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15 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
16 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

17 KRISTIN M. PERRY, SANDRA B. STIER,
18 PAUL T. KATAMI, and JEFFREY J.
ZARRILLO,

19 Plaintiffs,

20 v.

21 ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, in his official
capacity as Governor of California; EDMUND
22 G. BROWN, JR., in his official capacity as
Attorney General of California; MARK B.
23 HORTON, in his official capacity as Director of
the California Department of Public Health and
State Registrar of Vital Statistics; LINETTE
24 SCOTT, in her official capacity as Deputy
Director of Health Information & Strategic
25 Planning for the California Department of Public
Health; PATRICK O'CONNELL, in his official
26 capacity as Clerk-Recorder for the County of
Alameda; and DEAN C. LOGAN, in his official
27 capacity as Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk for
the County of Los Angeles,

28 Defendants.

CASE NO. 09-CV-2292 VRW

**PLAINTIFFS' SUPPLEMENTAL
CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT**

Date: August 19, 2009
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Judge: Chief Judge Walker
Location: Courtroom 6, 17th Floor

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1 Pursuant to this Court's August 12, 2009 Order, Doc #141, Plaintiffs respectfully submit this
2 Supplemental Case Management Statement.

3 I. INTRODUCTION

4 Plaintiffs are gay and lesbian residents of California who are involved in long-term,
5 committed relationships with individuals of the same sex and who desire to marry those individuals
6 to demonstrate publicly their commitment to their partner and to obtain all the benefits that come
7 with this official recognition of their family relationship. They are now prohibited from doing so as a
8 direct result of Proposition 8 ("Prop. 8"), a California constitutional amendment prohibiting them
9 from marrying the person of their choice. Yet, prior to the passage of Prop. 8, the California
10 Constitution accorded Plaintiffs a constitutional right to marry. Prop. 8 irrationally stripped gay and
11 lesbian individuals—and no one else—of that state constitutional right, and therefore plainly violates
12 the federal constitution. *See Romer v. Evans*, 517 U.S. 620, 632 (1996).

13 Prop. 8, however, does not preclude same-sex domestic relationships within California.
14 Indeed, California permitted approximately 18,000 same-sex couples who married prior to Prop. 8
15 to remain legally married. Thus, some individuals in California may be married to individuals of the
16 same sex; yet Plaintiffs and other same-sex couples are denied that fundamental right. Additionally,
17 California has accorded gay and lesbian individuals the right to enter into domestic partnerships,
18 which enables them to obtain many of the substantive legal benefits and privileges that California law
19 provides to individuals who are afforded the right to marry, but denies them access to civil marriage
20 itself. Thus, while Prop. 8 does not preclude same-sex relationships, it denies gay and lesbian
21 individuals such as Plaintiffs access to the highly valued and respected institution of civil marriage,
22 relegating them instead to the lesser-known second-class status of domestic partnership.

23 The United States Supreme Court has long recognized the right to marry as "one of the vital
24 personal rights essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men," *Loving v. Virginia*, 388
25 U.S. 1, 12 (1967), and yet Prop. 8 was specifically designed to and does deny gay and lesbian
26 individuals the fundamental right to marry the person they love. Such restrictions, whether enacted
27 by legislation or by popular vote, are impermissible under the constitution. Denying same-sex
28 couples the right to marry does not enhance or protect any legitimate state interest. Granting the right

1 to marry would not damage, inhibit, or impair any rights of individuals who wish to marry persons of
2 the opposite sex or otherwise impair any legitimate state interest. Prop. 8 is therefore
3 unconstitutional under any standard of review.

4 II. ELEMENTS OF PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS

5 Plaintiffs assert three claims in this action: (1) violation of the Due Process Clause of the
6 Fourteenth Amendment; (2) violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment;
7 and (3) violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiffs set forth the elements of those claims below.

8 A. CLAIM ONE: DUE PROCESS

9 1. Prop. 8 Infringes On Plaintiffs' Right To Marry And Fails To Survive 10 Strict Scrutiny

11 a. Elements:

- 12 (1) The right to marry is a fundamental right, *Loving v. Virginia*,
388 U.S. 1, 12 (1967);
- 13 (2) Prop. 8 infringes on Plaintiffs' fundamental right to marry; and
- 14 (3) Defendants/Intervenors cannot meet their burden of establishing
15 that Prop. 8 is narrowly drawn to further a compelling state
16 interest. *P.O.P.S. v. Gardner*, 998 F.2d 764, 767-68 (9th Cir.
1993).

17 2. Prop. 8 Infringes On Plaintiffs' Right To Marry And Fails To Survive 18 Intermediate Scrutiny

19 a. Elements:

- 20 (1) The right to marry is a significant liberty interest, *see Witt v.*
Dep't of the Air Force, 527 F.3d 806, 819 (9th Cir. 2008);
- 21 (2) Prop. 8 infringes on Plaintiffs' right to marry; and
- 22 (3) Defendants/Intervenors cannot meet their burden of establishing
23 that Prop. 8 is substantially related to an important state interest.
See id.

