
7 organization that advances the rights of under-represented individuals and families  
8 through legal services, strategic advocacy, and educational outreach. Serving  
9 predominantly low-income communities in the greater Silicon Valley region, the  
10 Law Foundation focuses on housing stability, children and youth rights, including  
11 education and immigration, and access to health care and public benefits. Its  
12 approach combines direct services with systems change advocacy, including  
13 impact and class action litigation, to address both immediate client needs and  
14 broader structural inequities, serving more than 15,000 individuals and families  
15 each year. The Law Foundation regularly partners with private law firms to expand  
16 its impact through pro bono representation in complex litigation and systemic  
17 advocacy.

18 29. **Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto** (CLSEPA) is a nonprofit  
19 organization that offers legal services that improve the lives of low-income  
20 families throughout the San Francisco Bay Area region. CLSEPA is committed to  
21 pursuing multiple, innovative strategies, including community education,  
22 individual legal advice and representation, legal assistance to community groups,  
23 policy advocacy, and impact litigation. We provide free housing, immigration,  
24 workers' rights, reentry legal services and consumer protection resources, and  
25 we partner with pro bono law firms to maximize our impact.

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1           30. **The National Lawyers Guild** (NLG) was founded in 1937 as an  
2 association of progressive lawyers and jurists who believed that they had a major  
3 role to play in the reconstruction of legal values to emphasize human rights over  
4 property interests. The Guild is the oldest and most extensive network of public  
5 interest and human rights activists working within the legal system. It is painfully  
6 familiar with the devastating impact an out-of-control executive branch can have as  
7 it was placed on the attorney general's list of subversive organizations in the 1950's  
8 because its members represented Communists and it refused to demand of its  
9 members whether they were affiliated with the Communist Party. Its projects and  
10 committees regularly litigate against government repression.

11           31. **Equal Rights Advocates** (ERA) is a national civil rights advocacy  
12 organization dedicated to protecting and expanding economic and educational  
13 access and opportunities for people of all marginalized gender identities. Since its  
14 founding in 1974, ERA has led efforts to combat sex discrimination and advance  
15 gender equality by litigating high-impact cases, engaging in policy reform and  
16 legislative advocacy campaigns, conducting community education and outreach,  
17 and providing free legal assistance to individuals experiencing unfair treatment at  
18 work and in school. ERA has filed hundreds of suits and appeared as amicus curiae  
19 in numerous cases to defend and enforce gender equity and other civil rights in  
20 state and federal courts, including before the United States Supreme Court. ERA  
21 frequently co-counsels with, and depends upon, private firm partnership and pro  
22 bono support to represent clients, assist members of the public with legal inquiries,  
23 and effectuate its overall mission as a nonprofit legal organization.

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### **B. Rulings Under Review**

References to the rulings at issue appear in Appellants' certificate of same.

### **C. Related Cases**

None of the cases in this consolidated appeal have previously been before this Court. Related Cases in this appeal are set out in the Court's Order dated February 6, 2026.

### **CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

Amici curiae filing herewith are non-stock, nonprofit organizations. They have no parent corporations. No Amicus issues stock.

### **STATEMENT REGARDING AUTHORSHIP, SUPPORT**

No counsel for a party has authored this brief in whole or in part, and no person or entity, other than Amici nonprofit organizations or their counsel, has made a monetary contribution to the preparation or submission of this brief.

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1 **Miscellaneous**

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1 **I. STATEMENT OF INTEREST OF AMICI**

2 Amici submit this consented Amicus Curiae Brief pursuant to Local  
3 Rule 29, urging affirmance of the District Court judgments on appeal here.  
4 Amici signatory hereto are listed, with a brief description, in the *Parties and*  
5 *Amici* statement above.

6 Amici are nonprofit public interest organizations that serve and  
7 advocate for their clients on a wide array of issues, or that assist other  
8 organizations in doing so. As diverse as they are, Amici have three things in  
9 common that constitute their interest in this matter:

10 First, Amici provide services and/or advocate for policies to which the  
11 current Administration is opposed, including for example, advocating for  
12 workers' and immigrants' rights, environmental justice, reproductive rights,  
13 voting rights, LGBTQ+ equality and DEI (diversity, equity and inclusion)  
14 programs and initiatives.

