EXHIBIT 1

until the Ninth Circuit can consider and rule upon Movants' Petition for Writ of Mandamus, which they expect to file no later than July 24, 2015. Because mandamus actions are given preference over ordinary civil cases in the Ninth Circuit, see Rule 21, F.R.A.P., Movants do not expect the need for a lengthy stay.

The denial of a motion to recuse is not an appealable order; and thus, Movants may seek appellate review of that order only via an interlocutory proceeding. Movants would not expect the Court to be inclined to certify its order as appealable under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b), and thus Movants believe their only true recourse is to seek mandamus relief in the Ninth Circuit under 28 U.S.C. § 1651 and Rule 21, F.R.A.P. Movants are aware that such petitions must be filed as promptly as possible, and are preparing the petition at this very moment.

Movants do not seek this stay or mandamus lightly, nor do they make these filings only to delay or to disrespect the Court. Movants sincerely believe the Court has erred in its recusal decision, and Movants have the right and obligation to do that which they feel is necessary to preserve fairness and impartiality in these legal proceedings. Indeed, many circuit courts have granted mandamus to order recusal. See, e.g., In re U.S., 441 F.3d 44, 68 (1st Cir. 2006) (ordering recusal on mandamus; "The standard does not depend on a showing of actual bias. It requires instead that there be no reasonable question, in any informed person's mind, as to the impartiality of the judge"); In re Boston's Children First, 244 F.3d 164, 167-68 (1st Cir. 2001) (granting mandamus; trial court abused discretion by failing to recuse itself because ex parte comments to a reporter could have been construed as creating an appearance of partiality); Ligon v. City of New York, 736 F.3d 118 (2d Cir. 2013), vacated in part on other grounds, 743 F.3d 362 (2d Cir. 2014) (disqualification of district court judge was required in African-American and Latino residents' § 1983 actions alleging that city police department's stop and frisk policy violated their constitutional rights); *Moody v. Simmons*, 858 F.2d 137, 144 (3d Cir. 1988) ("Because the judge should have recused after finding that his impartiality could reasonably be questioned, we will grant the writ of mandamus. . . . "); In re Fed. Sav. & 4373662.1

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Loan Ins. Corp., 852 F.2d 565 (4th Cir. 1988) ("we regretfully conclude that Judge Blatt's participation has created an appearance of impaired impartiality that can only be remedied through mandamus"); SCA Servs., Inc. v. Morgan, 557 F.2d 110, 116 (7th Cir. 1977) ("the judge's 'Memorandum of Decision' suggests that he made a confidential inquiry, presumably to his brother, to determine in what capacity Donald A. Morgan was involved in this case. Counsel were not present and were unaware of the inquiry at the time it was made. While it is understandable why the judge may have felt his brother could present the most accurate evidence as to his role in the pending litigation, the judge's inquiry creates an impression of private consultation and appearance of partiality which does not reassure a public already skeptical of lawyers and the legal system.").

Because Movants have the right and obligation to ensure that the legal system provides them not only a fair and impartial legal proceeding, but also the appearance of impartiality, Movants respectfully request the Court to stay the district court proceedings until the Ninth Circuit rules on their mandamus proceeding. Movants expect to file their Petition by July 24.

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	Case 2:07-cv-02513-GMS
1	DATED this 14 th day of July, 2014.
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1	<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>
2	I hereby certify that on July 14, 2015, I electronically transmitted the attached document to the Clerk's Office using the CM/ECF System for filing.
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6	/s Christine Miller
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