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               UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
               EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY
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               NORTHERN DIVISION AT ASHLAND
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    APRIL MILLER, et al.,
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          Plaintiffs,
                                  Docket No. 0:15-CV-44
    VS.
5
                                  At Ashland, Kentucky
                                  Thursday, September 3, 2015
 6
                                  10:59 a.m.
    KIM DAVIS, et al.,
7
          Defendants.
8
           TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING ON MOTION BEFORE
9
                       DAVID L. BUNNING
                 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
10
     APPEARANCES:
11
     For the Plaintiffs:
                            Hon. William Ellis Sharp
12
                            ACLU of Kentucky
                            315 Guthrie Street
                            Suite 300
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                            Louisville, Kentucky 40202
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15
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                            Hon. Laura E. Landenwich
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                            Suite 101
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                            Louisville, Kentucky 40202
                            (502) 561-2005
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     For the Defendant,
19
                            Hon. Roger K. Gannam
     Kim Davis:
                            Hon. Jonathan D. Christman
20
                            Liberty Counsel
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                            Orlando, Florida 32854
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                             Hon. Anthony Charles Donahue
                            Donahue Law Group, PSC
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2	For the Defendant,	Hon. Cecil R. Watkins
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9	Don the Mhind Donto	
10	For the Third-Party Defendants, Beshear and Onkst:	Hon. Palmer G. Vance, II Stoll Keenon Ogden, PLLC 300 West Vine Street
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24	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer.	
25		computer.

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[IN OPEN COURT]
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            THE COURT: All right. Madam Clerk, if you
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  would call the matter set for 11, please.
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            DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, Your Honor. Ashland
  Civil Action 15-44, April Miller, et al. versus Kim
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  Davis, et al., this being called for a hearing on
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  motion.
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            THE COURT:
                        Okay. Why don't we go ahead and
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   start with entries of appearance first, and then we'll
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  proceed to address the matters pending. Counsel.
            MR. SHARP: Your Honor, William Sharp on
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  behalf of the plaintiffs.
            MR. CANON: Judge, Dan Canon here for the
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14 plaintiffs.
            MS. LANDENWICH: Laura Landenwich for the
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  plaintiffs.
            THE COURT: All right.
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            MR. GANNAM: Good morning, Your Honor. Roger
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   Gannam, Liberty Counsel, for defendant, Kim Davis.
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            MR. CHRISTMAN: Good morning, Your Honor.
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   Jon Christman, also for Ms Davis.
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            MR. DONAHUE: Good morning, Your Honor. A.
23
   C. Donahue on behalf of the defendant, Kim Davis.
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            MS. PARSONS: Claire --
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            THE COURT: Go ahead.
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MS. PARSONS: Claire Parsons on behalf of
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   defendant, Rowan County.
            THE COURT: All right.
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            MR. WATKINS: Cecil Watkins on behalf of
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  Rowan County.
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            MR. VANCE: Good morning, Your Honor.
                                                   Gene
  Vance on behalf of the third-party defendants,
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  Governor Beshear and Commissioner Onkst.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Now, we did have someone
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   from the Kentucky Senate. Robert Stivers had made a
  motion for --
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12
            MR. FLEENOR:
                          Yes, Your Honor.
            THE COURT: Yes. I -- we didn't have enough
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           I apologize for you sitting in the back, but I
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   just wanted to make sure that you were recognized.
15
            MR. FLEENOR: David Fleenor representing
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   Kentucky Senate President Robert Stivers.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Well,
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  Mr. Donahue, I'm glad you're wearing your bow tie.
            MR. DONAHUE: Thank you, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: I don't feel like I'm out of
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  place now.
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            All right. Well, I want to just kind of set
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  the tone for this hearing.
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            Before we get started with the contempt
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hearing, this is a civil contempt hearing pursuant to 18 U.S. Code, Section 401, I feel like a couple of brief comments are necessary, given the large volume of folks that are here this morning.

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As you know, this case has seemed to generate a lot of interest both locally and nationally, and has kind of galvanized a number of organized interest groups.

In the past two days, the Court's received about 2,000 calls, give or minus a thousand, in the Covington chambers. In fact, I've had to turn the phone off to voice mail to make sure I can actually get other work done.