15 Second, Amici advance their missions, in part, either by pursuing  
16 legal action, often with the assistance of outside counsel on a pro bono basis,  
17 or by supporting other organizations in such litigation, or by advocating for  
18 social justice policies advanced by such litigation. For many Amici, pro  
19 bono support from law firms is the only way they can afford to undertake  
20 any litigation at all.

21 Third, Amici have experienced, and/or are aware of and gravely  
22 concerned about the profound chilling effect that the Executive Orders  
23 ("EOs") at issue in these lawsuits have inflicted on law firms' willingness to  
24 represent them or allied organizations in litigation challenging the  
25 Administration's policies and practices, or in supporting legal positions that  
26 are not aligned with the Administration's priorities.

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1 **II. INTRODUCTION**

2 Amici submit this brief to emphasize that, although they are not  
3 named parties to these cases, they have a vital interest at stake in this lawsuit  
4 – the right to freely secure legal representation in litigation and other legal  
5 matters adverse to the current Administration and its priorities. That interest  
6 is distinct from but intertwined with the corollary interest of Appellee law  
7 firms -- to vindicate their right to file that very type of litigation for parties  
8 such as Amici.

9 Specifically, Amici submit this brief to make two points that  
10 supplement and support Appellees' positions in these appeals.

11 First, the Executive Orders ("EOs") have inflicted collateral damage  
12 on nonprofit organizations like Amici far beyond the damage inflicted on the  
13 specific law firms to which the EOs were directed. Specifically, the EOs --  
14 and the Administration's threats of more to come -- have had a profound  
15 chilling effect on law firms' willingness to represent nonprofit organizations  
16 in litigation adverse to the Administration's policies.

17 Appellants' claim that these EOs "do not impose any cognizable  
18 burden on third parties' right to counsel." AOB at 4. That is true only to the  
19 extent that the district courts enjoined Appellants from implementing the  
20 EOs against the four Appellee law firms. *It will remain true only if those*  
21 *rulings are affirmed.*

22 But the clients and potential clients of law firms that capitulated, and  
23 of countless other law firms fearful of an EO being directed at them, are  
24 suffering cognizable harm *right now* -- unless and until this Court decisively  
25 affirms the rulings on appeal here.

26 Second, Amici emphasize that the collateral damage noted above  
27 violates fundamental rights of Amici that are intertwined with Appellees'  
28 rights at stake in these lawsuits. The rulings in all four cases on appeal

1 affirm that Appellees’ constitutional right to *file litigation* adverse to the  
2 Administration is inextricably intertwined with Amici’s distinct antecedent  
3 constitutional right to *retain attorneys* to file just such litigation on their  
4 behalf. Indeed, these twin rights are so intertwined that the district courts’  
5 rulings at issue here often assert them as one.

6 For example, the District Court in *Jenner & Block v. U.S. Dep’t of*  
7 *Just.* (“*Jenner*”), 784 F.Supp.3d 76 (D.D.C. 2025) held: “[T]he First, Fifth  
8 and Sixth Amendments speak in unison here, all eyeing skeptically the  
9 administration’s attempt to stifle any voice *Jenner and its clients* might wish  
10 to raise before the courts in protest.” *Id.* at 98, emphasis added (internal  
11 quotes omitted). Likewise, “If Section 5 [of the EO against Jenner] plays out  
12 as intended, it would stymie Jenner’s ability to represent its clients, and  
13 *alongside it, Jenner’s clients’ rights to choose their lawyers.*” *Id.* at 113  
14 (emphasis added).

15 The infringement on the constitutional rights of clients is similarly  
16 highlighted in *Perkins Coie LLP v. U.S. Dep’t of Just.* (“*Perkins*”) (“EO  
17 14230 Violates the Fifth and Sixth Amendment Rights to Counsel of  
18 *Plaintiff’s Clients*,” 784 F.Supp.3d 76, 84 (D.D.C. 2025), emphasis added),  
19 and in *Susman Godfrey LLP v. Executive Office of the President* (“*Susman*”)  
20 (“the Order [at issue] violates the Fifth Amendment *right to counsel.*” 789  
21 F.Supp.3d 15, 54 (D.D.C. 2025), emphasis added).

