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1	EDMUND G. BROWN JR.						
2	JONATHAN K. RENNER	ney General of California THAN K. RENNER r Assistant Attorney General R PACHTER by Attorney General Bar No. 146083 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 11000 Francisco, CA 94102-7004 phone: (415) 703-5970 (415) 703-1234 ail: Tamar.Pachter@doj.ca.gov					
3	Senior Assistant Attorney General TAMAR PACHTER Deputy Attorney General						
4	Deputy Attorney General State Bar No. 146083						
5	455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 11000 San Francisco, CA 94102-7004						
6	Telephone: (415) 703-5970						
7	E-mail: Tamar.Pachter@doj.ca.gov						
, 8	orney General Edmund G. Brown Jr.						
9	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COUPT						
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10	FOR THE NORTHERN D						
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13	KRISTIN M. PERRY, ET AL.,	3:09-cv-02292-VRW					
14 15	Plaintiffs,	ANSWER OF ATTORNEY GENERAL EDMUND G. BROWN JR.					
16	v.	Date:					
17	GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, ET	Time: Courtroom:					
18	AL.,	Judge: Hon. Vaughn R. Walker, C.J. Trial Date:					
19	Defendants.	Action Filed: May 22, 2009					
20		1					
21	This case arises under a factual and legal history that is unique to California. In May 2008,						
22	the California Supreme Court held that denying same-sex couples the right to marry while						
22	affording them the benefits of marriage through the domestic partnership law violated principles						
23 24	of equal protection, liberty, and privacy. In re Marriage Cases, 43 Cal.4th 757 (2008). The						
	following November, a bare majority of California voters passed Proposition 8, which amended						
25 26	the State Constitution to declare that only marria	ution to declare that only marriages between a man and a woman would be					
26 27	recognized. Between May and November 2008, over 18,000 same-sex couples were married. In						
27	2009, the California Supreme Court upheld the validity of these marriages but declared that the						
28	1						
	Answer of Atto	rney General Edmund G. Brown Jr. (3:09-cv-02292-VRW)					

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1 voters had the authority to carve out of the state constitution an exception to the rights of liberty 2 and equal protection with respect to marriage. Strauss v. Horton, ___Cal.4th ___, 93 Cal.Rptr.3d 3 591 (2009). Still, the court reaffirmed the liberty and equal protection principles that were 4 recognized in the *In re Marriage Cases* and that are at issue in this federal constitutional 5 challenge.

6 The Attorney General of California is sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States 7 in addition to the Constitution of the State of California. Cal. Const., art. XX, § 3. The United 8 States Constitution is the "supreme law of the land." U.S. Const., art. VI, § 2; Cal. Const., art. III, 9 § 1. Taking from same-sex couples the right to civil marriage that they had previously possessed 10 under California's Constitution cannot be squared with guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment. 11 Accordingly, the Attorney General answers the Complaint consistent with his duty to uphold the 12 United States Constitution, as Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch did when he argued that 13 Proposition 14, passed by the California voters in 1964, was incompatible with the Federal 14 Constitution. *Reitman v. Mulkey*, 387 U.S. 369 (1967).

15 1. In response to paragraph 1 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that in 16 November 2008 California adopted Proposition 8; that Proposition 8 amended Article I of the 17 California Constitution by adding section 7.5 which provides that "[0]nly marriage between a 18 man and a woman is valid or recognized in California;" and that the effect of Proposition 8 is to 19 deny gay men and lesbians and their same-sex partners access to civil marriage in California and 20 to deny them recognition of their civil marriages performed elsewhere. The Attorney General 21 admits that lesbians and gay men and their same-sex partners may form domestic partnerships in 22 California pursuant to California Family Code sections 297 through 299.6, and that such domestic 23 partnerships are not equal to civil marriage, and that this unequal treatment denies lesbians and 24 gay men rights guarantees by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. 25 Except as specifically admitted herein, the Attorney General denies the allegations of paragraph 1 26 of the Complaint.

27 2. In response to paragraph 2 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that it is for 28 the reasons stated in paragraph 1 of the Complaint that the Plaintiffs ask this court to enjoin

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enforcement of Proposition 8 and other California statutes. Except as specifically admitted
 herein, the Attorney General denies the allegations of paragraph 2 of the Complaint.

