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 PROJECT OF CALIFORNIA RENEWAL

18 \* Admitted *pro hac vice*

19  
 20 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

21 KRISTIN M. PERRY, SANDRA B. STIER, PAUL  
 22 T. KATAMI, and JEFFREY J. ZARRILLO,

23 Plaintiffs,

24 v.

25 ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, in his official  
 capacity as Governor of California; EDMUND G.  
 26 BROWN, JR., in his official capacity as Attorney  
 General of California; MARK B. HORTON, in his  
 27 official capacity as Director of the California  
 28

CASE NO. 09-CV-2292 VRW

**DEFENDANT-INTERVENORS'  
 REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION  
 FOR A STAY OF DISCOVERY**

Judge: Chief Judge Vaughn R. Walker

1 Department of Public Health and State Registrar of  
2 Vital Statistics; LINETTE SCOTT, in her official  
3 capacity as Deputy Director of Health Information  
4 & Strategic Planning for the California Department  
5 of Public Health; PATRICK O'CONNELL, in his  
6 official capacity as Clerk-Recorder for the County  
7 of Alameda; and DEAN C. LOGAN, in his official  
8 capacity as Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk for  
9 the County of Los Angeles,

10 Defendants,

11 and

12 PROPOSITION 8 OFFICIAL PROPONENTS  
13 DENNIS HOLLINGSWORTH, GAIL J.  
14 KNIGHT, MARTIN F. GUTIERREZ, HAK-  
15 SHING WILLIAM TAM, and MARK A.  
16 JANSSON; and PROTECTMARRIAGE.COM –  
17 YES ON 8, A PROJECT OF CALIFORNIA  
18 RENEWAL,

19 Defendant-Intervenors.

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1           **A. The Court Should Deny Plaintiffs' Request for an Order Compelling Production**  
2           **within Seven Days**

3           Complaining that Defendant-Intervenors' conduct has unreasonably delayed production to  
4           Plaintiffs of requested documents, Plaintiffs not only oppose our request for a stay pending appeal  
5           of this Court's discovery ruling, but also ask this Court to enter an order compelling production of  
6           the non-public and anonymous documents subject to Defendant-Intervenors' stay request within  
7           seven days. Doc # 223 at 14; *see also id.* at 5-6. Defendant-Intervenors have alerted the parties  
8           and the Court of their First Amendment concerns about Plaintiffs' discovery requests, and have  
9           sought judicial relief promptly and in good faith at every turn. If Defendant-Intervenors' pending  
10          motion for a stay is denied by this Court, Defendant-Intervenors will promptly seek a stay from the  
11          Ninth Circuit and, further, will seek expedited review of the merits of their appeal. Under these  
12          circumstances, Plaintiffs' requested order should be denied.

13          (a)       In their Supplemental Case Management Statement, Plaintiffs made clear that they  
14          “plan to seek documents relating to Prop. 8's genesis, drafting, strategy, objectives, advertising,  
15          campaign literature, and Intervenors' communications with each other, supporters, and donors.”  
16          Doc. # 157 at 12. In other words, Plaintiffs announced their plan to seek virtually every document  
17          in Defendant-Intervenors possession relating in any way to Prop. 8.

18          (b)       As early as the case management hearing of August 19, 2009, counsel for Defendant-  
19          Intervenors specifically flagged the sweeping discovery threatened by Plaintiffs as an issue that  
20          could pose problems for the expedited litigation schedule sought by Plaintiffs and should be  
21          resolved promptly. Counsel for Defendant-Intervenors explained that “some of the things that  
22          [Plaintiffs] would like to inquire into of ... the official Proposition 8 proponents ... are issues that  
23          we earnestly believe are not fit and appropriate for judicial inquiry, and that in fact, would raise the  
24          gravest possible First-Amendment issues.” Tr. at 59. Counsel for Defendant-Intervenors  
25          specifically “urge[d] the Court to give us an opportunity to fight this out in briefing to the Court  
26          before we get down that road.” *Id.* at 60. Counsel for Plaintiffs responded by stating: (i) that  
27          “statements that were made publicly” were clearly “subject to discovery”; (ii) that “some stuff ... is  
28          probably not on the table” and also that “subjective, unexpressed motivations ... would not be

1 inquir[ed] into” by Plaintiffs; and (iii) that “objectively-stated assertions ... that may be  
2 encompassed in documents and the like that may or may not have become public” constitute a  
3 “gray-area.” *Id.* at 63-64. In acquiescing in the expedited litigation schedule, Defendant-  
4 Intervenors relied on these representations. *Id.* at 68.

5 (c) In light of Plaintiffs’ concessions and recognition that “gray-area discovery decisions  
6 ... will [be] ma[d]e along the way,” counsel for Defendant-Intervenors stated at the August 19  
7 hearing that he would “very much welcome [Plaintiffs’] clarification, perhaps, of some of the  
8 points that were made in their supplemental case management order, in terms of what they intended  
9 to inquire of the proponents.” *Id.* at 64, 68. Unfortunately, Plaintiffs never offered any such  
10 clarification or reconsideration of the “gray area.” Instead, Plaintiffs propounded a set of document  
11 requests that sought virtually every document in Defendant-Intervenors’ possession relating in any  
12 way to Proposition 8. Doc # 187-3. As this Court recognized at the hearing of September 25,  
13 2009, Plaintiffs’ Request No. 8 in particular was “exceedingly broad.” Tr. at 49.