24 3. Prop. 8 Infringes On Plaintiffs' Right To Marry And Fails To Survive 25 Rational Basis Scrutiny

26 a. Elements:

- 27 (1) Prop. 8 infringes on Plaintiffs' right to marry; and
- 28 (2) Prop. 8 does not bear a rational relationship to an independent
and legitimate legislative end. *See Romer v. Evans*, 517 U.S.
620, 632-33 (1996).

1 **4. Prop. 8 Infringes On Plaintiffs’ Right To Privacy And Personal Autonomy**
2 **And Fails To Survive Strict Scrutiny**

3 a. Elements:

- 4 (1) The right to privacy and personal autonomy is a fundamental right, *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558, 578 (2003).
- 5 (2) Prop. 8 infringes on Plaintiffs’ fundamental right to privacy and personal autonomy; and
- 6 (3) Defendants/Intervenors cannot meet their burden of establishing that Prop. 8 is narrowly drawn to further a compelling state interest. *P.O.P.S.*, 998 F.2d at 767-68.

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9 **5. Prop. 8 Infringes On Plaintiffs’ Right To Privacy And Personal Autonomy**
10 **And Fails To Survive Intermediate Scrutiny**

11 a. Elements:

- 12 (1) The right to privacy and personal autonomy is a significant liberty interest, *see Witt*, 527 F.3d at 819;
- 13 (2) Prop. 8 infringes on Plaintiffs’ right to privacy and personal autonomy; and
- 14 (3) Defendants/Intervenors cannot meet their burden of establishing that Prop. 8 is substantially related to an important state interest. *See id.*

15
16 **6. Prop. 8 Infringes On Plaintiffs’ Right To Privacy And Personal Autonomy**
17 **And Fails To Survive Rational Basis Scrutiny**

18 a. Elements:

- 19 (1) Prop. 8 infringes on Plaintiffs’ right to privacy and personal autonomy; and
- 20 (2) Prop. 8 does not bear a rational relationship to an independent and legitimate legislative end. *See Romer*, 517 U.S. at 632-33.

21 **B. CLAIM TWO: EQUAL PROTECTION**

22 **1. Prop. 8 Discriminates On The Basis Of Sexual Orientation And Fails To**
23 **Survive Strict Scrutiny**

24 a. Elements:

- 25 (1) Gay and lesbian individuals are a suspect class;
- 26 (2) Prop. 8 discriminates against gay and lesbian individuals on the basis of their sexual orientation; and
- 27 (3) Defendants/Intervenors cannot meet their burden of establishing that Prop. 8 is narrowly drawn to further a compelling state interest. *Palmore v. Sidoti*, 466 U.S. 429, 432-33 (1984).

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2. Prop. 8 Discriminates On The Basis Of Sexual Orientation And Fails To Survive Intermediate Scrutiny

- a. Elements:
 - (1) Gay and lesbian individuals are a quasi-suspect class;
 - (2) Prop. 8 discriminates against gay and lesbian individuals on the basis of their sexual orientation; and
 - (3) Defendants/Intervenors cannot meet their burden of establishing that Prop. 8 is substantially related to an important state interest. *United States v. Virginia*, 518 U.S. 515, 524 (1996).

3. Prop. 8 Discriminates On The Basis of Sexual Orientation And Fails To Survive Rational Basis Scrutiny

- a. Elements:
 - (1) Prop. 8 discriminates against gay and lesbian individuals on the basis of their sexual orientation; and
 - (2) Prop. 8’s classification based on sexual orientation does not bear a rational relationship to an independent and legitimate legislative end. *Romer*, 517 U.S. at 632-33.

4. Prop. 8 Discriminates On The Basis Of Sex And Fails To Survive Intermediate Scrutiny

- a. Elements:
 - (1) Prop. 8 discriminates against gay and lesbian individuals on the basis of their sex; and
 - (2) Defendants/Intervenors cannot meet their burden of establishing that Prop. 8 is substantially related to an important state interest. *Virginia*, 518 U.S. at 524.

5. Factors Considered When Determining The Appropriate Level Of Scrutiny To The Extent Not Already Established By Binding Precedent

- a. Whether gay and lesbian individuals have been subject to a history of discrimination, *Bowen v. Gilliard*, 483 U.S. 587, 602 (1987);
- b. Whether gay and lesbian individuals are defined by a characteristic that bears no relation to ability to perform or contribute to society, *City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Ctr., Inc.*, 473 U.S. 432, 440-41 (1985);
- c. Whether gay and lesbian individuals exhibit obviously immutable or distinguishing characteristics that define them as a discrete group, *Bowen*, 483 U.S. at 602; and
- d. Whether gay and lesbian individuals have been prevented from protecting themselves through the political process. *Id.*

1 **C. CLAIM THREE: VIOLATION OF 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

2 **1. Enforcement Of Prop. 8 Violates 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

3 a. Elements:

- 4 (1) Defendants are acting under color of state law;
- 5 (2) Prop. 8 violates Plaintiffs' rights under the Due Process or
6 Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment; and
- 7 (3) Defendants are depriving Plaintiffs of their rights, privileges,
8 or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the
9 United States.

