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| 10 | UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT | |
| 11 | NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA | |
| 12 | OAKLAND DIVISION | |
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| 14 | MARCIANO PLATA, et al., | CASE NO. 01-1351 JST |
| 15 | Plaintiffs, | DEFENDANTS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MOTION |
| 16 | v. | TO MODIFY BRIEFING SCHEDULE ON PLAINTIFFS' MOTION RE: |
| 17 | GAVIN NEWSOM, et al., | QUARANTINE AND ISOLATION SPACE; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS |
| 18 | Defendants. | AND AÚTHORITIES IN SUPPORT |
| 19 | | Judge: Hon. Jon S. Tigar |
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| 21 | TO PLAINTIFFS and THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD: | |
| 22 | PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Defendants move under Northern District Local Rules 6-3 | |
| 23 | and 7-11 to modify the briefing schedule selected by Plaintiffs for their motion related to | |
| 24 | quarantine and isolation space in Defendants' institutions throughout the state of California. | |
| 25 | Plaintiffs selected December 23, 2020, as the hearing date, which was one of two options the | |
| 26 | Court provided. The Court previously set December 9, 2020, as the deadline to file a brief for a | |
| 27 | hearing on December 23. | |
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Plaintiffs have insisted that there be a simultaneous exchange of briefs, rather than providing Defendants a chance to review Plaintiffs' position and expert opinions before drafting an opposition. As explained in detail in the supporting declaration of Ryan Gille, good cause supports modifying the briefing schedule because Defendants cannot adequately prepare a response to Plaintiffs' motion without having seen their points and authorities or their expert's opinions. Defendants requests that this Court modify the briefing schedule by ordering Plaintiffs to provide their points and authorities, and expert opinions, first in time and to afford Defendants at least five days to respond before the December 9 filing deadline.

Alternatively, Defendants request that the Court simply adopt the December 31 filing deadline and order Plaintiffs to provide their points and authorities and expert opinions by December 19, 2020, Defendants' response due to Plaintiffs on December 28, 2020, and the final joint statement be filed on December 31, 2020. This would allow the parties time to fully brief and exchange their positions and to work together to identify the issues and areas in dispute, including among their experts.

This motion is based on this notice of motion and motion, the declaration of counsel, and the file.

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs have insisted that Defendants draft an opposition to a motion they have not seen. This is not fair and ignores fundamental principles of due process. Defendants understand the Court's preference for a joint brief on Plaintiffs' anticipated quarantine motion, and do not object to submitting a joint brief. But Defendants must request relief from the briefing schedule that Plaintiffs have demanded for their anticipated motion.

Plaintiffs have chosen to have their motion heard on December 23. Based on the filing deadline the Court provided for that hearing date, the additional work the Court has requested the parties complete before filing a joint brief, and the briefing schedule that Plaintiffs have demanded for a December 9 filing, Defendants would not have a fair opportunity to oppose Plaintiffs' motion. As it currently stands, Defendants do not know what specific arguments Plaintiffs intend to present to the Court, the evidentiary support for those arguments – including

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their expert's opinion, the legal support for their arguments, or the relief they intend to request. Regardless, Plaintiffs have insisted that the parties simultaneously exchange their briefs (and evidence) for this motion on December 4, and then work on answering the Court's questions about the opinions of their experts before filing.

Defendants cannot draft an opposition to a motion they have never seen. While Defendants are generally aware of Plaintiffs' position on this topic, Plaintiffs have not provided (nor do they intend to provide in advance of a simultaneous exchange) the legal authorities upon which they intend to rely or their expert's opinion. Further complicating Plaintiffs' demand for this exchange to occur by December 4 and the joint filing on December 9 is the deadline for the Parties to submit the next case management conference statement on the same date. The issues Plaintiffs intend to raise in their motion concern important subjects and the relief they presumably intend to request would impact the entire State prison system and could potentially have statewide repercussions. Under these circumstances, due process requires that Defendants be provided a fair opportunity to review Plaintiffs' motion (including time to discuss the specifics of Plaintiffs' requested relief with Defendants' expert), and sufficient time to prepare an opposition.

GOOD CAUSE SUPPORTS GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION

"Good cause" is a non-rigorous standard that has been construed broadly across procedural and statutory contexts. Ahanchian v. Xenon Pictures, Inc., 624 F.3d 1253, 1259 (9th Cir. 2010). With respect to scheduling orders, the "good cause" standard focuses on the diligence of the party seeking to amend a schedule and the reasons for seeking modification. Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc., 975 F.2d 604, 609 (9th Cir. 1992).