14 On August 27, Defendant-Intervenors proposed limitations to Plaintiffs’ requests. Doc # 187-5.  
15 Plaintiffs responded by rejecting any limiting interpretation save for one: they were not seeking  
16 “internal communications among and between [Defendant-Intervenors] regarding Proposition 8 and  
17 the related political campaign, except to the extent that [Defendant-Intervenors] deem such  
18 communications responsive to Requests Nos. 9, 10, 13, 14, or 15.” Doc # 187-6. Subsequently,  
19 Plaintiffs effectively retracted even this limitation. *See* Doc # 220-1 at 5 (requesting  
20 “communications among and between any two or more of ... Defendant-Intervenors”).

21 (d) Plaintiffs’ refusal to agree to any other limitations on their document requests left  
22 Defendant-Intervenors with no choice but to move this Court for a protective order on September  
23 15, 2009—well before the period for responding to Plaintiffs’ document requests had run. Doc #  
24 187. This Court denied Defendant-Intervenors’ claim of First Amendment privilege on October 1,  
25 2009. Doc # 214. The Court did, however, agree that Plaintiffs’ Request No. 8 was overly  
26 burdensome and thus directed Plaintiffs to more carefully tailor the request. In the evening of  
27 October 5, Plaintiffs issued a revised Request No. 8, Doc # 220-1, and on October 8, Defendant-  
28 Intervenors noticed an appeal and moved this Court for a stay of its October 1 order. Docs # 220,

1 222.

2 \*\*\*

3 In short, over the last seven weeks, Defendant-Intervenors have: (i) produced the documents  
4 that Plaintiffs asserted were clearly subject to discovery; (ii) resisted producing documents that  
5 Plaintiffs once agreed were off the table; and (iii) attempted to negotiate with Plaintiffs over what  
6 they themselves once called a “gray area” of discovery. When negotiations failed to produce  
7 agreement, Defendant-Intervenors promptly moved this Court for a protective order. It is thus not  
8 true that the time that has passed since Plaintiffs first propounded their discovery requests is  
9 somehow attributable to improper delays by Defendant-Intervenors. Instead, the delay is largely  
10 attributable to Plaintiffs’ ever-shifting representations about their discovery requests and their  
11 protracted refusal to limit or tailor those requests in any meaningful way.

12 Defendant-Intervenors are expeditiously following all of the proper procedures to seek judicial  
13 protection against disclosure of what Plaintiffs themselves admit is “core political speech ...  
14 undeniably entitled to broad First Amendment protection.” Doc # 191 at 12. Defendant-  
15 Intervenors believe that discovery of nonpublic and anonymous documents sought by Plaintiffs will  
16 work a gross and irreparably harmful invasion of their First Amendment rights. Given the  
17 seriousness of the claim, the Court should allow it to be resolved expeditiously by the Court of  
18 Appeals and should deny Plaintiffs’ request to order production of disputed material within seven  
19 days.

20 **B. Briefing Schedule in the Ninth Circuit**

21 At the hearing on October 14, 2009, Plaintiffs noted that the Ninth Circuit has set a briefing  
22 schedule for Defendant-Intervenors’ appeal of this Court’s October 1 order. *See* Oct. 14, 2009 Tr.  
23 at 96-97. That schedule appears to have been set pursuant to the Ninth Circuit’s routine practice of  
24 establishing a normal briefing schedule once a case number is assigned. It was not proposed by  
25 Defendant-Intervenors, who informed the Ninth Circuit in the notice of appeal that they intend to  
26 seek an expedited briefing and argument schedule. Doc # 222.

27 **C. This Court’s Jurisdiction Over the Stay Motion**

28 At the hearing on October 14, the Court asked “is a motion to stay appropriate after a petition

1 for a writ of manda[mus] has been filed in the Court of Appeals? I thought you asked the District  
 2 Court to stay its Order first, and then you proceed to the Court of Appeals. I wonder what the  
 3 procedural posture is at the Court of Appeals.” Tr. 93.

4 While it is true that “[o]nce a notice of appeal is filed, the district court is divested of  
 5 jurisdiction over the matters being appealed[,] ... [t]he district court retains jurisdiction during the  
 6 pendency of an appeal to act to preserve the status quo.” *Natural Res. Def. Council v. Southwest*  
 7 *Marine, Inc.*, 242 F.3d 1163, 1166 (9th Cir. 2001). *See also United States v. Pryately*, 393 F.2d  
 8 129, 131 (6th Cir. 1968) (“The District Court was authorized to stay its judgment after filing of  
 9 notices of appeal and prior to docketing in this Court.”). Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 8  
 10 requires that a party seeking a stay pending appeal first move for such relief in the district court.  
 11 Accordingly, Defendant-Intervenors noticed their appeal and have respectfully sought a stay from  
 12 this Court pending resolution of that appeal. This Court has jurisdiction to preserve the status quo.

13 That Defendant-Intervenors will seek mandamus in the alternative does not alter this  
 14 analysis. Defendant-Intervenors assert that the Ninth Circuit has jurisdiction over this  
 15 interlocutory appeal. Plaintiffs assert that the Ninth Circuit does not have jurisdiction. Doc # 223  
 16 at 6-9. Defendant-Intervenors thus indicated on their civil docketing statement that we would  
 17 seek mandamus in the alternative—that is, should the Ninth Circuit decide it does not have  
 18 jurisdiction. We have found no authority suggesting that this relatively common procedural  
 19 posture—an appeal with a petition for mandamus in the alternative—in any way alters the rule  
 20 that district courts retain jurisdiction to maintain the status quo even while proceedings are  
 21 pending in a higher court.

## 22 23 CONCLUSION

24 For the foregoing reasons, the Court should grant this motion for a stay.

25 Dated: October 16, 2009

COOPER AND KIRK, PLLC  
 ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT-INTERVENORS

27 By: /s/Charles J. Cooper  
 Charles J. Cooper  
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