22 In short, Amici urge this Court to affirm all four rulings and thereby  
23 affirm the unfettered right of attorneys to represent nonprofit organizations  
24 like Amici in litigation without fear of reprisal from the Administration, and  
25 the corollary unfettered right of such organizations to petition the  
26 government by retaining law firms such as Appellees. Each of these  
27 interlinked rights are essential to the rule of law. Together, they are  
28 necessary to ensure a robust defense against the Administration’s attempt to

1 thwart the “right to petition as one of the most precious rights of the  
2 liberties safeguarded by the Bill of Rights.” *WilmerHale Pickering Hale &*  
3 *Dorr LLP v. Executive Office of the President, et al* (“*WilmerHale*”), 784  
4 F.Supp.3d 127, 156 (D.D.C. 2025), quoting *BE&K Constr. Co. v. NLRB*,  
5 536 U.S. 516, 524-25 (2002).

6 **III. THE EXECUTIVE ORDERS HAVE CHILLED LAW FIRMS’**  
7 **WILLINGNESS TO REPRESENT NONPROFITS IN**  
8 **MATTERS ADVERSE TO THE ADMINISTRATION.**

9 It has long been settled that “constitutional violations may arise from  
10 the deterrent or ‘chilling’ effect of governmental regulations that fall short of  
11 a direct prohibition against the exercise of First Amendment rights.” *Laird v.*  
12 *Tatum*, 408 U.S. 1, 11 (1972) (citing *Baird v. State of Arizona*, 401 U.S. 1  
13 (1971); *Keyishian v. Board of Regents*, 385 U.S. 589 (1967); *Lamont v.*  
14 *Postmaster General*, 381 U.S. 381 (1965); *Baggett v. Bullitt*, 377 U.S. 360  
15 (1964)).

16 The EOs at issue here have inflicted precisely that chilling effect --  
17 and constitutional violation -- by causing many law firms to pull back from  
18 filing litigation adverse to the Administration’s policies and agenda. This is  
19 collateral damage extending far beyond the damage inflicted against the five  
20 law firms to whom the EOs were directed.<sup>1</sup>

21 \_\_\_\_\_  
22 <sup>1</sup> In its brief, the government trivializes the substantial chilling effect the  
23 EOs have inflicted on individuals’ and organizations’ right to counsel,  
24 stating only that “plaintiffs cannot allege that their ‘clients are unable to  
25 obtain alternative qualified counsel’” (AOB, p. 59). The Fifth Amendment’s  
26 guarantee of right to counsel cannot be so limited to simply requiring that  
27 individuals and organizations must be able to obtain *any* alternative qualified  
28 counsel at all. Rather, the Fifth Amendment is violated by “government  
intrusion into [citizens’] right to select and to be represented by *counsel of*  
*their choice*. *Perkins Coie*, 783 F.Supp.3d at 171 (emphasis added), quoting  
*Muniz v. Meese*, 115 F.R.D. 63, 66 n.11 (D.D.C. 1987). As Amici show,  
there is no doubt that the EOs have substantially chilled law firms’

1           Fortunately, four of those firms secured summary judgments in  
2 lawsuits challenging the EOS against them, which judgments are the subject  
3 of these consolidated appeals. But one firm, Paul Weiss LLP, capitulated to  
4 the Administration and agreed to terms that dramatically limits its ability to  
5 act as a member of “an independent bar willing to tackle unpopular cases,  
6 however daunting,” in exchange for the EO against it being rescinded.  
7 *WilmerHale*, 784 F.Supp.3d at 135.

8           The chilling effect of the EOs on other law firms’ commitment to  
9 membership in an “independent bar” (*id.*) was demonstrated when at least  
10 eight other firms promptly and preemptively agreed to similar terms as Paul  
11 Weiss LLP, even though EOs had not even been issued against them. AOB,  
12 fn,1, p.2. Those firms surrendered their prospective “clients’ rights to choose  
13 their lawyers.” *Jenner*, 784 F.Supp.3d at 112.

14           The EOs have inflicted collateral damage far beyond that inflicted on  
15 clients and prospective clients of the eight law firms which surrendered their  
16 independence. The chilling effect inflicted by the EOs on law firms’  
17 willingness to represent nonprofit organizations like Amici in matters  
18 adverse to the Administration and its agenda is confirmed by widespread  
19 journalistic reporting on the EOs.

20           As recently as March 11, 2026, the Wall Street Journal reported that  
21 “these [EO] sanctions have cast a chill over the [legal] industry. Many of the  
22 same firms that took on leading roles opposing the Trump administration in  
23 the president’s first term have shied away from similar work in his second.”<sup>2</sup>

24  
25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 willingness to represent nonprofit organizations in matters adverse to the  
27 administration, and thereby have chilled Amicis’ right to *counsel of their*  
28 *choice*.