3 3. In response to paragraph 3 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that this
4 Court has jurisdiction over claims for injunctive and declaratory relief against the officials
5 exercising executive powers that are named as defendants in the Complaint, and which may
6 operate to enjoin future enforcement of Proposition 8. Except as specifically admitted herein, the
7 Attorney General denies the allegations of paragraph 3 of the Complaint.

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The Attorney General admits the allegations of paragraph 4 of the Complaint.

9 5. In response to paragraph 5 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that
10 Plaintiffs seek the relief that they allege for the reasons that they allege. Except as specifically
11 admitted herein, the Attorney General denies the allegations of paragraph 5 of the Complaint.

12 6. In response to paragraph 6 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that
13 Plaintiffs seek the relief that they allege for the reasons that they allege. Except as specifically
14 admitted herein, the Attorney General denies the allegations of paragraph 6 of the Complaint.

15 7. In response to paragraph 7 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that
16 Proposition 8 denies same-sex couples the right to civil marriage in California, and that it
17 therefore violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The Attorney
18 General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining
19 matters asserted in paragraph 7 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

8. In response to paragraph 8 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that
 Plaintiffs seek the relief that they allege for the reasons that they allege. Except as specifically
 admitted herein, the Attorney General denies the allegations of paragraph 8 of the Complaint.

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9. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 9 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

25 10. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
26 the truth of the allegations of paragraph 10 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

11. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as tothe truth of the allegations of paragraph 11 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

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1 2 12. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 12 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

13. In response to paragraph 13 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that
Arnold Schwarzenegger is the Governor of the State of California; that in his official capacity the
supreme executive power of the state is vested in him; that it is his duty to properly execute the
laws of the state; and that the Governor has a district office in San Francisco. Except as
specifically admitted herein, the Attorney General denies the allegations of paragraph 13 of the
Complaint.

9 14. In response to paragraph 14 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that he is
10 the Attorney General of the State of California; that in his official capacity he is the chief law
officer of the state; that it is his duty to see that the laws of the state are uniformly and adequately
enforced; and that the Attorney General has offices in Oakland and San Francisco. Except as
specifically admitted herein, the Attorney General denies the allegations of paragraph 14 of the
Complaint.

15 15. In response to paragraph 15 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that Mark
B. Horton is the Director of the California Department of Public Health. The Attorney General
lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining
allegations of paragraph 15 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

In response to paragraph 16 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that
 Linette Scott is the Deputy Director of Health Information and Strategic Planning for the
 California Department of Public Health. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information
 sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 16 of the
 Complaint and on that basis denies them.

17. In response to paragraph 17 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that
Patrick O'Connell is the Auditor-Controller of Alameda County, which supervises the ClerkRecorder's Office. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a
belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 17 of the Complaint and on that
basis denies them.

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- 1 In response to paragraph 18 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that Dean 18. 2 C. Logan is the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk for Los Angeles County. The Attorney General 3 lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining 4 allegations of paragraph 18 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.
- 5 19. The Attorney General admits that he has enforcement responsibilities in relation to 6 California law, which includes Proposition 8, and that Plaintiffs seek the relief that they allege. 7 Except as specifically admitted herein, the Attorney General denies the allegations of paragraph 8 19 of the Complaint.
- 9 In response to paragraph 20 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that 20. 10 sexual orientation is a characteristic that bears no relation to a person's ability to perform or 11 contribute to society and that the sexual orientation of gays and lesbians has been associated with 12 a stigma of inferiority and second-class citizenship, manifested by the group's history of legal and 13 social disabilities (see *In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th at 841). The Attorney General admits the 14 remaining allegations of paragraph 20 of the Complaint.
- 15 In response to paragraph 21 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that in the 21. 16 mid-1970s several same-sex couples sought and were denied marriage licenses from county 17 clerks in California; and that in 1977, the California Legislature enacted California Family Code 18 section 300, which defined marriage as "a personal relation arising out of a civil contract between 19 a man and a woman, to which the consent of the parties capable of making that contract is 20 necessary" (see In re Marriage Cases, 43 Cal.4th at 795). The Attorney General lacks knowledge 21 or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 22 21 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.
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22. In response to paragraph 22 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that in 24 1999 the California Legislature adopted a domestic partnership law codified at California Family 25 Code sections 297-299.6; that the law defines domestic partners as "two adults who have chosen 26 to share one another's lives in an intimate and committed relationship of mutual caring;" and that 27 under the law domestic partners must share a common residence, each be at least 18 years of age, 28 be unrelated by blood in any way that would prevent them from being married to one another, not

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be married or a member of another domestic partnership, be capable of consenting, and either 2 both be of the same sex or include one person more than 62 years of age. The Attorney General 3 lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining 4 allegations of paragraph 22 of the Complaint and on that basis denies them.

