

1 **I. The Plaintiffs’ Opposition Ignores the Movants’ Relevance Argument.**

2 The Plaintiffs’ Opposition focuses on authentication while ignoring a primary concern
3 raised in the Motions: the *minimal or non-existent relevance* of any testimony or authentication
4 that the Movants could provide is outweighed by First Amendment concerns. The Plaintiffs’
5 claim that the Movants’ testimony may be the only way to authenticate unspecified documents or
6 videos begs the question of whether the testimony or authentication sought bears significant
7 probative value in establishing the Plaintiffs’ claims. In other words, if the Movants’ statements
8 in support of Proposition 8 and their subjective motivations for encouraging other people to
9 support Proposition 8 do not indicate the official purpose of Proposition 8, then the Plaintiffs’
10 alleged “need” to require the Movants to appear in court to authenticate irrelevant documents or
11 videos that detail their irrelevant statements or subjective motivations is non-existent.
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14 As explained in detail in their Motions, the Movants’ speech and other expressive
15 activities encouraging others to support Proposition 8 are not reflective of the official purpose of
16 Proposition 8. Even assuming for the sake of argument that the Movants could be described as
17 taking “an active and highly visible role in the Prop. 8 campaign,” Pls’ Opp. at 2, Doc. 443, their
18 personal motivations and thoughts cannot be attributed to other Californians who may have
19 responded to their advocacy, let alone the millions of Californians who voted in favor of
20 Proposition 8. An individual voter who heard what the Movants had to say about Proposition 8
21 may have had his or her mind already made up about Proposition 8, or may have changed his or
22 her mind due to what they said, or may have factored what they said into his or her voting
23 decision along with numerous other factors, or may have ignored what they said altogether.
24 There is an obvious disconnect between what the official purpose of Proposition 8 is and what
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1 any one of the millions of Californians who supported Proposition 8 may have said or done in
2 support of Proposition 8.

3 **II. The Subpoena is Not Limited to Authentication Only.**

4 As explained previously, the Plaintiffs' focus on authentication ignores the issue of
5 relevance. In addition, the subpoena on its face does not limit the testimony sought solely to
6 authentication of documents or videos, and it is telling that the Plaintiffs' Opposition does *not*
7 state that the testimony sought would be *solely limited* to authentication. To the contrary,
8 Plaintiffs' Opposition describes authentication as just one example of a broader type of
9 testimony that may be sought from the Movants, namely, testimony "that only they can provide."
10 Pls' Opp. at 1-2, Doc. 443 (emphasis added) ("Plaintiffs may call upon Pastors Garlow and
11 McPherson to provide testimony, *such as* authentication of documents and videos, that only they
12 can provide."). This raises the issue of what, if any, information the Plaintiffs believe "that *only*
13 [the Movants] can provide," see *id.*, that does not deal with authentication and that does not
14 implicate the Movants' statements, private conversations, associational activities, and other First
15 Amendment-protected activities.
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17 The following concession made in Plaintiffs' Opposition does not address the Movants'
18 concerns: "Plaintiffs are willing to withdraw the trial subpoenas served on Movants if the
19 Proponents agree to admission of any document Movants authored or received and any video in
20 which they appear related to the Prop. 8 campaign such that Plaintiffs may play clips of the
21 admitted videos." *Id.* at 2. Requiring the Proponents to agree to the *admission* of the documents
22 or videos at issue goes far beyond mere authentication to requiring the Proponents to agree that
23 any and all materials that fit within this overly broad request are relevant to the official purpose
24 of Proposition 8.
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1 In addition, the extremely broad request for the Proponents to consent to the admission of
2 “any document Movants authored or received and any video in which they appear *related to the*
3 *Prop. 8 campaign* such that Plaintiffs may play clips of the admitted videos,” see *id.* (emphasis
4 added), goes far beyond any reasonable understanding of relevance and squarely implicates the
5 Movants’ First Amendment rights. This extremely broad category of materials could include, but
6 not be limited to, any internal documents exchanged between the Movants and any persons with
7 whom they may have associated with for the purpose of supporting Proposition 8, any materials
8 *received by* the Movants that contain viewpoints that they may disagree with (including
9 anonymously authored materials), and any unauthorized video taken during what the Movants
10 believed to be private meetings or conversations. Asking the Proponents to concede to having a
11 broad array of irrelevant information offered into the record, while asking the Movants to waive
12 their First Amendment objection in exchange for withdrawing the subpoenas, is not a reasonable
13 offer at all.