<sup>2</sup> Josh Dawsey, C.Ryan Barber, Sadie Gorman, *Trump Ordered Justice Department Reversal on Law Firm Sanctions*, Wall Street Journal (March 11, 2026), <https://www.wsj.com/politics/policy/trump-ordered-justice->

1 An example of this chill is provided by Amicus National Police  
2 Accountability Project, which states:

3 [T]here has been a noticeable shift in firms' interest in representing  
4 NPAP as a client or joining NPAP's cases as co-counsel. For  
5 example, in November 2024, as soon as Trump won reelection, a top  
6 firm that was helping NPAP develop a lawsuit against a city's police  
7 force stopped attending planning calls. Later, the firm struck a deal  
8 with the Trump administration. The firm informed NPAP that it  
9 would reconsider the case in the future, but to date, it has not sought  
10 to continue the partnership. NPAP relies on law firm partnerships to  
11 litigate complex cases seeking injunctive relief and systemic changes  
12 to policing policy. Without the assistance of private law firms,  
13 NPAP's capacity to file these cases is limited.

14 National Police Accountability Project statement, *Parties and Amici*, No. 17,  
15 *supra*, vii.

16 According to a July 25, 2025 Reuters article, "How Trump's  
17 Crackdown On Law Firms Is Undermining Legal defenses For The  
18 Vulnerable," reported that "[f]ourteen civil rights groups said the law firms  
19 they count on to pursue legal challenges are hesitating to engage with them,  
20 keeping their representation secret or turning them down altogether in the  
21 wake of Trump's pressure."<sup>3</sup>

22  
23 department-reversal-on-law-firm-sanctions-  
24 f137f164?mod=Searchresults&pos=1&page=1

25  
26 <sup>3</sup> Mike Spector, Brad Heath, et al, *How Trump's Crackdown On Law Firms*  
27 *Is Undermining Legal Defenses For The vulnerable*, Reuters (July 31, 2025),  
28 <https://www.reuters.com/investigations/trumps-war-big-law-leads-firms-retreat-pro-bono-work-underdogs-2025-07-31/>

1 A May 24, 2025, New York Times article, “Some Giant Law Firms  
2 Shy Away From Pro Bono Immigration Cases,” reported that “even firms  
3 that have not been targeted directly by Mr. Trump are declining to  
4 participate in legal work that challenges his agenda.” The article quoted the  
5 Executive Director of a nonprofit representing immigrants stating that “It  
6 has gotten much harder to get law firms to take a case on pro bono.”<sup>4</sup>

7 A March 25, 2025, Washington Post article, “Law Firms Refuse to  
8 Represent Trump Opponents in the Wake of His Attacks,” reported that  
9 “some nonprofits say that major law firms that in Trump’s first term would  
10 have been quick to assist them with pro bono work now say that they can’t  
11 risk the cost if Trump goes after them as a result. Many of those same  
12 groups are worried that the administration will soon go after their nonprofit  
13 tax status -- and that they won’t be able to find high-powered lawyers to  
14 contest it.”<sup>5</sup>

15 The same March 25 Washington Post article further reported that “a  
16 former official in the Biden administration who has been pulled into Trump-  
17 era litigation had lined up a pro bono lawyer from a major law firm that, the  
18 day after an executive order against the heavyweight law firm Perkins Coie,  
19 said that it had discovered a conflict of interest and dropped the person as a  
20 client. ... Five other firms said they had conflicts, the former official said.”  
21 *Id.*

22  
23  
24 <sup>4</sup> Matthew Goldstein and Jessica Silver-Greenberg, *Some Giant Law Firms*  
25 *Shy Away From Pro Bono Immigration Cases*, N.Y. Times (May 24, 2025)  
26 <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/05/06/business/trump-law-firms-pro-bono-immigration.html>.

27 <sup>5</sup> Michael Birnbaum, *Law firms refuse to represent Trump opponents in the*  
28 *wake of his attacks*, Washington Post (March 25, 2025)  
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2025/03/25/trump-law-firms/>.