10 **III. DEFENDANTS' AND INTERVENORS' DEFENSES**

11 Two of the six Defendants, as well as Intervenors, purport to raise affirmative defenses in
12 their Answers. Doc #9, 41, 42. As part of the meet-and-confer process,¹ Plaintiffs have asked each
13 party that asserted defenses whether it intends to pursue each defense articulated in its Answer.

14 A brief summary of the position of each Defendant and Intervenors is set forth below.

15 **A. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

16 The Attorney General admits in his Answer that Prop. 8 violates the Due Process and Equal
17 Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. Doc #39 at 8-9. The Attorney General raises no
18 defenses to Plaintiffs' claims.

19 **B. THE ADMINISTRATION**

20 Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, Mark B. Horton, and Linette Scott (collectively "the
21 Administration") either admit or do not dispute in their Answer the allegations of Plaintiffs'
22 Complaint. Doc #46. The Administration raises no defenses to Plaintiffs' claims.

23 **C. LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

24 Dean C. Logan, in his capacity as Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk
25 ("Los Angeles County"), denies in his Answer many of the allegations in Plaintiffs' Complaint.
26 Doc #41. Los Angeles County purports to raise three affirmative defenses: (1) that it has a

27 ¹ After receiving the Court's August 12, 2009 Order, Plaintiffs' counsel contacted counsel for
28 each Defendant and Intervenors to reopen the meet-and-confer process and to discuss the
issues raised by the Court and how best to respond.

1 ministerial duty to apply the laws of the State of California; (2) that it has no discretion to issue
2 marriage licenses other than in accordance with State law; and (3) that it acted in good faith.

3 **D. ALAMEDA COUNTY**

4 Patrick O’Connell, in his capacity as Clerk-Recorder for the County of Alameda (“Alameda
5 County”), denies in his Answer many of the factual allegations in Plaintiffs’ Complaint. Doc #42.
6 Although Alameda County purports to raise twenty-one (21) affirmative defenses, it has in the meet-
7 and-confer process narrowed those defenses to the following (identified by the number of the
8 corresponding affirmative defense in its Answer): (1) that it has no discretion in the performance of
9 ministerial duties; (2) that any injury or damage to Plaintiffs was caused by the acts or omissions of
10 others; (9) that its acts were privileged under applicable statutes and case law; (13) that attorneys’
11 fees should not be assessed due to special circumstances mandating its ministerial duties; (19) that
12 damages caused by third parties for whom it is not responsible and thus its conduct was not the
13 proximate or legal cause of such damages; and (20) that it did not take affirmative acts to deprive
14 Plaintiffs of any right or privilege guaranteed by the constitution or laws of the United States.²

15 **E. INTERVENORS**

16 The Intervenors deny in their Answer many of the allegations of Plaintiffs’ Complaint.
17 Doc #9. Although Intervenors purport to raise six affirmative defenses, they have in the meet-and-
18 confer process narrowed those defenses to the following (identified by the number of the
19 corresponding affirmative defense in its Answer): (1) that Plaintiffs have failed to state a claim; and
20 (6) that neither the challenged provisions nor the Defendants have deprived Plaintiffs of a right or
21 privilege guaranteed by the Constitution.

22 **IV. ADMISSIONS AND STIPULATIONS**

23 **A. ADMISSIONS AND STIPULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE ELEMENTS OF**
24 **PLAINTIFFS’ CLAIMS**

25 Following receipt of the Court’s August 12, 2009 Order, Plaintiffs met-and-conferred with
26 Defendants and Intervenors about the elements of Plaintiffs’ claims. Plaintiffs distributed draft

27 ² Alameda County has indicated that its 20th affirmative defense may “possibly” be included
28 among those that it pursues in this case going forward.

1 written statements of those elements to Defendants and Intervenors, asking each whether they were
 2 willing to stipulate that any or all of the stated elements were satisfied. As of the time of this filing,
 3 only Los Angeles and Alameda Counties have agreed to stipulate that any specific element is
 4 satisfied. Specifically, the Counties will stipulate that they acted under color of law, thus satisfying
 5 the first element of Plaintiffs' Section 1983 claim.

6 In addition, Plaintiffs circulated to Defendants and Intervenors a list of proposed factual
 7 stipulations. Plaintiffs have drawn these facts primarily from two sources: (1) the specific factual
 8 findings of state courts that have considered, after extensive proceedings, the constitutionality of
 9 excluding gay and lesbian individuals from civil marriage; and (2) proposed findings of law and fact
 10 that parties have submitted in those cases. Plaintiffs' proposed stipulations are set forth in Exhibit A
 11 hereto.³ As of the time of this filing, none of the Defendants or Intervenors has agreed to stipulate to
 12 the facts presented by Plaintiffs.

