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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
7 AT SEATTLE

8 KIRTI TIWARI, *et al.*,

9 Plaintiffs,

10 v.

11 JAMES MATTIS, Secretary, U.S.
12 Department of Defense, in his official
13 capacity,

14 Defendant.

C17-242 TSZ

ORDER

15 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Plaintiffs' motion for preliminary
16 injunction, docket no. 78 (the "Motion"). The Motion presents the following question:
17 Should the Department of Defense ("Defendant") be required to treat non-U.S. citizens
18 recruited through the Military Accessions Vital to National Interest ("MAVNI") program
19 the same way it treats all other U.S. citizen soldiers when issuing interim security
20 clearances? For the reasons stated on the record during oral argument on March 21,
21 2018, *see* docket no. 114, the Court answered this question in the affirmative and
22 GRANTED the Motion. This Order further explains those reasons.
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1 **Background**

2 **A. The MAVNI program recruits highly trained individuals pursuing**
3 **professional careers to serve the military in specialized roles.**

4 The Plaintiffs in this lawsuit are skilled professionals who abandoned educational
5 and professional aspirations as civilians to enlist in the U.S. Army through the MAVNI
6 program. Authorized in 2008, the MAVNI program expanded military recruiting to non-
7 U.S. citizens who: (1) are fully licensed health care professionals in critically short
8 specialties; or (2) speak one of 44 strategic languages. *See* December 2014 Enlisted
9 MAVNI Information Paper, docket no. 63–2, at 1. “The language portion of MAVNI
10 recruits highly qualified Soldiers to provide broadened language and cultural diversity to
11 the force.” *Id.* Through the MAVNI program, the Army recruited Plaintiffs from their
12 citizen careers to serve in these specialized roles.

13 The military achieved its objective of recruiting a diverse group of skilled
14 professionals with sought-after specialties. Plaintiff Amandeep Singh, for example, is a
15 native of India who came to the United States to attend a university. Declaration of
16 Amandeep Singh, docket no. 112–1 (“Singh Declaration”), at ¶ 2. He graduated from
17 Texas Tech University with a degree in electrical/electronic engineering and, prior to
18 enlisting in the Army, worked as an engineer in the wireless and radio frequency fields
19 for such companies as Blackberry, Ltd., Microsoft Corporation, and Honeywell
20 International, Inc. *Id.* at ¶ 3. With nearly a decade of professional experience, Mr. Singh
21 enlisted in the U.S. Army Reserve on July 23, 2015, through the MAVNI program. *Id.* at
22 ¶ 4.
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1 Plaintiff Qi “Eva” Xiong is another highly qualified MAVNI recruit. Ms. Xiong is
2 a native of China who received a Doctor of Dental Surgery from the University of
3 Colorado. Declaration of Qi “Eva” Xiong, docket no. 105–2 (“Xiong Declaration”), at
4 ¶ 2. Since becoming a licensed board certified dentist, she has worked as a dentist in
5 both Illinois and Missouri. *Id.* Ms. Xiong enlisted in the U.S. Army Reserve on
6 November 10, 2015, to serve as a dentist through the MAVNI program. *Id.* at ¶¶ 3–4.
7 Despite enlisting as a dentist, Xiong has not been allowed to practice dentistry with the
8 Army because she has not received a security clearance. *Id.*

9 Valdeta Mehanja is a native of Kosovo who lived in extreme poverty before
10 fleeing to Germany as a child. Declaration of Valdeta Mehanja, docket no. 73–1
11 (“Mehanja Declaration”), at ¶ 3. After finishing high school, Mehanja worked for several
12 contractors in the IT function, obtained various IT certifications, and became experienced
13 with “ground-to-air and aircraft-to-aircraft communications” Mehanja Declaration
14 at ¶¶ 4–5. Using the money she had saved, she paid her way through Embry Riddle
15 University where she earned a degree in Aeronautical Science. *Id.* at ¶ 6. She received a
16 series of ratings and licenses while at Embry Riddle and began working as a flight
17 instructor during her third year. *Id.* at ¶¶ 7–8. Among other honors and accolades,
18 Mehanja was selected by Embry Riddle “to serve as Pilot-in-Command of the school’s
19 entry in the Women’s Air Race Classic, a four-day transcontinental flight competition.”
20 *Id.* at ¶ 8. She has logged approximately 2,000 hours of flight time. *Id.*

21 Mehanja enlisted in the Army through the MAVNI program on February 27, 2015.
22 During Basic Combat Training, she graduated with the highest female Army Physical
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1 Test score in her platoon. *Id.* at ¶ 11. She finished Advanced Individual Training as a
2 UH-60 Blackhawk repairer with a 97% GPA and honors from the Aviation Logistics
3 School. *Id.* Her Battalion Commander stated that “[s]he is without a doubt one of the
4 most competent, caring, and professional leaders I have worked with in 22 years of
5 service.” *Id.* at ¶ 17.