1 An April 10, 2025, Law360 article, “Big Law Shying Away From  
2 Some Pro Bono Work ‘Out Of Fear,” reported that “nonprofit leaders whose  
3 organizations have long worked with [Big Law firms], tell Law360 Pulse  
4 they have seen attorneys shy away from certain legal work that may be  
5 looked on unfavorably by the administration.”<sup>6</sup>

6 An April 13, 2025, National Public Radio (NPR) article, “Trump  
7 Attacks On Law Firms Begin To Chill Pro Bono Work On Causes He  
8 Doesn’t Like,” reported on numerous nonprofit organization’s difficulty in  
9 retaining outside counsel, including: “an attorney at another civil rights’  
10 organization said that law firms they have teamed up with in the past have  
11 recently declined to work with them.”<sup>7</sup>

12 An August 6, 2025, ProPublica article, “Trump’s War On Big Law  
13 Means It’s Harder to Challenge the Administration,” reported that “Some of  
14 the country’s largest law firms have declined to represent clients challenging  
15 the Trump administration, more than a dozen attorneys and nonprofit leaders  
16 told ProPublica, while others have sought to avoid any clients that Trump  
17 might perceive as his enemies.”<sup>8</sup>

18 A November 5, 2025, article in Bloomberg Law, “Big Law Is  
19 Standing Down When It Comes to Standing Up to Trump,” reported that:  
20 “Large law firms represented plaintiffs in 15% of cases challenging Trump  
21

22 <sup>6</sup> Alison Knezevich, *Big Law Shying Away From Some Pro Bono Work ‘Out  
23 Of Fear,’* Law360 (April 10, 2025),  
<https://www.law360.com/pulse/articles/2323753>.

24 <sup>7</sup> Ryan Lucas, *Trump attacks on law firms begin to chill pro bone work on  
25 causes he doesn’t like,* NPR (April 13, 2025),  
<https://www.npr.org/2025/04/13/g-s1-59497/trump-law-firms-pro-bono>.

26 <sup>8</sup> Molly Redden, *Trump’s War on Big Law Means It’s Harder to Challenge  
27 the Administration,* ProPublica (Aug. 6, 2025),  
28 <https://www.propublica.org/article/trump-law-firms-accountability-environment-police-lgbtq>.

1 executive orders between January and mid-September of this year, according  
2 to The Washington Post. In contrast, during the comparable period in  
3 Trump’s first term, big firms represented plaintiffs in roughly 75% of such  
4 cases.” The author attributed the difference to the “*in terrorem*” effect of the  
5 EOs, noting that “small and midsize firms have stepped up to the plate . . .  
6 [b]ut these actors, which don’t have the same resources as big Law, are  
7 struggling to keep up. Their lawyers are working nights and weekends on  
8 lawsuits arising out of Trump administration policies -- and they turn away  
9 many cases because of an inability to staff them.”<sup>9</sup>

10 An example of this collateral damage inflicted by the EOs is provided  
11 by Amicus Impact fund, which states:

12 Impact Fund has co-counseled with law firms in major civil rights  
13 class actions, and has also experienced a substantial increase in  
14 requests for assistance from non-profit legal organizations litigating  
15 impact cases as a result of the Executive Orders' chilling effect on  
16 large law firms' willingness to partner as pro bono counsel.

16 Impact Fund Statement, *Parties and Amici*, No. 27, *supra*, x.

17  
18 But the chilling effect on Amici’s right to retain counsel is most  
19 strikingly demonstrated by the fact that numerous nonprofit organizations  
20 contacted by undersigned counsel were unwilling to sign on to this amicus  
21 brief for fear of retaliation from the current Administration, and for fear that  
22 speaking out could make it even harder to retain outside counsel.

23 This is not a surprise. Indeed, the March 25, 2025, Washington Post  
24 article cited *supra* aptly noted that the “person [whose pro bono lawyer  
25 dropped him because of a “conflict of interest”] and others spoke on the  
26

27 <sup>9</sup> David Lat, *Big Law Is Standing Down When It Comes to Standing Up to*  
28 *Trump*, Bloomberg Law (Nov. 5, 2025), <https://news.bloomberglaw.com/us-law-week/big-law-is-standing-down-when-it-comes-to-standing-up-to-trump>

1 condition of anonymity to avoid further difficulties obtaining a lawyer.”

2 *None* of the nonprofit leaders quoted in the article were willing to be  
3 identified by name.