5 23. In response to paragraph 23 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that 6 California's domestic partnership law gives same-sex couples many of the substantive legal 7 benefits and privileges that California civil marriage provides; that the domestic partnership law 8 does not permit the marriage of same-sex couples; and that the California Supreme Court has 9 noted at least nine ways in which statutes concerning marriage differ from corresponding statutes 10 concerning domestic partnerships (see *In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th at 805 fn. 24). The 11 Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 12 remaining allegations of paragraph 23 of the Complaint, and on that basis denies them.

13 24. In response to paragraph 24 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that in 14 2000, California voters approved Proposition 22 (codified as Cal. Fam. Code § 308.5), which 15 provided that "[o]nly marriage between a man and a woman is valid or recognized in California; 16 and that in Lockyer v. City & County of San Francisco, 33 Cal.4th 1055 (2004), the California 17 Supreme Court found that Family Code sections 300 and 308.5 prohibited the City and County of 18 San Francisco from issuing marriage licenses to same-sex couples but did not address whether 19 those statutes were constitutional. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information 20 sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 24 of the 21 Complaint and on that basis denies them.

22 25. In response to paragraph 25 of the Complaint, on information and belief, the Attorney 23 General admits proponents of Proposition 8 submitted petitions with sufficient signatures to place 24 it on the November 2008 ballot. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient 25 to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 25 of the Complaint and 26 on that basis denies them.

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26. The Attorney General admits the allegations of paragraph 26 of the Complaint.

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1 27. In response to paragraph 27 of the Complaint, on information and belief, the Attorney 2 General admits that the California Secretary of State certified that Proposition 8 qualified for the 3 November 2008 General Election ballot; admits that the Official Title and Summary (prepared by 4 the Attorney General) printed in the Voter Information Guide stated that Proposition 8 "Changes 5 the California Constitution to eliminate the right of same-sex couples to marry in California" and 6 "Provides that only marriage between a man and a woman is valid or recognized in California;" 7 admits that the effect of passage of Proposition 8 was to overturn the decision of the California 8 Supreme Court in *In re Marriage Cases*, by taking away the rights previously protected by the 9 California Constitution to same-sex civil marriage in California, and the right to have a same-sex 10 civil marriages that are performed elsewhere recognized in California; and admits that in doing so 11 Proposition 8 imposed a special disability on gays and lesbians and their families on the basis of 12 sexual orientation. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a 13 belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 27 of the Complaint, and on that 14 basis denies them.

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28. The Attorney General admits the allegations of paragraph 28 of the Complaint.

16 29. In response to paragraph 29 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that since
17 the passage of Proposition 8 it has not been lawful to issue a marriage license to same-sex couples
18 in California. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as
19 to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 29 of the Complaint, and on that basis
20 denies them.

21 30. In response to paragraph 30 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that since 22 the passage of Proposition 8, California law has restricted civil marriage to opposite-sex couples, 23 and denied civil marriage to same-sex couples; that under California law, gay and lesbian couples 24 cannot enter into a civil marriage with a person of their choice; and that, as the California 25 Supreme Court found in *In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th at 782, the inability to marry the 26 person of their choice denies gays and lesbians, as well as their families, the personal and public 27 affirmation that accompanies state-sanctioned civil marriage. Except as specifically admitted 28 herein, the Attorney General denies the allegations of paragraph 30 of the Complaint.

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31. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 31 of the Complaint, and on that basis denies them.

32. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 32 of the Complaint, and on that basis denies them.

33. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 33 of the Complaint, and on that basis denies them.

34. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 34 of the Complaint, and on that basis denies them.

9 35. In response to paragraph 35 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that the
10 United States Supreme Court found in *Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1. 12 (1967), that the
11 "freedom to marry has long been recognized as one of the vital personal rights essential to the
12 orderly pursuit of happiness by free men." The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information
13 sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 35 of the
14 Complaint, and on that basis denies them.

15 In response to paragraph 36 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that 36. 16 absent an adverse judgment or entry of an injunction in this case, the Defendants (excepting the 17 Attorney General) will have a legal obligation to enforce Proposition 8 to the extent that 18 Proposition 8 is subject to enforcement by them, see Cal. Const., art. III, § 3.5; that the passage of 19 Proposition 8 was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; 20 and that the Plaintiffs seek relief as alleged in the Complaint. The Attorney General lacks 21 knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of 22 paragraph 36 of the Complaint, and on that basis denies them.