6 Despite her qualifications, she too was told that she was not eligible to obtain a
7 security clearance and proceed with the necessary training and education to become a
8 Warrant Officer—the position she had hoped to attain when she enlisted. *Id.* at ¶¶ 18, 29.
9 Her goal is to become a Blackhawk Helicopter pilot. *Id.* at ¶ 12. Prior to initiating this
10 lawsuit and filing the Motion, Mehanja was unable to fly for the Army because she had
11 been denied a security clearance. *Id.* at ¶ 29; *see also* Declaration of Neil T. O’Donnell,
12 docket no. 90-3 (“O’Donnell Declaration”), at ¶ 8 (as of February 2, 2018, “Valdeta
13 Mehanja has not received either a final or an interim security clearance.”).

14 Like Mr. Singh, Ms. Xiong, and Ms. Mehanja, the other Plaintiffs in this lawsuit
15 enlisted in the Army, became naturalized citizens, and serve the United States by using
16 their specialized skills. Like all other soldiers serving in the Army, the MAVNI soldiers
17 must oftentimes complete additional specialized schooling—such as officer command
18 school or Warrant Officer school—before Defendant promotes them to their desired
19 roles. *See, e.g.,* Singh Declaration, at ¶¶ 6–7; Xiong Declaration, at ¶ 6; Mehanja
20 Declaration, at ¶ 29.

21 To participate in these programs, MAVNI soldiers must obtain a security
22 clearance or “interim security clearance.” *See, e.g., id.* Sometimes Defendant enforces
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1 this requirement before allowing the soldiers to enroll. Other times, MAVNI soldiers
2 have been permitted to attend OCS, complete all necessary coursework, but have then
3 been designated “security holdovers” pending a security clearance determination. *See*,
4 *e.g.*, Declaration of Yang Zhidong, docket no.105–6 (“Zhidong Declaration”),¹ at ¶¶ 5–6.
5 Even though these soldiers have completed OCS, they have been relegated to various
6 administrative roles pending their security clearance determinations. For example,
7 Mr. Zhidong—who holds a Master’s Degree in International Economics from Johns
8 Hopkins—is an administrative assistant to an infantry battalion chaplain, where he
9 performs routine tasks such as planning events, logistics, and travel. *Id.* at ¶ 6.

10 Regardless of when Defendant requires a MAVNI soldier to obtain an interim
11 security clearance, the record shows that these interim security clearances are necessary
12 for MAVNI soldiers to progress in rank and serve in the specialized roles the Army
13 recruited them for.

14 **B. Plaintiffs challenge their inability to receive interim security clearances**
15 **on the same terms, conditions, and criteria as all other U.S. citizen**
16 **soldiers.**

17 Since the program’s inception, Defendant has subjected soldiers enlisted through
18 the MAVNI program to various counter intelligence policies designed to detect and
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20 ¹ Mr. Zhidong is a native of China. Zhidong Declaration, at ¶ 2. Upon graduating college with a degree
21 in Political Science, Mr. Zhidong worked as a research assistant before starting graduate school at the
22 Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. *Id.* In May 2017, Mr. Zhidong completed his
23 Master’s Degree in International Economics and Western Hemisphere Studies. *Id.* Mr. Zhidong joined
the Army in April 2015. Three years have passed and Defendant has continued to deny Mr. Zhidong a
security clearance. *Id.* at ¶¶ 3–8.

1 assess potential threats to national security.² These policies have delayed or outright
2 prevented MAVNI soldiers from obtaining security clearances which, in turn, has
3 precluded these soldiers from advancing their military careers and serving in their areas
4 of expertise.