13 Nonetheless, in his Answer, the Attorney General admitted the following facts: (1) Prop. 8
 14 "cannot be squared with guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment," Doc #39 at 2; (2) "domestic
 15 partnerships are not equal to civil marriage, and that this unequal treatment denies lesbians and gay
 16 men rights guarantees by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution," *id.*;
 17 (3) "sexual orientation is a characteristic that bears no relation to a person's ability to perform or
 18 contribute to society and that the sexual orientation of gays and lesbians has been associated with a
 19 stigma of inferiority and second-class citizenship, manifested by the group's history of legal and
 20 social disabilities," *id.* at 5; (4) "the inability to marry the person of their choice denies gays and
 21 lesbians, as well as their families, the personal and public affirmation that accompanies state-
 22 sanctioned civil marriage," *id.* at 7; (5) "under the California Constitution, gay and lesbian same sex
 23 couples are unequal to heterosexual opposite sex couples," *id.* at 10, (6) Prop. 8 "was passed as a
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 25

26
 27 ³ By proposing stipulations as to particular facts, Plaintiffs do not concede that they bear the
 28 burden of proof as to each such fact or that each such fact must be resolved in their favor to
 prevail. Lastly, Plaintiffs reserve the right not to rely on any particular fact, even if stipulated,
 based on the development of their legal theories and other evidence as this case proceeds.

1 result of disapproval of or animus by the majority of voters against same-sex marriages,” *id.*; and
 2 (7) Prop. 8 “imposed a special disability on gays and lesbians alone[.]” *Id.*

3 **B. ADMISSIONS AND STIPULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO DEFENSES**

4 The Attorney General and the Administration have raised no defenses to Plaintiffs’ claims.
 5 Thus, no stipulations are appropriate or necessary as to the claims against those parties. With respect
 6 to the defenses raised by Los Angeles County, Alameda County, and the Intervenors, Plaintiffs have
 7 carefully reviewed and considered each such purported defense. Plaintiffs have concluded that each
 8 such purported defense is without merit, and thus Plaintiffs are unwilling to stipulate to the existence
 9 of any such defense to Plaintiffs’ claims.

10 Nonetheless, with respect to Los Angeles County, Plaintiffs have agreed to stipulate that Los
 11 Angeles County was a defending party in *In re Marriage Cases*, 183 P.3d 384 (Cal. 2008); and that
 12 Los Angeles County was a co-petitioner in *Strauss v. Horton*, 207 P.3d 48 (Cal. 2009).

13 **V. DISCOVERY PLAN**

14 This section identifies the fact discovery that Plaintiffs presently anticipate seeking from other
 15 parties and non-parties.⁴ This section does not identify all evidence Plaintiffs intend to gather
 16 through means other than formal discovery, such as informal interviews or review of publicly
 17 available materials. Plaintiffs address expert discovery in Section VI. As explained in Plaintiffs’
 18 initial Case Management Statement, Doc #134, Plaintiffs intend to use written discovery and
 19 depositions to build a record with respect to a number of factual issues that are relevant to the Court’s
 20 evaluation of their claims, and Plaintiffs are prepared to conduct fact discovery on an expedited basis.

21 **A. LEVEL OF SCRUTINY RELEVANT TO PLAINTIFFS’ CLAIMS**

22 Plaintiffs intend to propound interrogatories and requests for admission (“RFAs”) to
 23 Defendants and Intervenors, and to ask questions in the depositions of these parties and their
 24 representatives, in an effort to establish and seek admissions that the factors justifying heightened
 25

26
 27 ⁴ In addition to use at trial, Plaintiffs plan to use this discovery, and the expert evidence
 28 discussed in Section VI, in support of a motion for summary judgment.

1 scrutiny (set forth in Section II.B.5 above) are satisfied in this case. Plaintiffs do not presently intend
2 to pursue other fact discovery on this issue.

3 **B. THE CAMPAIGN BY WHICH PROPOSITION 8 WAS ADOPTED**

4 Plaintiffs will present evidence at trial that no compelling or even rational basis exists for
5 Prop. 8's exclusion of gay and lesbian individuals from the institution of civil marriage and for
6 stripping gay and lesbian individuals of their previously recognized right to marry. As part of this
7 showing, Plaintiffs will demonstrate that Prop. 8 was instead driven by irrational considerations,
8 including but not limited to misconceptions, animus and moral disapproval of gay and lesbian
9 individuals. Plaintiffs will demonstrate that Prop. 8 was devised, promoted, and supported by groups
10 and individuals that disapprove of gay and lesbian individuals and did not want the committed, long-
11 term relationships of gay and lesbian individuals to be deemed "as good as" the marital relationships
12 entered into by couples of the opposite sex. Plaintiffs also will demonstrate that some or all of the
13 rationales offered to the voters in support of Prop. 8 do not bear any rational nexus to what Prop. 8
14 actually does, which is exclude gay and lesbian individuals from the institution of civil marriage.

15 Plaintiffs intend to serve interrogatories and requests for the production of documents on, and
16 to depose, Intervenor and possibly other individuals and groups involved in the Prop. 8 campaign,
17 including Protectmarriage.com – Yes on 8, A Project of California Renewal (as a corporate entity)
18 and the Official Proponents of Prop. 8—Dennis Hollingsworth, Gail J. Knight, Martin F. Gutierrez,
19 Hak-Shing William Tam, and Mark A. Jansson. Specifically, Plaintiffs plan to seek documents
20 relating to Prop. 8's genesis, drafting, strategy, objectives, advertising, campaign literature, and
21 Intervenor's communications with each other, supporters, and donors. Plaintiffs will also seek
22 documents and deposition testimony relating to the rationales now being offered by Intervenor as
23 legitimate state interests. Plaintiffs also intend to depose Frank Schubert and Jeff Flint of Schubert
24 Flint Public Affairs, the public affairs firm that managed the Yes on Prop. 8 campaign. Mr. Schubert
25 is the president of Schubert Flint Public Affairs, and Mr. Flint is a partner.