4 Thus, the EOs at issue here, and the Administration’s threats of more  
5 to come, chill not only the specific right of amici to retain counsel, they also  
6 chill Amici’s core First Amendment rights to actively participate in a  
7 democratic society. As the court noted in *Jenner*: “The chill [from the EO  
8 against Jenner & Block] does not end with the legal profession. .... What the  
9 President does to the bar he can equally do to other pillars of our  
10 constitutional order -- the press, non-governmental organizations, and more.  
11 Retaliatory action against one profession thus ‘tells the others that they  
12 engage in protected activity at their peril.’” *Jenner*, 784 F.Supp.3d 76, 115  
13 (D.D.C. 2025) (quoting *Heffernan v. City of Paterson*, 578 U.S. 266, 273  
14 (2016)).

15 The refusal of some nonprofit organizations to sign onto this brief  
16 despite general agreement with Amici’s position, and the refusal of some  
17 nonprofit leaders to be quoted in the press, demonstrate that the collateral  
18 damage of these EOs extends beyond nonprofit organizations’ difficulty in  
19 finding pro bono representation from law firms. The damage goes deeper,  
20 chilling even the nonprofits’ freedom to freely and openly engage in civic  
21 debate -- extending even to chilling nonprofits’ freedom to inform the Court  
22 of this alarming fact.

23 **IV. THE DISTRICT COURTS’ RULINGS THAT THE**  
24 **EXECUTIVE ORDERS VIOLATE APPELLEES’ *CLIENTS*’**  
25 **CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PETITION THE**  
26 **GOVERNMENT MUST BE AFFIRMED.**

27 Amici and other nonprofit organizations are not named parties in these  
28 cases. But the judgments appealed here all acknowledge that the Appellee

1 law firms' First, Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights to *file* litigation are  
2 inextricably intertwined with the antecedent distinct right of organizations  
3 like Amici to *retain* those law firms to do so -- including to file litigation  
4 adverse to the Administration and its policies.

5 Without the right of Amici to retain counsel, a victory simply for  
6 attorneys to file litigation -- without clients -- would be a hollow victory.  
7 Indeed, the chilling effect on law firms' willingness to represent nonprofit  
8 organizations in litigation adverse to the current Administration's policies is  
9 precisely what violates Amici's constitutional rights. *See Laird*, 408 U.S. at  
10 11.

11 In *Perkins*, the Court correctly ruled that "EO 14230 violates the Fifth  
12 and Sixth Amendment Rights to Counsel of *Plaintiff's Clients*." *Perkins*, 783  
13 F.Supp.3d at 168 (emphasis added).<sup>10</sup> Supported by ample precedent, the  
14 Court's ruling confirms the fundamental point Amici make here -- that  
15 litigation brought by attorneys is brought on behalf their clients "who also  
16 have a fundamental First Amendment right in speaking and associating with  
17 counsel." *Id.* at 165. The Court cited numerous, long-standing precedents  
18 confirming this essential principle, including, for example, "*United Mine*  
19 *Workers of Am. v. Ill. State Bar Ass'n*, 389 U.S. 217, 221-22 (1967) ("[T]he  
20 freedom of speech, assembly, and petition guaranteed by the First and  
21 Fourteenth Amendments gives petitioner the right to hire attorneys on a  
22 salary basis to assist its members in the assertion of their legal rights."); *Bhd.*

23 \_\_\_\_\_  
24 <sup>10</sup> The Court in *Perkins* did not make a similar ruling regarding the First  
25 Amendment rights of its clients, because "plaintiff advances the First  
26 Amendment retaliation claims only as to itself and not on behalf of any of  
27 Plaintiff's clients." 783 F.Supp.3d at 159. The court did, however, rule that  
28 "EO 14230's Section 3 violates the First Amendment Associational Right of  
*Plaintiff and Plaintiff's Clients* by Compelled Disclosure." *Id.* at 165,  
(emphasis added.) This Section required Government contractors to disclose  
any business they do with Perkins Coie. *Id.*

1 of *R.R. Trainmen v. Virginia*, 377 U.S. 1, 7 (1964) (“A State could not . . .  
2 infringe in any way the right of individuals and the public to be fairly  
3 represented in lawsuits.”).” *Id.*

4 *Perkins* also relied on well-settled authority to hold that the right to  
5 petition the government by retaining counsel is not only guaranteed by the  
6 First Amendment, but also “this liberty interest in petitioning the  
7 government is so fundamental, therefore, that it is protected under the due  
8 process clauses of both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. *Id.* at 172  
9 (citing *Trentadue v. Integrity Comm.*, 501 F.3d 1215, 136-37 (10th Cir.  
10 2007)).

