

RANDY

FOR

 I, Randy Thomasson, declare as follows:

- 1. I am over the age of 18 and a resident of Yolo County, California. I am Founder and Executive Director of Campaign for California Families ("The Campaign"), the proposed Intervenor in this action. I have actual knowledge of the following facts and if called upon to testify to them could and would do so competently. This Declaration is being offered in support of the Motion to Intervene.
- 2. The Campaign is a nonprofit, nonpartisan lobbying organization the represents fathers, mothers, grandparents and concerned individuals who believe the sacred institutions of life, marriage and family deserve utmost protection and respect by government and society.
- The Campaign works to educate, equip and activate concerned citizens to promote family-friendly values in their homes and communities. Both individually and in my capacity as Founder and Executive Director of the Campaign, I have been actively campaigning for these basic values, especially in the efforts to preserve and protect the institution of marriage, since 1994.
- 4. The Campaign's and my efforts aimed at protecting the institution of marriage have included active participation in both Proposition 22 and in supporting and activating voters to pass Proposition 8.
- 5. Once Proposition 22 qualified for the ballot, the Campaign, its constituents and I actively and extensively campaigned for and voted for Proposition 22, which was approved by 61.4 percent of the electorate, or more than 4.6 million voters, on March 7, 2000.
- 6. Once Proposition 22 qualified for the ballot the Campaign for California Families, its constituents and I actively and extensively campaigned for and voted for Proposition 22, which was approved by 61.4 percent of the electorate, or more than 4.6 million voters, on March 7, 2000.
- 7. When Governor Gray Davis signed AB 205 into law on September 19, 2003, I immediately sought to challenge the law, which granted the rights of marriage to domestic partners without first seeking the approval of the voters who had enacted Proposition 22.
- 8. On September 23, 2003, four days after Governor Davis signed AB 205, I, along with the Campaign and other California voters, filed a lawsuit in Los Angeles Superior Court against Governor Davis and other state officials, asking that the court declare AB 205 and the earlier enacted

AB 25 invalid.

- 9. Our action was partially consolidated with another action brought by the proponents of Proposition 22, the same proponents who are also seeking intervention in this case, in Sacramento Superior Court. We briefed and presented oral argument at the trial court and at the California Court of Appeal, which affirmed the trial court's in favor of the administration.
- 10. The Campaign's members were among the 7,001,084 voters who approved Proposition 8 and whose rights are now threatened by this action.
- 11. The Campaign also filed a lawsuit against San Francisco Mayor Gavin Newsom in February 2004 to halt his illegal actions in granting marriage licenses to same-sex couples in San Francisco. The Campaign participated in briefing and oral argument at the trial court, California Court of Appeal and California Supreme Court, including participating in oral argument before the Supreme Court in March 2008. Its action became part of the *In re Marriage Cases* decided by the California Supreme Court in May 2008. *In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th 757 (2008). The Campaign's case was consolidated along with a case brought by the Proposition 22 proponents, which includes some of the same parties who are the Official Proponents of Proposition 8, which has applied to intervene in this case.
- 12. The Campaign also participated in briefing and oral argument as an intervenor, along with the Proposition 22 proponents, in a case challenging Proposition 22 and the federal Defense of Marriage Act. *Smelt v. County of Orange*, 374 F.Supp.2d (CD Cal. 2005). When the plaintiffs appealed, first to the Ninth Circuit and then via a petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court, the Campaign also participated in briefing and, in the case of the Ninth Circuit case, in oral argument. *Smelt v. County of Orange*, 447 F.3d 673 (9th Cir. 2006), *cert. denied* 549 U.S. 959 (2006). After the case was remanded to the District Court following the California Supreme Court ruling in the *Marriage Cases*, the Campaign participated in the final hearing that resulted in a dismissal of the action in 2008.
- 13. After the California Supreme Court overturned Proposition 22 in May 2008, the Campaign continued to work on behalf of supporters of traditional marriage in California by asking the Supreme Court to stay the issuance of marriage licenses to same-sex couples pending the vote

on Proposition 8 in November 2008.

- 14. When the California Supreme Court denied the request for a stay, I decried the decision as an attempt to trump the will of the voters, who, by enacting Proposition 22 in 2000 and petitioning to put Proposition 8 on the ballot in 2008, clearly communicated that they, not the courts, have the right to decide whether marriage should remain a union between one man and one woman.
- 15. I also urged county officials to stand with the California Constitution and statutes, which had not been altered by the Legislature, and refuse to issue same-sex "marriage licenses" or perform marriage ceremonies for anyone other than a man and a woman.
- 16. During this time, the Campaign sought from the Court of Appeal, asking it to stay the issuance of any marriage licenses to same-sex couples.
- 17. As part of my organization's efforts to uphold the will of the people of California, I drafted a Marriage Protection Ordinance, which could be used by county supervisors to prohibit any marriages except for natural marriages between a man and a woman within their respective counties. The Ordinance was based upon counties' rights to enact ordinances under Art. XI §7 of the California Constitution. I sent faxes and called two-thirds of California's 58 county clerks. I did numerous media appearances and traveled to Bakersfield to speak with county supervisors about enacting the ordinance in Kern County.
- 18. My organization also sought to protect the institution of marriage and the rights of pro-traditional marriage Californians by helping the United States Justice Foundation and five county supervisors to seek an injunction against the state Department of Public Health and Office of Vital Records's action of changing the official marriage license forms to state "Party A" and "Party B" instead of "bride" and "groom."
- 19. After Proposition 8 qualified for the ballot, some same-sex marriage proponents petitioned the California Supreme Court to have the measure removed from the ballot. *Bennett v. Bowen*, California Supreme Court Case No. S164520. The Campaign, Larry Bowler and I sought to intervene in this action to help defend the rights of California voters to amend the Constitution. The Supreme Court refused to grant that petition.
  - 20. When several groups of same-sex "marriage" proponents challenged Proposition 8

as an unconstitutional revision after it was enacted, the Campaign submitted an Amicus Curiae brief.