23

CLAIM ONE: DUE PROCESS

24 37. In response to paragraph 37 of the Complaint, the Attorney General incorporates here
25 by reference paragraphs 1 through 36 of this Answer as if fully set forth herein.

38. In response to paragraph 38 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that, to the
extent that Proposition 8 took from Plaintiffs their previously held fundamental right to marry, the
measure violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States

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Constitution on its face. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form
 a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 38 of the Complaint, and on that
 basis denies them.

39. In response to paragraph 39 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that, to the
extent that Proposition 8 took from Plaintiffs their previously held fundamental right to marry, the
measure violates the Due Process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States
Constitution on its face; and that by denying civil marriage to gay and lesbian same-sex couples
that it affords to heterosexual opposite-sex couples, the California Constitution denies gay and
lesbian couples and their families the same dignity, respect, and stature afforded families headed
by a married couple. *See In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th at 846-47.

11

CLAIM TWO: EQUAL PROTECTION

40. In response to paragraph 40 of the Complaint, the Attorney General incorporates here
by reference paragraphs 1 through 39 of this Answer as if fully set forth herein.

41. In response to paragraph 41 of the Complaint, and in light of the state constitutional
rights confirmed by the California Supreme Court in *In re Marriage Cases*, the Attorney General
admits that the passage of Proposition 8 violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth
Amendment to the United States Constitution on its face. The Attorney General lacks knowledge
or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph
41 of the Complaint, and on that basis denies them.

20 In response to paragraph 42 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that 42. 21 Proposition 8 restricts civil marriage in California to opposite-sex couples; that gays and lesbians 22 are therefore unable to enter into a civil marriage with the person of their choice; that the 23 California Constitution treats similarly-situated persons differently by providing civil marriage to 24 opposite-sex couples, but denying it to same-sex couples; that domestic partnership under 25 California law is available to same-sex couples, but is not the equivalent of civil marriage; that 26 even if domestic partnership were the substantive equivalent to civil marriage, it would still be 27 unequal to deny civil marriage to same-sex couples because, as recognized by the California 28 Supreme Court in In re Marriage Cases, domestic partnership would carry with it a stigma of

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1	inequality and second-class citizenship; that under the California Constitution, gay and lesbian				
2	same sex couples are unequal to heterosexual opposite sex couples; and that article I, section 7.5				
3	of the California Constitution discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation. The Attorney				
4	General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining				
5	allegations of paragraph 42 of the Complaint, and on that basis denies them.				
6	43. In response to paragraph 43 of the Complaint, the Attorney General admits that article				
7	I, section 7.5 of the California Constitution was passed as a result of disapproval of or animus by				
8	the majority of voters against same-sex marriages; that Proposition 8 took away from gays and				
9	lesbians and their families rights that the California Supreme Court previously recognized to exist				
10	in the California Constitution (see In re Marriage Cases, 43 Cal.4th at 853-54); that in doing so,				
11	Proposition 8 imposed a special disability on gays and lesbians alone; and that as a result,				
12	Proposition 8 violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United				
13	States Constitution. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a				
14	belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 43 of the Complaint, and on that				
15	basis denies them.				
16	CLAIM THREE: VIOLATION OF 42 U.S.C. § 1983				
17	44. In response to paragraph 44 of the Complaint, the Attorney General incorporates here				
18	by reference paragraphs 1 through 43 of this Answer as if fully set forth herein.				
19	45. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to				
20	the truth of the allegations of paragraph 45 of the Complaint, and on that basis denies them.				
21	IRREPARABLE INJURY				
22	47. In response to paragraph 47 of the Complaint, the Attorney General incorporates here				
23	by reference paragraphs 1 through 46 of this Answer as if fully set forth herein.				
24	48. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to				
25	the truth of the allegations of paragraph 48 of the Complaint, and on that basis denies them.				
26	49. The Attorney General lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to				
27	the truth of the allegations of 49 of the Complaint, and on that basis denies them.				
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1	Dated: June 12, 2009		Respectfully submitted,
2			EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
3			Attorney General of California JONATHAN K. RENNER
4			Senior Assistant Attorney General
5			/S/
6 7			TAMAR PACHTER
8			Deputy Attorney General Attorneys for Defendant Attorney General Edmund G. Brown Jr.
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