11 Likewise, the Opinion in *Susman* case relied on settled authority in  
12 explicitly holding that “the [Executive] Order violates the Fifth Amendment  
13 *right to counsel.*” *Susman*, 789 F.Supp.3d at 50 (emphasis added).

14 The Court noted that:

15 The Fifth Amendment protects the ‘right to the aid of counsel  
16 when desired and provided by the party asserting the right.’  
17 *Powell v. Alabama*, 287 U.S. 45, 68 ... (1932). It guarantees  
18 due process by safeguarding the rights of individuals or entities  
19 to obtain legal representation. *See U.S. Dep’t Lab. v. Triplett*,  
20 494 U.S. 715, 720-21 ... (1990); *see also Am. Airways*  
21 *Charters, Inc. v. Regan*, ... D.C. Cir. 1984) (“[A]n individual or  
22 entity may in fact be denied the most fundamental elements of  
23 justice without prompt access to counsel.”): *Muniz v. Meese*,  
115 F.R.D. 63, 66 (D.D.C. 1987) (“[A] violation of civil  
liberties ... is implied by a government intrusion into their right  
to select and to be represented by counsel of their choice.”)

24 ... [T]he Order directly interferes with *Susman*’s clients  
25 by impermissibly restricting the firm’s attorneys from entering  
26 federal courthouses or interacting with government officials.  
27 The Order cuts *Susman* off at the knees and effectively *denies*  
28 *the firm’s clients its counsel*. Because ‘government attempt[s]  
to deny counsel to a civil litigant are invalid, *Am. Airways*  
*Charters*, 746 F.2d at 873 (collecting cases), the Order violates

1 the Fifth Amendment right to counsel. Susman is therefore  
2 entitled to summary judgment.

3 *Id.* at 53 (emphasis added).

4 Again, the Opinion in *WilmerHale* case is consistent. In that case, the  
5 Court correctly held that “the [First Amendment’s] Petition Clause protects  
6 the right of individuals to appeal to courts and other forums established by  
7 the government for resolution of legal disputes,” 784 F.Supp.3d 127, 155-56  
8 (quoting *Borough of Duryea v. Guarnieri*, 564 U.S. 379, 387 (2011)  
9 (internal quotes omitted)). Likewise, the Court quoted the Supreme Court:  
10 “We have recognized the right to petition as one of the most precious rights  
11 of the liberties safeguarded by the Bill of Rights.” *Id.* at 156 (quoting *BE&K*  
12 *Constr. Co. v NLRB*, 536 U.S. 513, 524-25 (2002) (internal quotes omitted)).

13 Finally, the Opinion in *Jenner* cited settled authority confirming that  
14 the “[t]he right to sue and defend in the courts” is “the right conservative of  
15 all other rights, and lies at the foundation of orderly government.” *Id.* at 98  
16 (quoting *Chambers v. Baltimore & O.R. Co.*, 207 U.S. 142, 148 (1907))  
17 (internal quotes omitted) (emphasis added). The Court went on to note that  
18 the EO challenged in the *Jenner* case “implicates also the Fifth and Sixth  
19 Amendment guarantees of the “right to choose counsel without interference  
20 by officialdom.” *Id.* (citing *Am. Airways Charters, Inc. v. Regan*, 746 F.2d  
21 865, 872 (D.C. Cir. 1984); and *United States v. Gonzalez-Lopez*, 548 U.S.  
22 140, 144-46 (2006)).

23 Thus, all four rulings on appeal correctly confirm that the right of  
24 Appellee law firms to advocate for clients of their choice is inextricably  
25 intertwined with the right of individuals and organizations like Amici to  
26 retain law firms as their counsel -- without fear of retaliation from the  
27 Administration. This Court must rule that, just as the EOs at issue here  
28 violate the constitutional rights of Appellees, so do they also violate the

1 constitutional rights of Amici and similarly situated organizations to retain  
2 counsel. These holdings must be affirmed.