26 **C. CHARACTER OF THE RIGHTS PLAINTIFFS CONTEND ARE INFRINGED OR VIOLATED**

27 Plaintiffs intend to propound interrogatories and RFAs to Defendants and Intervenor, and to
28 ask questions in the depositions of these parties and their representatives, in an effort to seek

1 admissions and establish the absence of dispute on this issue. Plaintiffs do not presently intend to
 2 pursue other fact discovery on this issue.

3 **D. EFFECT OF PROPOSITION 8 UPON PLAINTIFFS AND SIMILARLY SITUATED**
 4 **INDIVIDUALS**

5 Plaintiffs intend to propound interrogatories and RFAs to Defendants and Intervenors, and to
 6 ask questions in the depositions of these parties and their representatives, in an effort to seek
 7 admissions and establish the absence of dispute on this issue. Plaintiffs do not presently intend to
 8 pursue other fact discovery on this issue.

9 **E. EFFECT OF PROPOSITION 8 ON OPPOSITE-SEX COUPLES AND OTHERS NOT IN**
 10 **SAME-SEX RELATIONSHIPS IN CALIFORNIA**

11 Plaintiffs intend to propound interrogatories and RFAs to Defendants and Intervenors, and to
 12 ask questions in the depositions of these parties and their representatives, in an effort to seek
 13 admissions and establish the absence of dispute on this issue. Plaintiffs do not presently intend to
 14 pursue other fact discovery on this issue.

15 **F. OTHER ISSUES PERTINENT TO THE PARTIES' CLAIMS OR DEFENSES**

16 Plaintiffs will serve discovery on Intervenors and Defendants concerning the potential state
 17 interests raised by any party to this action. Plaintiffs will also serve RFAs in an effort to narrow the
 18 number of factual issues that need to be resolved at trial and interrogatories to define the scope of and
 19 refute any defenses raised by Defendants or Intervenors.

20 **VI. EXPERT EVIDENCE**

21 Plaintiffs presently anticipate presenting expert reports and testimony from between five and
 22 seven expert witnesses.⁵ This testimony will draw on the witnesses' expertise in five basic subjects:
 23 (1) history; (2) economics; (3) sociology; (4) psychology; and (5) political science. Even before the
 24 July 2, 2009 case management conference, Plaintiffs, consulting with the San Francisco City

25 ⁵ Plaintiffs provide this good faith estimate to respond as directly as possible to the Court's
 26 inquiry and to assist the Court in evaluating the specifics of how this case will proceed with
 27 respect to expert discovery and testimony. The actual number of experts whose testimony is
 28 presented may change based on factors such as the ability of specific retained experts to
 address multiple topics and the availability of particular experts once the Court sets the
 schedule on which this case will proceed.

1 Attorney's Office, have been actively engaged in identifying the most qualified experts in these fields
2 to testify on their behalf in this matter, and discussions with several experts about their involvement
3 in this matter have taken place. Plaintiffs intend to promptly decide which experts will testify and the
4 subjects as to which each will testify once the schedule in this matter is set (in order to ensure that
5 each expert is available on the governing schedule) and once the issues that will be presented for trial,
6 as opposed to stipulated between the parties, are resolved. Plaintiffs provide below a more specific
7 summary of the expert testimony they intend to offer in each of the five subject matters
8 described above.

9 **A. HISTORY AND ECONOMICS**

10 Plaintiffs intend to present expert evidence from one or more historians and economists
11 concerning the history and evolution of marriage as a social institution in this country, the
12 discrimination faced by gay and lesbian individuals, the development of an anti-gay movement in this
13 country, and gay and lesbian individuals' relative lack of political power. Plaintiffs intend to
14 demonstrate that civil marriage has never been a static institution. Historically, marriage has
15 changed, sometimes dramatically, to reflect the changing needs, values and understanding of our
16 evolving society. Additionally, Plaintiffs intend to demonstrate that the persecution suffered by gay
17 and lesbian individuals in the United States has been severe and has had significant negative effects
18 on gay and lesbian individuals.

19 Specifically, Plaintiffs' history experts will address the following topics:

- 20 (1) The history of severe, invidious discrimination gay and lesbian individuals have faced
21 and the harm inflicted as a result of that discrimination;
- 22 (2) The development of an anti-gay movement in the United States that sought to
23 engender anti-gay animus for political and financial gain;
- 24 (3) That lesbians and gay men have been and remain the subject of invidious
25 stereotypes and have long been portrayed in a negative light to the extent they
26 were not rendered invisible because of social prejudice against them;
- 27 (4) The discrimination currently faced by gay and lesbian individuals, including the fact
28 that they are still among the most stigmatized groups in the country, that the refusal to

1 recognize and the animus toward their intimate family relationships has caused them
2 to suffer psychological and economic harm, and that hate crimes against them
3 remain prevalent;

4 (5) The relative lack of political power of gay and lesbian individuals, including successes
5 of both pro-gay and anti-gay legislation and the current lack of representation in
6 government;

7 (6) The meaning of marriage in California, including the fact that civil marriage has never
8 been a static institution and has changed over time, sometimes dramatically, to reflect
9 the changing needs, values and understanding of our evolving society;

10 (7) The fact that race- and gender-based reforms in civil marriage law did not deprive
11 marriage of its vitality and importance as social institution; and

12 (8) The history and development of California's ban on marriage by same-sex couples.