5 Plaintiffs contest the constitutionality of these counter intelligence policies, which
6 Defendant does not impose on other soldiers who did not enlist through the MAVNI
7 program. Plaintiffs’ Third Amended Complaint, docket no. 63 (the “Complaint”),
8 specifically challenges these policies and asserts a single claim for declaratory and
9 injunctive relief “prohibiting Defendant from engaging in actions that discriminate
10 against naturalized U.S citizen MAVNI soldiers in violation of Plaintiffs’ . . . equal
11 protection rights as guaranteed by the Due Process clause of the Fifth Amendment of the
12 U.S. Constitution.” *Id.* at ¶¶ 289–90.

13 Plaintiffs’ Motion requests a preliminary injunction prohibiting Defendant “from
14 enforcing a blanket rule precluding naturalized U.S. citizens in the Military Accessions
15 Vital to National Interest (MAVNI) program from obtaining interim security
16 clearances.” Motion at 1. Defendant originated the policy at issue in a September 30,
17 2016, memorandum entitled Military Accessions Vital to the National Interest Pilot

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19 ² The Court recognizes the importance of obtaining a security clearance and the need to process these
20 requests with care. The Court also recognizes that the military should be afforded considerable deference
21 with regard to matters of security clearance determinations. *See Dep’t of Navy v. Egan*, 484 U.S. 518,
22 528 (1988). However, Plaintiffs make a strong showing that MAVNI soldiers are treated differently and
23 Defendant has not applied the same policies to non-MAVNI soldiers. The Court is satisfied that the
injunctive relief Plaintiffs request, if properly tailored, will cure this unequal treatment without intruding
on Defendant’s ability to make security clearance determinations using legitimate criteria equally applied
to all soldiers.

1 Program Extension.” Sept. 30, 2016, Memorandum from Peter Levine, docket no. 63–3
2 (the “Sept. 30, 2016, Memo”). The Sept. 30, 2016, Memo precluded MAVNI recruits
3 from being considered for interim security clearances until he or she had completed a first
4 enlistment—a limitation Defendant does not impose on other soldiers. *Id.* at 7 (“Security
5 Clearance Eligibility Requirements”); Motion at 4.³

6 **C. Defendant’s repeated attempts to revoke the challenged policy.**

7 The thrust of Defendant’s opposition to the Motion is that the challenged policy
8 has since been revoked and, accordingly, Plaintiffs cannot satisfy the factors necessary
9 for a preliminary injunction. *See, e.g.*, Defendant’s Opposition to Plaintiffs’ Motion for
10 Preliminary Injunction, docket no. 79, at 5–9. Similar to the approach it took in opposing
11 Plaintiffs’ first request for emergency relief, Defendant states that it withdrew this
12 challenged policy on June 21, 2017, by issuing a memorandum declaring that MAVNI
13 soldiers “may be considered for a security clearance under the same terms, conditions,

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18 ³ This is Plaintiffs’ second request for emergency relief from the Sept. 30, 2016, Memo. On April 5,
19 2017, Plaintiffs filed an initial Motion for Preliminary Injunction, docket no. 7, asking the Court to
20 “prohibit[] Defendant from enforcing any guidance memoranda or other rules prohibiting U.S. Citizen
21 MAVNI soldiers as a class from applying for or receiving a security clearance in their initial term of
22 enlistment.” On June 26, 2017, Plaintiffs voluntarily withdrew their first motion for preliminary
23 injunction, docket no. 8, because Plaintiffs had understood that Defendant had “partially withdrawn the
policies and practices challenged in this litigation and the remaining issues in this case will therefore
require further and different briefing.” Docket no. 48. On August 14, 2017, Plaintiffs filed their
Complaint, docket no. 63, adding additional plaintiffs who were still allegedly subject to Defendant’s
discriminatory prohibition on applying for a security clearance. Plaintiffs argue that Defendant’s
discriminatory conduct continues in practice.

1 and criteria as any other U.S. citizen.” *See* Declaration of Christopher P. Arendt, docket
2 no. 50, ¶ 4, Exhibit 1 (June 21, 2017, Memorandum from A.M. Kurta (“Kurta Memo”)).⁴

3 Defendant further argues that it has circulated subsequent guidance clarifying any
4 remaining confusion as to whether MAVNI soldiers are eligible for interim security
5 clearances. *See, e.g.*, Defendant’s Supplemental Brief in Opposition to Plaintiffs’ Motion
6 for Preliminary Injunction, docket no. 103, at 1–2, 4–5.⁵ Defendant therefore argues that
7 a preliminary injunction enjoining the challenged policy is unnecessary because the
8 policy no longer exists, either on its face or as applied.⁶

10 ⁴ The Kurta Memo is also attached as Exhibit 5 to the Third Amended Complaint, docket no. 63–5. The
11 Kurta Memo does not distinguish between interim security clearances and other security clearances.

