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United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION,

Plaintiff,

No. C 08-01023 JSW
No. C 08-02997 JSW

v.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE and
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

**ORDER DENYING EMERGENCY
MOTION TO STAY**

Defendants.
_____ /

On September 24, 2009, this Court issued an order granting Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment and denying Defendants’ motion for summary judgment (“the Order”). (Docket no. 90.) The Court found that Defendants had improperly withheld documents requested by Plaintiff under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”). The documents concerned efforts of various governmental agencies and the telecommunication industry to push for amendments to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (“FISA”) in order to provide immunity from suit for the industry’s participation in governmental warrantless surveillance efforts. The Court required disclosure of the improperly withheld documents by no later than October 9, 2009.

On September 30, 2009, Defendants filed a motion for a 60-day stay pending a determination by the Solicitor General whether or not to appeal the Order by this Court. (Docket no. 91.) On October 6, 2009, Defendants filed a motion for leave to file a motion for reconsideration of portions of the Court’s Order. (Docket no. 93.) After briefing was submitted

1 on the motion for a temporary stay, on October 7, 2009, this Court denied Defendants' motion
2 for a temporary stay based on the fact that the Court was not persuaded it should exercise its
3 discretion to stay its own order pending the determination by the Solicitor General whether or
4 not to appeal the Order. (Docket no. 97.) As no appeal had yet been filed, the Court found that
5 a motion to stay pending appeal pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 62(c) would have
6 been premature and was not properly before the Court. (*Id.* at 2:11-12.) The Court also denied
7 Defendants' motion for leave to file a motion for reconsideration because the Court concluded
8 that Defendants merely reargued points already asserted and rejected by this Court in its
9 original Order.

10 On October 8, 2009, this Court received notice that Defendants had filed a notice of
11 appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals of this Court's Order denying Defendants'
12 motion for summary judgment and granting Plaintiff's cross motion as well as this Court's order
13 denying Defendants' motion for a limited stay pending appeal determination and denying
14 Defendants' motion for leave to file a motion for reconsideration. (Docket nos. 98, 99.)

15 On October 9, 2009, the date the disputed documents were due to be disclosed,
16 Defendants filed an emergency motion before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals for a
17 temporary stay pending decision of the Solicitor General regarding appeal of the Order of this
18 Court. Defendants specifically appealed the decision of this Court not to grant a temporary 60-
19 day stay pending the decision by the Solicitor General whether or not to appeal. Both parties
20 agree that, although Defendants did in fact file a notice of appeal of the Order, Defendants did
21 not – and have not – moved for a stay pending appeal. However, on October 9, 2009, the Ninth
22 Circuit issued an order denying Defendants'/Appellants' motion for a stay pending appeal
23 without prejudice to renewing the motion following presentation of such motion to the district
24 court. (Docket no. 106.)

25 There has been no material change in circumstances and the Court is still not persuaded
26 that it should exercise its discretion to stay its directive that Defendants disclose the disputed
27 documents pending a decision whether or not to appeal the Court's original Order. At this
28 point, because a notice of appeal has been filed, a properly noticed motion for a stay pending

1 appeal would have been appropriately filed before this Court. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 62(c).
2 However, such a motion is not before the Court and Defendants have repeatedly reiterated that
3 they have not filed such a motion. Regardless, the Court will address the substantive factors in
4 ruling on such a motion in order to obviate the need for the parties to return once again to this
5 Court before addressing the issue of a stay pending appeal.

6 In order to prevail on a motion to stay pending appeal, Defendants would have to
7 address the following factors: “(1) whether the stay applicant has made a strong showing that he
8 is likely to succeed on the merits; (2) whether the applicant will be irreparably injured absent a
9 stay; (3) whether issuance of the stay will substantially injure the other parties interested in the
10 proceeding; and (4) where the public interest lies.” *See Hilton v. Braunskill*, 481 U.S. 770, 776
11 (1987). In ruling on a motion for a stay pending appeal, courts employ “‘two interrelated legal
12 tests’ that ‘represent the outer reaches of a single continuum.’” *Golden Gate Restaurant Ass’n v.*
13 *City and County of San Francisco*, 512 F.3d 1112, 1115 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing *Lopez v.*
14 *Heckler*, 713 F.2d 1432, 1435 (9th Cir. 1983)). “At one end of the continuum, the moving party
15 is required to show both a probability of success on the merits and the possibility of irreparable
16 injury.” *Lopez*, 713 F.2d at 1435. “At the other end of the continuum, the moving party must
17 demonstrate that serious legal questions are raised and that the balance of hardships tips sharply
18 in its favor.” *Id.*

19 Although Defendants have not moved for the relief of a stay pending appeal, the Court
20 finds that they have not met the burden of demonstrating that such a stay would be warranted
21 under the circumstances. In ruling on the original cross motions for summary judgment as well
22 as the motion for leave to file a motion for reconsideration, the Court remains unpersuaded by
23 the contentions advanced by Defendants in support of their refusal to disclose the subject
24 documents. The Court reviewed and explicitly rejected Defendants’ contentions that any
25 exemption under FOIA or privilege barred disclosure of the disputed documents and
26 information. Having made no new argument, the Court does not find that Defendants have
27 made a strong showing that they are likely to prevail on the merits of their appeal. Second, the
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1 Court finds that the public interest and the balance of hardships squarely favor timely
2 production of the requested documents.

3 Considering the delay in disclosure thus far in this matter, the current administration's
4 pointed directive on transparency in government, and the public's renewed interest in the
5 question of legal immunity for the telecommunications companies that participated in the
6 warrantless wiretapping program while considering currently pending legislation repealing the
7 amendments to FISA, the Court finds that the public interest lies in favor of disclosure. This
8 Court has already found, when deciding the motion for preliminary injunction in this case, that
9 "irreparable harm exists where Congress is considering legislation that would amend the FISA
10 and the records may enable the public to participate meaningfully in the debate over such
11 pending legislation." *Electronic Frontier Foundation v. Office of the Director of National*
12 *Intelligence*, 542 F. Supp. 2d 1181, 1187 (N.D. Cal. 2008). The Court finds that same harm to
13 the public interest exists in the context of the current debate regarding legislation designed to
14 repeal the retroactive immunity for telecommunications companies. The unusual circumstances
15 of the continued debate on the issue of legal immunity for the telecommunications companies
16 that participated in the government's warrantless wiretapping program distinguish this case
17 from the common FOIA matter. Although timely disclosure would negatively affect the
18 Defendants' position on appeal, it is not clear that Defendants will even pursue the appeal
19 already filed and, regardless, the Court finds the equities weigh in favor of denial of a stay.

20 Accordingly, the Court once again DENIES Defendants' renewed motion for a
21 temporary stay pending decision by the Solicitor General regarding whether to pursue an
22 appeal. In order to obviate the need for the parties to appear once again before this Court before
23 seeking the same redress on appeal, the Court has addressed the pertinent factors it would
24 analyze in denying a motion to stay this action pending appeal.

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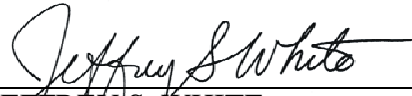
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1 The Court VACATES the hearing set for October 16, 2009 and CONTINUES the
2 temporary stay of Defendants' disclosure obligations until October 16, 2009 at 4:00 p.m. PST
3 pending further order of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.
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5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6 Dated: October 13, 2009



JEFFREY S. WHITE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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