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4	IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON	
5	FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION	
6 7 8	BEVERLY CLARNO, GARY WILHELMS, JAMES L. WILCOX, AND LARRY CAMPBELL,	Case No. 21CV40180
9	Petitioners,	
10	VS.) ORDER ON NON-PARTIES' MOTION
11	SHEMIA FAGAN, in her official) TO QUASH; PROTECTIVE ORDER
12 13	capacity as Secretary of State of Oregon	
14	Respondent,	
15	VS.	
16	JEANNE ATKINS, SUSAN CHURCH,	
17 18	NADIA DAHAB, JANE SQUIRES, JENNIFER LYNCH, AND DAVID GUTTERMAN.	
19	Intervenors.	
20	After consideration of Non-Parties Melissa Unger, Len Norwitz, Courtney	
21	Graham, Benjamin Morris, SEIU Local 49, and SEIU Local 503's Motion for Protective	
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23 24	Order and to Quash Subpoenas dated October 20, 2021 (hereinafter "Non-Parties" or	
25	"Non-Parties' Motion") and the Declaration of Steven C. Berman in Support of the Non-	
26	Parties' Motion for Protective Order and to Quash Subpoena dated October 20, 2021,	
27	Special Judicial Panel Presiding Judge Mary James grants the Non-Parties' Motion for a	
28	Protective Order in part and denies it in part.	

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The Non-Parties' Motion is GRANTED in the following particulars, as further described in this Order:

1. The scope of all deposition topics and requests for documents is limited to events occurring and documents communicated on or after April 26, 2021.

2. The scope of all deposition topics and requests for documents is limited to communications between Non-Parties and the Legislative Assembly, or a specific member thereof. All requests for production of documents that relate only to internal communications of SEIU, or between Non-Parties are unlikely to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

3. Deposition topics and requests for documents may not inquire into the "change in composition of the House Redistricting Committee" as these inquiries appear unlikely to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

The Non-Parties' Motion is DENIED in the following particulars, as further described in this Order:

1. The Presiding Judge finds good cause to deny Non-Parties' request for oral argument pursuant to UTCR 1.100.

2. Non-Parties' request for attorney fees and costs related to discovery and production of documents is denied.

3. All other requests to prospectively quash deposition subpoenas or further limit requests for production of documents are denied. This denial does not prohibit Non-Parties from raising objections to specific questions or document requests during depositions or production, including objections based on a particular privilege or rule of evidence.

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Opinion

Some of Petitioners' Requests are Outside the Scope of Discovery.

ORCP 36B(1) defines the scope of discovery.

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In general. For all forms of discovery, parties may inquire regarding any matter, not privileged, that is relevant to the claim or defense of the party seeking discovery or to the claim or defense of any other party, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition, and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things, and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of any discoverable matter. It is not a ground for objection that the information sought will be inadmissible at the trial if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Several of Petitioners' Deposition Topics and Requests for Production (See Decl.

of Steven C. Berman, attachments) are outside the scope of discovery because they

are not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. To the

extent that Petitioners' Deposition Topics and Requests for Production ask for

information that was never communicated to the Legislative Assembly, or a specific

member thereof, that discovery does not appear reasonably calculated to lead to the

discovery of admissible evidence.

Petitioners have alleged violation of ORS 188.010(2), these allegations require the Special Judicial Panel, in conjunction with the Special Master, to make findings regarding legislative intent. It's unclear how the private intentions of third-parties, not communicated to any member of the Legislative Assembly tasked with redistricting pursuant to the U.S. Const. Article I, §4, could have any bearing or relevance to determining legislative intent.

The same is true of inquiries regarding the "change in composition of the House Redistricting Committee." These inquiries are not relevant to a finding regarding

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legislative intent under ORS 188.010(2). Separation of powers of government, pursuant to Or. Const. Article III § 1, is one of the "most basic and fundamental" principles of constitutional law. *State ex rel. Overhulse v. Appling*, 226 Or 575 (1961). It follows that discretionary acts governing the internal procedures of the legislative branch are not subject to scrutiny or control by the judicial branch where those procedures do not conflict with constitutional provisions. *State ex rel. Overhulse v. Appling*, 226 Or. 575, 586 (1961). Determinations regarding composition of committees is one such discretionary act.

In addition, to the extent that Petitioners' deposition topics or requests for production of documents seek to inquire into events that occurred or documents that were communicated before April 26, 2021, when the U.S. Census Bureau announced that Oregon would receive a sixth Congressional seat, these requests do not appear reasonably calculated to lead to admissible evidence. These inquiries are outside the scope of discovery as defined in ORCP 36B(1) and are subsequently prohibited.

Some of Petitioners' Requests are Unduly Burdensome or Oppressive.

ORCP 36C(1) provides in full:

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Relief available; grounds for limitation. On motion by a party or by the person from whom discovery is sought, and for good cause shown, the court in which the action is pending may make any order that justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following: that the discovery not be had; that the discovery may be had only on specified terms and conditions, including a designation of the time or place; that the discovery may be had only by a method of discovery other than that selected by the party seeking discovery; that certain matters not be inquired into, or that the scope of the discovery be limited to certain matters; that discovery be conducted with no one present except persons designated by the court; that a deposition after being sealed be opened only by order of the court; that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or

commercial information not be disclosed or be disclosed only in a designated way; that the parties simultaneously file specified documents or information enclosed in sealed envelopes to be opened as directed by the court; or that to prevent hardship the party requesting discovery pay to the other party reasonable expenses incurred in attending the deposition or otherwise responding to the request for discovery. (emphasis added).

In addition to being outside the scope of discovery, some of Petitioners' requests are unduly burdensome or oppressive given the breadth of the requests and the short period for response. It should be recognized that the short period for response is not wholly within Petitioners' control - these response periods are dictated by the expedited timelines in 2021 Oregon Laws Ch. 419, SB 259 (2021), as further defined by the Special Judicial Panel's scheduling orders. It should be recognized, however, that parties and non-parties alike are faced with a herculean task in responding to discovery requests within these shortened timelines. All discovery requests should therefore be narrowly tailored. I therefore find good cause under ORCP 36C(1) to limit the scope of discovery and set parameters for deposition topics and requests for production, as described elsewhere in this order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

10/21/2021 2:28:56 PM

han James

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