The fundamental requirement of due process is the opportunity to be heard at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner. S.E.C. v. McCarthy, 322 F.3d 650, 659 (9th Cir. 2003); citing Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319, 333 (1976) (internal quotation marks omitted). Due process includes notice "reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties" of the proceeding, and an opportunity to be heard. Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). Here, given the important nature of the issues Plaintiffs intend to raise, significant process is due. At the very least, Defendants should have a week to review and

respond to Plaintiffs motion.

Plaintiffs waited four days after the Court issued its order—to November 24—to inform Defendants that they decided to set the hearing for their motion on December 23, and to demand that there be a simultaneous exchange of briefs on December 4. (Decl. Gille, Ex. A at 6.) At the time Plaintiffs notified Defendants of their decision, there were 15 calendar days remaining before the December 9 joint-brief deadline.

Plaintiffs make much of the fact that Defendants indicated at the last Case Management Conference that they were amenable to a December 23 hearing, but that was before the parties knew the Court would require a December 9 filing deadline for that hearing date or that Plaintiffs would refuse to provide their legal authority and expert's opinion to Defendants in advance of expecting their opposition. (Decl. Gille ¶ 4.) In agreeing to the December 23 hearing date, Defendants assumed that the parties would work out a fair and orderly briefing schedule that would permit Defendants a reasonable period to review and respond to Plaintiffs' motion. (Decl. Gille ¶ 5.)

Plaintiffs contend that Defendants have no right to review Plaintiffs' arguments or expert opinion(s) before being required to provide their opposition so that it can be combined with Plaintiffs' motion in a joint brief. (Decl. Gille, Ex. A at 1, 3.) Plaintiffs assert that their argument requires no prior review because it is "very straightforward [and] simple," yet Plaintiffs anticipate that it will be a ten-page brief. (Decl. Gille, Ex. A at 1.)

Defendants have explained that they need adequate time to review Plaintiffs' legal arguments, evidence, authorities, and expert opinion(s) so that they can provide a thorough response supported by their own evidence and expert opinion that will facilitate the Court's analysis of the issues. (Decl. Gille, Ex. A at 2, 5.) Plaintiffs have not provided any reason why they cannot provide their legal arguments or expert opinion(s) before Defendants' opposition so that Defendants are able to respond meaningfully in their section of the joint brief. (Decl. Gille, Ex. A.) Defendants are not demanding the full 14 days to oppose Plaintiffs' motion, as is generally afforded by the Northern District's Local Rules. *See* N.D. L.R. 7-3(a). Rather, Defendants are merely requesting adequate time to gather evidence and prepare a well-reasoned

brief in response.

Defendants have been diligent in seeking this request as they immediately communicated their concerns about the schedule that Plaintiffs demanded and, in good faith, proposed alternatives, one of which was an alternative schedule that the Court itself proposed. (Decl. Gille, Ex. A at 4, 5.) But Plaintiffs continue to insist on the unreasonable briefing schedule they initially demanded.

Moreover, if the Court adopts Plaintiffs' position and allows them to withhold their legal positions prior to an exchange of briefs, it would deny Defendants the opportunity to meaningfully respond to the motion. *McCarthy*, 322 F.3d at 659. On the other hand, having Plaintiffs provide their legal arguments and expert opinions with at least seven-days' notice, if not more, would allow Defendants the minimum amount of time necessary to review Plaintiffs' motion and prepare a meaningful response supported by declarations and evidence.

CONCLUSION

Good cause exists to grant Defendants' request that this Court adopt one of the briefing schedules proposed by Defendants, which would require that Plaintiffs first provide Defendants with their brief so that Defendants can prepare a response tailored to oppose it. At a bare minimum, Defendants should have seven full days to prepare their response, which is likely to include two or more supporting declarations and possibly other evidence. Thus, if this Court is inclined to keep the December 23 hearing on calendar, Defendants request that this Court require Plaintiffs to provide their moving papers (including supporting evidence) by Tuesday, December 1. Defendants will then provide their portion of the brief in opposition to Plaintiffs' position by December 8. The parties will work together to identify the areas in dispute and file the joint brief by December 9.

Alternatively, Defendants request that the Court simply adopt its own December 31 filing deadline option and order: (1) Plaintiffs to provide their brief and expert opinions to Defendants by December 11, 2020, (2) Defendants to provide their responsive brief and expert opinions to Plaintiffs on December 24, 2020, and (3) the parties work together to identify the areas in dispute and finalize the final joint statement to be filed on December 31, 2020.

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