12 ⁵ At oral argument, Defendant presented the Court with additional guidance dated March 18, 2018—three
13 days before the hearing on March 21, 2018. That guidance provides in relevant part:

13 3.B.1. (U) ALL ARMY COMMANDERS WILL ENSURE THAT THEIR SECURITY
14 MANAGERS UNDERSTAND THAT ALL SOLDIERS WHO ENLISTED UNDER
15 THE MAVNI PILOT PROGRAM AND BECAME NATURALIZED UNITED STATES
16 CITIZENS BASED ON THEIR HONORABLE MILITARY SERVICE WILL BE
17 CONSIDERED FOR SECURITY CLEARANCE ELIGIBILITY UNDER THE SAME
18 TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND CRITERIA AS ANY OTHER UNITED STATES
19 CITIZEN.

16 3.B.2. (U) COMMANDERS WILL CONSIDER REQUESTS FOR INTERIM
17 SECURITY CLEARANCE ELIGIBILITY FOR SOLDIERS WHO ENLISTED UNDER
18 THE MAVNI PILOT PROGRAM AND WHO ARE UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN
19 THE SAME MANNER AS THEY WOULD FOR ANY OTHER SOLDIER WHO IS A
20 UNITED STATES CITIZEN.

18 *See* docket no. 118.

19 ⁶ On December 19, 2017, the Court denied Defendant’s motion to dismiss which argued, among other
20 things, that Plaintiffs’ equal protection claim is moot. *See* docket no. 82. Defendant took a nearly
21 identical position to the one it takes here; namely, that Defendant’s attempts to revoke the challenged
22 policy rendered any decision from this Court unnecessary. This Court concluded that Defendant’s
23 voluntary cessation of the challenged policy alone was not enough to moot Plaintiffs’ claim: “The mere
fact that [Defendant] has continued to revise the MAVNI program since this lawsuit was filed is
insufficient to show that the challenged conduct (improper enforcement of the questioned policies) could
not reasonably be expected to recur. In addition, acting on the alleged unlawful MAVNI policies
challenged in this lawsuit is not the same as voluntarily withdrawing those policies.” *Id.* at 10–11.

1 In support of its position, Defendant also points to various instances in which
2 MAVNI soldiers have already received interim security clearances. *See, e.g.*, January 22,
3 2018, Memorandum from Michael F. Randazzo, docket no. 90–6; Declaration of Mary
4 Dandridge, docket no. 104 (“Dandridge Declaration”) at ¶ 2; February 9, 2018,
5 Memorandum from Mary Dandridge, docket no. 104; *see also* O’Donnell Declaration, at
6 ¶ 6. Defendant argues that these soldiers would not have received interim security
7 clearances if the challenged policy was still in place.⁷

8 **D. Plaintiffs provide evidence that Defendant is still applying the**
9 **challenged policy in practice which has caused setbacks to their**
10 **careers.**

11 Notwithstanding Defendant’s argument that the challenged policy is no longer in
12 place, other MAVNI soldiers have still not received interim clearances and have
13 submitted evidence that they have recently been subjected to stricter screening standards
14 than other, non-MAVNI soldiers. *See* Xiong Declaration, at ¶ 7 (suggesting Defendant is
15 requiring a second CI interview); Singh Declaration, at ¶¶ 9–10 (stating that he was
16 denied an interim security clearance on March 5, 2018, as “I am still not eligible for an
17 interim clearance because I am a MAVNI.”).

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20 ⁷ Plaintiffs filed the Motion in November 2017 alleging two plaintiffs, Keigni di Satchou and Valdeta
21 Mehanja had been denied security clearances. Satchou, a native of Cameroon enlisted in the Army under
22 the MAVNI program in January 2014 and has been a citizen since August 2014. Di Satchou Declaration,
23 docket no. 80–2 at ¶¶ 2–3. His interim clearance was not approved until January 22, 2018. O’Donnell
Declaration, at ¶ 6. Similarly, Mehanja was unable to obtain an interim secret clearance until February 9,
2018. Dandridge Declaration, at ¶ 2. These facts strongly suggest the clearances were granted in response
to the Motion and corresponding allegations in the Complaint.