13 **B. SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS**

14 Plaintiffs intend to present expert evidence from one or more sociologists and/or economists
15 concerning families led by same-sex couples, the sociological and economic effect of marriage laws
16 on opposite-sex marriage, and the sociological and economic effect of marriage laws on same-sex
17 couples and their children. Plaintiffs intend to demonstrate that civil marriage is a deeply meaningful
18 institution to individuals, families, communities, and the State, which brings with it a host of tangible
19 legal rights, privileges, benefits, and obligations. The tangible and intangible benefits of marriage
20 flow not only to those who marry, but also to their children. Denying same-sex couples the right to
21 marry harms individuals, families, communities, and the State.

22 Specifically, Plaintiffs' sociology experts will address the following topics:

23 (1) The characteristics defining gay and lesbian individuals as a class do not in any way
24 affect their ability to contribute to society;

25 (2) The exclusion of same-sex couples from marriage does not lead to increased stability
26 in opposite-sex marriage or alternatively, permitting same-sex couples to marry does
27 not destabilize opposite-sex marriage;

28

- 1 (3) There is no credible evidence suggesting any difference in the quality of the child-
2 rearing environment in households led by same-sex couples than in households led by
3 opposite-sex couples;
- 4 (4) The best interests of a child are equally served by being raised by same-sex parents
5 because lesbian and gay parents are as likely as heterosexual parents to provide
6 supportive and healthy environments for children;
- 7 (5) California's public policy allows gay and lesbian individuals in same-sex relationships
8 to serve as foster parents and to adopt children, and its public policy reflects the
9 State's understanding that sexual orientation bears no relation to an individual's
10 capacity to enter into a stable family relationship that is analogous to marriage and
11 otherwise to participate fully in all economic and social institutions;
- 12 (6) The availability of opposite-sex marriage is not a meaningful option for gay and
13 lesbian individuals;
- 14 (7) The voters' and proponents' motivation or motivations for supporting Prop. 8,
15 including moral disapproval of and irrational views concerning gay and lesbian
16 individuals;
- 17 (8) The differences in actual practice of registered domestic partnerships, civil unions and
18 marriage, including whether married couples are treated differently from domestic
19 partners in governmental and non-governmental contexts; and
- 20 (9) Prohibiting marriage by same-sex couples hurts the State of California and local
21 governments in California financially.

22 **C. PSYCHOLOGY**

23 Plaintiffs intend present expert evidence from one or more psychologists concerning child
24 development, parenting, family building, gender, sexuality, the importance of sexual orientation in
25 the formation of one's identity, families led by same-sex couples and children within those families,
26 the psychological effect of laws prohibiting marriage by same-sex couples on such couples and their
27 children, and the psychological harm of stigmatization. Plaintiffs intend to demonstrate that
28 relegating lesbian and gay families to a separate legal institution for state recognition marginalizes

1 and stigmatizes gay families; that there is a significant symbolic disparity between domestic
2 partnership and marriage; that the inability to marry relegates gay and lesbian relationships to second-
3 class status; that the creation of the alternative regime of domestic partnership reinforces anti-gay
4 prejudice, which has the potential to escalate into violence; and that the stigma associated with
5 discrimination and second-class treatment takes a toll on the well-being of gay men and lesbians and
6 their families.

7 Specifically, Plaintiffs' psychology experts will address the following topics:

- 8 (1) The characteristics defining gay and lesbian individuals as a class do not in any way
9 affect their ability to contribute to society;
- 10 (2) The medical and psychiatric communities do not consider sexual orientation an illness
11 or disorder;
- 12 (3) Same-sex sexual orientation does not result in any impairment in judgment or general
13 social and vocational capabilities;
- 14 (4) The State's policy that sexual orientation bears no relation to an individual's ability to
15 raise children, to an individual's capacity to enter into a relationship that is analogous
16 to marriage, or otherwise to participate fully in all economic and social institutions;
- 17 (5) Sexual orientation and sexual identity is so fundamental to one's identity that a person
18 should not be required to abandon them;
- 19 (6) The exclusion of same-sex couples from marriage does not lead to increased stability
20 in opposite-sex marriage or alternatively, permitting same-sex couples to marry does
21 not destabilize opposite-sex marriage;
- 22 (7) There is no credible evidence suggesting any difference in the quality of the child-
23 rearing environment in households led by same-sex couples than in households led by
24 opposite-sex couples;
- 25 (8) The availability of opposite-sex marriage is not a meaningful option for gay and
26 lesbian individuals;
- 27 (9) An individual's capacity to establish a loving and long-term committed relationship
28 with another person does not depend on the individual's sexual orientation;

- 1 (10) An individual's capacity to raise children does not depend on the individual's
2 sexual orientation;
- 3 (11) The stigma associated with discrimination and second-class treatment takes a toll on
4 the well-being of gay men and lesbians and their families;
- 5 (12) Establishing a separate legal institution for State recognition and support of lesbian
6 and gay families, even if well-intentioned, marginalizes and stigmatizes lesbian and
7 gay families;
- 8 (13) There is a significant symbolic disparity between domestic partnership and
9 marriage; and
- 10 (14) Denying same-sex couples and their families access to the familiar and favorable
11 official designation "marriage" harms them by denying their family relationships the
12 same dignity and respect afforded to opposite-sex couples and their families.