3 **V. THE EXECUTIVE ORDERS ARE PART OF AN**  
4 **UNPRECEDENTED ATTACK ON THE LEGAL**  
5 **INSTITUTIONS OF THIS COUNTRY ON WHICH AMICI**  
6 **CRITICALLY RELY.**

7 The threats and political pressure the Trump administration has  
8 imposed on the Appellee law firms are part of an unprecedented attack on  
9 the legal institutions in this country. The constitutional rights to retain a  
10 lawyer to petition the government for redress of grievances, indisputably a  
11 foundational component of our democracy, rest on a three-legged stool. It  
12 requires, first, an independent judiciary; second, a robust legal profession  
13 free to represent those seeking redress of grievances in courts of law; and  
14 third, unfettered access to legal representation, the courts and due process of  
15 law. *See Legal Services Corp. v. Velazquez*, 531 U.S. 533, 545 (2001) (“An  
16 informed, independent judiciary presumes an informed, independent bar.”);  
17 *Bhd. of R.R. Trainmen v. Virginia*, 377 U.S. 1, 7 (1964) (“A State could not .  
18 . . . infringe in any way the right of individuals and the public to be fairly  
19 represented in lawsuits.”).

20 If one of these three supports fail, they all fail, and these constitutional  
21 rights cease to have any meaningful application. The three legs supporting  
22 these constitutional rights broadly protect the rule of law and lie at the core  
23 of any functioning democracy. Conversely, they are very often the first  
24 casualty of anti-democratic and authoritarian regimes.

25 It is no surprise that in the first few months of the current  
26 administration, attacks were mounted on all three. Administration officials  
27 called for judges who rule against the government to be impeached, and  
28 have repeatedly refused to implement their orders; they have -- with the EOs

1 at issue here<sup>11</sup> -- unlawfully sought to punish lawyers who represent clients  
2 with interests adverse to the administration's policies, and in so doing, to  
3 limit the right to counsel; and they have denied due process of law to  
4 immigrants lawfully present in the United States. In response to these  
5 attacks, the President of the American Bar Association issued this warning  
6 in March 2025:

7 [These] government actions evidence a clear and disconcerting  
8 pattern. If a court issues a decision this administration does not agree  
9 with, the judge is targeted. If a lawyer represents parties in a dispute  
10 with the administration, or if a lawyer represents parties the  
11 administration does not like, lawyers are targeted. ... These actions  
12 highlight escalating governmental efforts to interfere with fair and  
impartial courts, the right to counsel and due process, and the  
freedoms of speech and association in our country.<sup>12</sup>

13 If unchecked, the Executive Orders would prevent Amici, who  
14 critically rely on the right to pro bono counsel, from being able to fulfill their  
15 mission to protect and advance the interests of their clients and to exercise  
16 their fundamental constitutional rights.

## 17 VI. CONCLUSION

18 In sum, the EOs -- as intended by the Administration -- pose an  
19 existential threat to "[t]he cornerstone of the American system of justice  
20 [which] is an independent judiciary and an independent bar willing to tackle  
21 unpopular cases, however daunting." *WilmerHale*, 784 F.Supp.3d at 135.

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23 <sup>11</sup> *Zaid v. Executive Office of the President*, \_\_ F.Supp.3d \_\_ 2025 WL  
24 3724884 (D.D.C. Sept. 23, 2025) on appeal to this Court (No. 25-5241) is  
25 another example.

26 <sup>12</sup> William R. Bay, *The ABA Rejects Efforts to Undermine the Courts and the*  
27 *Legal Profession*, ABA Website (March 3, 2025),  
28 <https://www.americanbar.org/news/abanews/aba-news-archives/2025/03/aba-rejects-efforts-to-undermine-courts-and-legal-profession/>

1 The harm from that threat, if realized, cannot be separated from the harm  
2 that would be inflicted on organizations like Amici in their “right to petition  
3 as one of the most precious rights of the liberties safeguarded by the Bill of  
4 Rights.” *Id.* at 156.

5 Amici respectfully and urgently ask this Court to decisively affirm the  
6 judgments entered below -- including those rulings that Appellees’ clients’  
7 rights were violated -- which prevent the direct and collateral damage that  
8 would otherwise be caused by the EOs.

9 Respectfully submitted,

10 Dated: April 2, 2026

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### **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

This brief complies with the word limit prescribed by Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure 29(a)(5) because it contains 4,454 words, excluding parts exempted by Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32(a)(2) and Circuit Rule 32(e)(3).

This brief also complies with the typeface and type-style requirements of Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32(a)(5)–(6) because it was prepared using Word for Microsoft 365 in Times New Roman 14-point font.

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on April 2, 2026, a true and correct copy of this Consented Amicus Curiae Brief was filed via the Court’s CM/ECF System. Participants in the case who are registered CM/ECF users will be served by the Court’s CM/ECF system.

Dated: April 2, 2026

/s/ Gregory K. McGillivary  
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