1 Regardless of whether their interim security clearance requests were ultimately
2 granted, the delays experienced by the MAVNI soldiers in securing their clearance
3 determinations have caused significant setbacks to their careers. *See* Xiong Declaration,
4 at ¶ 9 (“I enlisted in the Army through the MAVNI program going on two and a half
5 years ago. [Defendant’s] failure to issue me a clearance is preventing me from providing
6 the professional dental services the Army recruited me to provide in the first place;
7 wasting my time, skills and talents; [and] derailing my military career”); Declaration
8 of “Patrick” Dongwoo Kim, docket no. 105–5 (“Kim Declaration”)⁸ (“I was supposed to
9 deploy with my United to the 595 Brigade in Kuwait on March 9, 2018. However, I was
10 told on February 15, 2018 that I cannot get a clearance because I am a MAVNI soldier in
11 my first term of enlistment and that I cannot deploy without a security clearance. . . . Not
12 deploying will adversely affect my military career, prevent me from serving my country,
13 and substantially and adversely affect my pay.”); Zhidong Declaration, at ¶¶ 7–8. (“I
14 inquired about receiving an interim clearance as many other officer candidates in my
15 class were commissioned with only an interim clearance. In late January or early
16 February 2018, I was orally told by phone . . . that I am not eligible for an interim
17 clearance because I am a MAVNI. . . . My lack of a security clearance and my resulting
18 inability to commission as an officer is directly harming my career; preventing me from
19 performing the responsibilities for the Army that I was trained for at OCS; underutilizing

21 ⁸ Mr. Kim is a native of South Korea who came to the United States at age 16 to attend high school. He
22 attended Texas A&M University for several years before leaving to enlist in the Army Reserve through
23 the MAVNI program. Kim Declaration at ¶ 2.

1 my skills and talents and willingness to work hard; and dramatically reducing my pay.”);
2 Singh Declaration, at ¶ 12 (“I also recently requested an interim clearance but I was told
3 that I am ineligible for an interim clearance. Obviously, my promotion to officer would
4 allow me to better use my talents and education to benefit the Army; would advance my
5 military career; and would substantially increase my earnings.”).

6 Valdetta Mehanja further describes the consequences of these setbacks as follows:

7 I had planned to make the Army my lifetime career. As the months and
8 years roll by without a security clearance, it is less and less likely that I will
9 remain in the Army. As time goes by, I continue to lose currency in all my
10 flight ratings, which makes me less competitive for a Warrant Officer 153A
11 position and less employable as a civilian pilot. I had expected the
12 opportunity to go apply to Warrant Officer school and fly for the Army in
13 my first term of enlistment. Now it appears I would have to re-enlist for
14 another six years following two years of flight training, assuming I am ever
15 allowed to apply for and be selected for flight school.

16 Mehanja Declaration, at ¶ 29.

17 Through the Motion, Plaintiffs seek the Court’s help in remedying these
18 impediments. The Motion seeks to require Defendant to grant MAVNI soldiers interim
19 security clearances on the same terms, conditions, and criteria as all other soldiers—so
20 that they have an equal opportunity to advance in their military careers in the same way
21 as all non-MAVNI soldiers.

22 **Discussion**

23 To succeed on a motion for preliminary injunctive relief, plaintiff bears the burden
of “establish[ing] that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer
irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in
his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter v. Natural Res. Def.*

1 *Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). In the Ninth Circuit, these elements are balanced so
2 that “a preliminary injunction could issue where the likelihood of success is such that
3 ‘serious questions going to the merits were raised and the balance of hardships tips
4 sharply in [plaintiff’s] favor.’” *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127,
5 1131 (9th Cir. 2011) (alteration in original) (quoting *Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc. v. City*
6 *of Los Angeles*, 340 F.3d 810, 813 (9th Cir. 2003)).

7 The Court is satisfied that Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their
8 equal protection claim. Defendant’s position that the interim security policy no longer
9 exists is contrary to the evidence before the Court and the procedural history of this case.
10 Notwithstanding Defendant’s issuance of the Kurta Memo and follow-on guidance
11 purporting to revoke the challenged policy, Plaintiffs have presented evidence
12 demonstrating that, as recently as March 8, 2018, MAVNI soldiers have still been unable
13 to advance in their military careers because they cannot obtain interim security clearances
14 under the same terms, conditions, or criteria as non-MAVNI soldiers.