13 **D. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

14 Plaintiffs intend to present expert evidence from one or more political scientists concerning
15 the relative political powerlessness of gay and lesbian individuals and the political history and
16 development of California's ban on marriage by same-sex couples. Plaintiffs intend to demonstrate
17 that although social antipathy toward gay and lesbian individuals has moderated, these groups suffer
18 from continuing political disabilities and discrimination.

19 Specifically, Plaintiffs' political science experts will address the following topics:

- 20 (1) The history of discrimination that gay and lesbian individuals have faced;
- 21 (2) The development and operation of a well-funded, politically effective national anti-
22 gay movement that has encouraged anti-gay sentiment and hindered gay and lesbian
23 individuals' ability to achieve or sustain fair and equal treatment through the political
24 process at any level of government;
- 25 (3) The relative political power of gay and lesbian individuals, including successes of both
26 pro-gay and anti-gay legislation;
- 27 (4) The history and development of California's ban on marriage by same-sex couples;

28

- 1 (5) The voters' and proponents' motivation or motivations for supporting Prop. 8,
2 including advertisements and ballot literature considered by California voters;
3 (6) The differences in actual practice of registered domestic partnerships, civil unions and
4 marriage, including whether married couples are treated differently from domestic
5 partners in governmental and non-governmental contexts; and
6 (7) Prohibiting marriage by same-sex couples limits the State of California's ability to
7 ensure that its citizens are treated equally regardless of sexual orientation.
8

9 DATED: August 17, 2009

10 GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP

11
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EXHIBIT A

Importance of Marriage

1. The “freedom to marry has long been recognized as one of the vital personal rights essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men.” *Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1, 12 (1967).
2. Civil marriage is deeply meaningful to individuals, families, communities, and the State of California.
3. Marriage is a public expression of love and long-term commitment.
4. No other designation offers the same meaning, obligations, rights and benefits except marriage itself.
5. Marriage brings with it many tangible legal rights, privileges, benefits and obligations to the married individuals and also confers significant intangible benefits.
6. The tangible and intangible benefits of marriage flow to the married couple’s children. Marriage legitimizes children born to the couple and provides a sense of security and support for the family.
7. Marriage legitimizes children and provides them a sense of security.
8. Plaintiffs desire to marry their partners.
9. For gay and lesbian individuals, such as Plaintiffs, marriage to an individual of the opposite sex is not a meaningful alternative, because such marriage would force them to negate their sexual orientation and identity.

History of Marriage

10. Civil marriage has never been a static institution. Historically, it has changed, sometimes dramatically, to reflect the changing needs, values and understanding of our evolving society.
11. California banned interracial marriage from the founding of the State until the California Supreme Court invalidated the prohibition in *Perez v. Sharp*, 32 Cal. 2d 711 (1948).
12. The doctrine of coverture, under which women, once married, lost their independent legal identity and became the property of their husbands, was once viewed as a central component of the civil institution of marriage.
13. Neither the race- nor gender-based reforms in civil marriage law deprived marriage of its vitality and importance as social institution.

History of Discrimination

14. The persecution suffered by gays and lesbian individuals in the United States has been severe.
15. Gay and lesbian individuals have been subjected to and stigmatized by a long history of purposeful and invidious discrimination that continues to this day.
16. Gay and lesbian individuals are still among the most stigmatized groups in the country.
17. Hate crimes against gay and lesbian individuals remain prevalent.
18. Although social antipathy toward gay and lesbian individuals has moderated, these groups suffer from continuing political disabilities and discrimination.

Impact on Ability to Contribute to Society

19. Sexual orientation bears no relation to a person's ability to perform or contribute to society.
20. The medical and psychiatric communities do not consider sexual orientation an illness or disorder.
21. Same-sex sexual orientation does not result in any impairment in judgment or general social and vocational capabilities.
22. It is the policy of the State of California that sexual orientation bears no relation to an individual's ability to raise children, to an individual's capacity to enter into a relationship that is analogous to marriage, or otherwise to participate fully in all economic and social institutions.

Whether Sexual Orientation Can Be Changed, and If So, Whether Gay and Lesbian Individuals Should be Encouraged to Change It

23. "Sexual orientation and sexual identity is so fundamental to one's identity that a person should not be required to abandon them." *Hernandez-Montiel v. I.N.S.*, 225 F.3d 1084, 1093 (9th Cir. 2000).
24. Sexual orientation is fundamental to a person's identity.
25. There is no credible evidence that sexual orientation can or should be changed.
26. It can be harmful to an individual to attempt to change his or her sexual orientation.
27. Forcing an individual to change his or her sexual orientation would infringe on "the protected right of homosexual adults to engage in intimate, consensual conduct," which is "an integral part of human freedom." *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558, 576-77 (2003).