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16 With respect to authentication sought by the subpoenas, the Movants and their counsel
17 are willing to review any documents in the Plaintiffs’ possession allegedly authored by the
18 Movants for the limited purpose of authenticating their authorship. The Movants and their
19 counsel are also willing to review any videos that allegedly include the Movants for the limited
20 purpose of authenticating whether the persons depicted in the videos are actually the Movants.
21 Understandably, the Movants are not in a position to authenticate documents that they may have
22 received that were authored by other people, or to authenticate newspaper articles or online
23 media that they did not author that discuss their alleged activities.
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1 **III. The Movants' First Amendment Privilege Argument is Sound.**

2 As the Movants emphasized in their Motions, the cases dealing with the First
3 Amendment associational privilege as applied to subpoenas have dealt primarily with discovery
4 subpoenas rather than trial subpoenas. This can be attributed to the simple fact that, in the vast
5 majority of civil cases, a person or organization that allegedly has admissible evidence or
6 relevant testimony will be the subject of one or more discovery requests which would present
7 them with an opportunity to raise their First Amendment objections long before any trial
8 subpoena is issued. By contrast, the Movants were not notified that their testimony would be
9 sought until they were served with trial subpoenas just days before the trial was set to begin,
10 preventing them from raising their objections during the discovery process.
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13 As explained in the Motions, the rationale of the cases applying the First Amendment
14 associational privilege in the discovery context applies with equal or greater force to trial
15 subpoenas. Evidence that is privileged from discovery by the First Amendment is, by definition,
16 privileged from being offered at trial because the broad discovery standard includes both
17 evidence that would be admissible at trial and information that is reasonably calculated to lead to
18 the discovery of admissible evidence. It would be counterintuitive for a court to hold that a
19 person has a First Amendment privilege to withhold testimony about a particular issue at a pre-
20 trial deposition, where only a relatively small number of people would have access to the
21 information obtained, but not at a trial open to the public and covered by numerous news
22 organizations.
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25 Importantly, Plaintiffs offer no explanation of (or citation for) their novel suggestion that
26 the First Amendment's protection of the freedom of association, which undoubtedly applies
27 during the discovery process, ceases to exist once a trial begins. Pls' Opp. at 2, 6, Doc. 443. If
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1 that were the case, parties could render the First Amendment’s protections meaningless by
2 simply refraining from seeking discovery from a party or non-party on a particular point and then
3 issuing a trial subpoena through which they may subject the person to questioning regarding that
4 point in open court.
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6 Plaintiffs essentially concede the invalidity of this line of reasoning by declaring that the
7 Motions should be denied because Movants’ counsel “will have ample opportunity to raise any
8 First Amendment objections at trial.” *Id.* at 6. This concession ignores the fact that, to the extent
9 possible, claims of privilege and other objections should be raised and decided before trial or at
10 least before the witness is called. Moreover, it ignores the fact that, regardless of the outcome of
11 any objections raised during the trial, the mere act of putting the Movants on the stand at trial
12 would implicate many of the concerns raised in the Motion, such as an increased likelihood of
13 harassment and a chilling effect upon the Movants and other citizens who may be thinking about
14 actively supporting ballot initiatives in the future. Similarly, the Plaintiffs’ repeated claim that
15 putting the Movants on call with a 24-hour notice substantially lessened any burdens imposed by
16 the subpoenas misses the point of the Movants’ objection; the burden imposed is not the mere
17 “inconvenience” imposed upon witnesses at every trial but rather the chilling effect that being
18 called to testify and disclose information about their advocacy and their associates’ advocacy
19 would have upon their future activities and those of other similarly situated Californians.
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22 The Plaintiffs’ reliance upon Magistrate Judge Spero’s order of January 8, 2010, Doc.
23 372, regarding the Proponents’ claim of privilege is misplaced. *See* Pls’ Opp. at 4-5, Doc. 443.
24 The order dealt with the narrow issue of “the scope of *the proponents’* First Amendment
25 privilege and the application of that privilege to the documents in proponents’ possession.” Doc.
26 372 at 2 (emphasis added). The order did not address *the Movants’* First Amendment privilege
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1 argument which was not filed with the court until three days later. The January 8 order did not
2 purport to address any and all First Amendment privilege claims that may be brought by non-
3 parties such as the Movants. As explained in the Motions, the First Amendment privilege is
4 *broader* for non-parties such as the Movants than it is for parties. Docs. 404-2 at 12, 407-2 at 12.

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6 Regarding the 9th Circuit's decision in *Perry v. Schwarzenegger*, 2010 U.S. App. LEXIS
7 170 (9th Cir. 2010), while it dealt with a discovery subpoena directed toward a party, rather than
8 a trial subpoena directed toward a non-party, the decision's discussion of the law of First
9 Amendment privilege is clearly relevant to the case at hand. The Motions arise from the same
10 litigation involving the same legal theories underlying Plaintiffs' causes of action, and the
11 balancing test raises similar issues of the alleged need for the information sought.
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13 **Conclusion**

14 For the reasons stated herein and in the Motions, the Movants respectfully request that
15 the relevant subpoenas be quashed and that their proposed protective orders submitted with their
16 Motions be granted.
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18 Respectfully submitted,

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2 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

3 I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of Joint Reply of Non-Parties James L.
4 Garlow and Miles McPherson to Plaintiff's Opposition to their Motions to Quash Subpoenas and
5 for Protective Order was served on all parties required to be served this 13th day of January,
6 2010, by the following methods and addressed as follows:

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12 Respectfully submitted,
13 Signed at Valley Springs, California on
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