15 This evidence establishes that, even though Defendant may have attempted to
16 revoke the challenged policy, individual decision makers responsible for determining
17 interim security requests are still failing to consider requests from MAVNI soldiers under
18 the same terms, conditions, and criteria as non-MAVNI soldiers. Moreover, the record
19 before the Court shows a pattern in which Defendant purports to modify or revoke a
20 challenged policy but, subsequent to that modification or revocation, officials continue to
21 deny MAVNI soldiers interim clearances pursuant to the challenged policy. That
22 Defendant continues to treat MAVNI soldiers differently than all other soldiers seeking
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1 interim security clearances—even though the MAVNI soldiers are otherwise qualified to
2 receive these clearances—is enough to demonstrate that Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on
3 the merits for purposes of the instant Motion. *Ariz. Dream Act Coalition v. Brewer*, 757
4 F.3d 1053, 1063–65 (9th Cir. 2014) (“Plaintiffs may prevail on their equal protection
5 claim by showing ‘that a class that is similarly situated has been treated disparately.’”
6 (quoting *Christian Gospel Church, Inc. v. City and Cnty. of San Francisco*, 896 F.2d
7 1221, 1225 (9th Cir. 1990)).

8 The unequal treatment experienced by the MAVNI soldiers and their failure to
9 receive interim security clearances on equal terms has caused, and will continue to cause,
10 irreparable harm. Many of these MAVNI soldiers are highly educated and experienced
11 professionals Defendant specifically recruited because of their specialties. Defendant
12 continues to limit these soldiers’ military careers by failing to process their security
13 clearance requests in the same way as requests from non-MAVNI peers. Among other
14 setbacks, this limitation has precluded MAVNI soldiers from performing in the roles they
15 were recruited for, prevented them from advancing in their careers, spoiled the currency
16 of their qualifications and training, and reduced the amount of pay they are eligible to
17 receive.

18 MAVNI soldiers who enlisted in the Army will continue to suffer irreparable harm
19 in the absence of a preliminary injunction enjoining Defendant from enforcing the
20 challenged policy. *See Arizona Dream Act Coal.*, 757 F.3d at 1068 (“Setbacks early in
21 their careers are likely to haunt Plaintiffs for the rest of their lives.”); *Enyart v. Nat’l*

1 *Conference of Bar Exam'rs, Inc.*, 630 F.3d 1153, 1165 (9th Cir. 2011) (“loss of
2 opportunity to pursue [one’s] chosen profession” constitutes irreparable harm).

3 The Court is further satisfied that serious questions going to the merits of this
4 dispute have been raised and that the balance of the equities strongly favors a preliminary
5 injunction. Defendant claims that it has already revoked the challenged policy. If true,
6 Defendant will be little harmed, if at all, in requiring its personnel to recognize and adopt
7 the revocation and consider interim security clearances from MAVNI soldier on the same
8 terms and conditions as all other soldiers. The scope of this relief is therefore necessarily
9 limited, as it will only apply to situations in which Defendant is still applying the
10 challenged policy.

11 MAVNI soldiers still seeking interim clearances will benefit from an injunction by
12 being considered for interim clearances under the same criteria imposed on all soldiers.
13 Assuming these soldiers meet the remaining, legitimate criteria to receive an interim
14 security clearance, they will be able to advance in their military careers and serve in the
15 specialized roles they were recruited for. Plaintiffs have met their burden of
16 demonstrating they are entitled to a preliminary injunction enjoining Defendant from
17 applying the challenged policy.

18 **Conclusion**

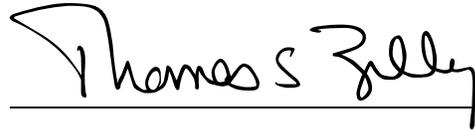
19 Plaintiffs have demonstrated they are entitled to a preliminary injunction. MAVNI
20 soldiers are still unable to receive interim security clearances under the same terms,
21 conditions, and criteria Defendant applies to non-MAVNI soldiers.

1 NOW THEREFORE:

2 Defendant is prohibited from enforcing any rule, policy, or guidance memoranda
3 preventing U.S. citizen MAVNI soldiers enlisted in the Army as a class from equal
4 treatment in connection with their applications for interim security clearances. Defendant
5 shall consider requests for interim security clearance eligibility for U.S. citizen MAVNI
6 soldiers in the same manner as it would for any other soldier who is a U.S. citizen.

7 IT IS SO ORDERED.

8 Dated this 11th day of April, 2018.

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11 Thomas S. Zilly
12 United States District Judge
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