- 21. The Campaign participated as an intervenor, alongside the Official Proposition 8 Proponents, at all three levels of the state and federal courts of California in defense of traditional marriage and of the voters' right to amend the state Constitution by initiative.
- 22. When the Supreme Court agreed to hear the challenge to Proposition 8, I publicly disapproved of the decision as disrespecting the people's reserved right to amend the Constitution. I disagreed with others who were pleased that the Court was going to review the issue because I saw that even giving credence to the unsubstantiated claims raised by the same-sex "marriage" proponents was damaging to the integrity of the people's right to amend the Constitution. I pointed out that the California Constitution clearly says that the voters have the right to alter the Constitution and that their right should not be undermined by arguments such as those raised by the same-sex "marriage" proponents.
- 23. When the California Supreme Court issued its decision in *Strauss v. Horton, et. al*, 207 P.3d 28 (CA 2009), I noted that Proposition 8 was only partially upheld since the justices determined that same-sex "marriages" performed between June and November 2008 would be valid. I pointed out that the ruling frustrated and disappointed pro-family citizens who voted for the true protection of marriage licenses between a man and a woman. I acknowledged that the Supreme Court did not strike down Proposition 8, which was a positive development, but also explained how the express will of the people was nonetheless frustrated by permitting the same-sex "marriages" performed prior to November 5, 2008 to remain valid.
- 24. These activities reflect my organization's overall mission to educate Californians about the foundational importance of marriage to society, and the widespread adverse effects that result if natural marriage is not protected. These efforts extend beyond the passage of Proposition 8, or any other statute or amendment, to the overall well-being of California's children and families, which necessitates the preservation of natural marriage. In addition, our interests are not only to protect the integrity of Proposition 8, but to protect the integrity of the institution of marriage and the people's right to amend the Constitution to preserve this very important and unique institution.
  - 25. The present lawsuit threatens the rights of the people of California to determine how

marriage is to be defined in this state and seeks to undermine the very foundation of the marriage institution. The ramifications of this lawsuit extend far beyond merely upholding Proposition 8 to protecting the integrity of the family unit, and particularly the children of California who depend upon it. These are the precise issues that the Campaign and I have been fighting for since 1994.

- 26. The Campaign and I believe that the integrity of the family, the institution of marriage, religious freedom, parental rights, and taxpayer rights including voter rights must be respected, esteemed, and protected by law, which will not occur if Plaintiffs' claims succeed.
- 27. The Attorney General has made it clear that he does not support Proposition 8, and that he believes it violates the United States Constitution. In the *Strauss* case and in this case, Attorney General Brown has argued that Proposition 8 is unconstitutional and should be invalidated. The Department of Justice cannot be counted on to uphold the will of the people in this regard, which makes it imperative that the Campaign be permitted to intervene to provide a voice for the people and the overarching concerns about preserving marriage as the union of one man and one woman.
- 30. The Campaign and its constituents do not trust the Attorney General to adequately protect the rights of the people of California to pass a constitutional amendment, which the California Supreme Court upheld. The Campaign will fight to preserve the integrity of the initiative process and the integrity of the traditional family in this case, if this Court will grant the intervention request.
- 31. Similarly, the Administration Defendants (Gov. Schwarzenegger, Director Horton and Deputy Director Scott) have indicated that they will be less than zealous in protecting the right of the people of California to amend the Constitution. (See The Administration's Answer to the Complaint, Doc # 46, p. 2, lines 4-10).
- 32. The Official Proponents of Proposition 8 have sought intervention in this action. While they clearly have an important and currently unrepresented interest in this matter, their interest is not as far-reaching as is the Campaign's. The Campaign has emphasized not merely the validity and integrity of Proposition 8, but the potential negative social and cultural ramifications that would result if marriage is redefined. Determination of Plaintiffs' claims will affect much more than

merely the validity of a constitutional amendment. It is critical that this Court have a complete picture of the potential effects of Plaintiffs' action, a picture that will not be provided by any of the governmental defendants. The Campaign will provide this Court with the information necessary to make the fully informed decision that Plaintiffs' claims require. Therefore, the Campaign respectfully requests that this Court grant its request to intervene as a Defendant.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on June 24, 2009 at Sacramento, California.

Randy Thomasso

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## PROOF OF SERVICE

I am employed at the law firm of Liberty Counsel. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 100 Mountain View Road, Suite 2775, Lynchburg Virginia 24502.

On June 25, 2009 I served the foregoing document described as:

Declaration of Randy Thomasson In Support of Motion to Intervene on the below-listed parties in this action by the method stated.

<u>US MAIL</u>: By placing the documents in a sealed enveloped, with postage thereon fully prepaid in the United States mail at Lynchburg, Virginia, addressed as shown on the attached **SERVICE LIST**.

Executed on June 25, 2009, at Lynchburg, Virginia.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America and State of California that the above is true and correct.

Thang E. The Mister
Mary E. McAlister

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