28. Sexual orientation is the kind of distinguishing characteristic that defines gay and lesbian individuals as a discrete group.

Relative Political Power

29. Discrimination against gay and lesbian individuals, including through hate crimes, exists to this day.
30. There are only three openly gay members of the U.S. House of Representatives and no openly gay Senators.
31. There are no openly gay governors.
32. No openly gay person has ever been appointed to a Cabinet Secretary position.
33. Fifty-two percent of California voters voted in favor of Prop. 8, which denied gay and lesbian individuals the right to marry.
34. Fewer than half of the States ban sexual orientation discrimination in employment, housing, and/or accommodations.
35. Lesbians and gay men have been unable to secure national legislation to protect them from hate crimes.
36. Lesbians and gay men have been unable to secure national legislation to protect them from discrimination in housing, employment, or public accommodations.

Stigma of Domestic Partnership

37. Establishing a separate legal institution for State recognition and support of lesbian and gay families, even if well-intentioned, marginalizes and stigmatizes gay families.
38. There is a significant symbolic disparity between domestic partnership and marriage.
39. Denying same-sex couples and their families access to the familiar and favorable official designation “marriage” harms them by denying their family relationships them the same dignity and respect afforded to opposite-sex couples and their families.
40. The inability to marry relegates gay and lesbian relationships to second-class status.
41. Because two types of relationships—one for same-sex couples and one for opposite-sex couples—exist in California, a gay or lesbian individual is forced to disclose his or her sexual orientation when asked about his or her marital status.
42. In light of the history of discrimination that gay and lesbian individuals have faced, the creation of the alternative regime of domestic partnership reinforces anti-gay prejudice, which has the potential to escalate into violence.

43. The stigma associated with discrimination and second-class treatment takes a toll on the well-being of gay men and lesbians and their families.
44. Private, consensual, sexual relations between gay and lesbian couples are protected by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Whether Prop. 8 Promotes Stereotypical Gender Roles

45. Notions that marriage should be limited to opposite-sex couples reinforces harmful stereotypes regarding innate gender characteristics, and the roles of men and women in child rearing and family responsibilities.

Voter Motivations

46. Gay and lesbian individuals had a constitutional right to marry before Prop. 8.
47. Prop. 8 eliminated the right of gay and lesbian individuals to marry.
48. Prop. 8 was intended to strip the designation “marriage” from officially sanctioned relationships of same-sex couples.
49. According to the official General Election Voter Information Guide, Prop. 8 “[c]hange[d] the California Constitution to eliminate the right of same-sex couples to marry in California.” *Strauss v. Horton*, 207 P.3d 48, 77 (Cal. 2009) (internal quotation marks omitted).
50. Prop. 8 was driven by moral disapproval of gay and lesbian individuals.
51. The advertising campaign in favor of Prop. 8 demonstrates that its supporters drew on the fears and irrational prejudices of voters.

Facts Relating to Lack of Rational Basis

52. Heterosexual individuals with no children and/or no intent to have children, who are incarcerated for serious crimes, who have failed to pay child support obligations or who are adulterers are all permitted to marry.
53. Allowing gay and lesbian individuals to marry will not destabilize marriages of heterosexual individuals.
54. Allowing gay and lesbian individuals to marry will not deprive heterosexual individuals of any rights or benefits they currently enjoy.
55. It is the policy of the State of California that sexual orientation bears no relation to an individual’s ability to raise children, to an individual’s capacity to enter into a relationship that is analogous to marriage, or otherwise to participate fully in all economic and social institutions.

56. The State of California has declared an interest in promoting lesbian and gay family relationships and protecting lesbian and gay family members during life crises, and reducing discrimination on the bases of sex and sexual orientation.
57. The State of California allows gay men and lesbians in same-sex relationships to serve as foster parents and to adopt children.
58. An individual's capacity to establish a loving and long-term committed relationship with another person does not depend on the individual's sexual orientation.
59. An individual's capacity to raise children does not depend on the individual's sexual orientation.
60. The best interests of a child are equally served by being raised by same-sex parents.
61. Lesbian and gay parents are as likely as heterosexual parents to provide supportive and healthy environments for children.
62. The State of California allows same-sex couples married before Prop. 8 was enacted to remain married.
63. Approximately 18,000 same-sex couples currently are recognized by the State of California as married. However, if any of those marriages end by reason of death or divorce, the gay and lesbian individuals in those marriages would not be allowed to remarry.
64. Gay and lesbian individuals, including Plaintiffs, have formed lasting, committed, and caring relationships with persons of the same sex, and same-sex couples share their lives and participate in their communities together.
65. Gay and lesbian individuals, including Plaintiffs Perry and Stier, raise children together.
66. Prohibiting marriage by same-sex couples hurts the State of California financially.
67. Prohibiting marriage by same-sex couples limits the State of California's ability to ensure that its citizens are treated equally regardless of sexual orientation.