I've got three lawyers that work in my office, and the phone was ringing off the hook for and against everyone in this case, so we just decided that it would be best not to listen to those calls. We started to, but it actually just took up too much of the Court's time.

So apparently, according to my staff, who's much more socially media savvy than I, someone posted the office number on some social media site, which caused all the volume to probably increase.

So while the Court appreciates the public interest in the case and the issues raised, public

opinion and someone's personal opinion, including my own, simply aren't relevant today.

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The contempt issue will be decided on the law, and will be designed to obtain compliance with the Court's lawfully issued order. Because after all, that's what this hearing is about, to gain compliance with the Court's order.

Both sides of the debate are somewhat -- and I -- when I say both sides, I'm referring to the parties and the lawyers. And I'm not including you, Mr. Vance, or counsel for the Senate President because I don't believe there's been a whole lot from you in the public arena, but the primary parties, the plaintiffs and the defendant, Ms. Davis, and to a lesser extent, Rowan County, have tried to keep this debate going in the public arena.

As I stated, the Court cannot and will not be swayed by what is happening outside court or outside the court record. There's a lot of things that are part of the public record that are not part of the court record, and I'm speaking now of lawyers know what the difference is.

Many of the individuals who perhaps are in the gallery or will be reading about this instantaneously or tomorrow. Some of us still get a

newspaper and read it, but I understand that's behind by about 24 hours today.

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The court record is what the Court's deciding the issues on, not the public record.

There's a reason why the individual woman holding the scales is blindfolded. We've got to consider the case based upon the law and the facts as set forth here in the courtroom.

And then finally, I'm going to expect all litigants and supporters of both sides to exhibit proper decorum during the hearing. We're in federal court. Whether or not you're down at -- in Catlettsburg at the Boyd Circuit Court or here in this court, every judge and the proceedings that go on in his or her courtroom expects the parties and the public to exhibit proper decorum, so I will not tolerate any outbursts. And if there are any outbursts, one way or the other, I'll be asking you, with the assistance of some marshals, to escort you from the courtroom.

Okay. We have several motions that are pending. The motion that we're here to decide is Docket 67, the motion to hold Ms. Davis in contempt. There was a response filed yesterday. There was also a motion filed on Tuesday.

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Today's the 3rd, right, Madam Clerk? Is that right? Yes, Your Honor. DEPUTY CLERK: THE COURT: Okay. Tuesday of this week, a motion pursuant to Rule 62(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to clarify the preliminary injunction pending appeal. And then just yesterday there was a motion filed by defendant, Davis for an injunction pending appeal, as well as a motion by Senate President Robert Stivers, which I've mentioned earlier, for leave to file a brief as an amicus. Mr. Gannam, Mr. Christman, I know you had indicated in your response in a footnote -- I think it's footnote 2 to Docket 72, that you want to file a written response to the motion filed by plaintiffs on Tuesday. We're here today. The case wasn't noticed for that hearing. However, I think it makes sense to take that motion up today. So whatever you would file in a written response, I'm going to go ahead and let you be heard on that today. One other thing I want to mention, there was a footnote -- I think it's also in that same

response -- where you objected to the page limitation.

I'm not going to hold you to the page limitation. I'm not just going to consider the first five pages. You filed seven pages in your response. They filed seven pages in their motion. I'm considering the seven pages of the motion, as well as the seven pages of your response. So your objection as it relates to the length of the pages is sustained.

So I know you had objected formally to that, but I read through that, and I just want to make sure that you appreciate I'm going to consider your entire response.

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And I have read your response. And it was just filed yesterday. There's been a lot of paperwork filed in a very short amount of time, and we have been meeting, I don't want to say around the clerk, as some of us have to have a little bit of sleep, but we have been trying to prepare for this hearing as best we can.

So I want to go ahead and hear you from now on Docket 6 -- I think it's 68, which, in essence, for everyone in attendance, as you know, procedurally, the Court granted the plaintiffs' motion for the preliminary injunction back on August 12th, enjoining Ms. Davis from applying her "no marriage licenses" policy to future marriage licenses requested by the

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plaintiffs in this case. The motion itself seeks to clarify pursuant to Rule 62(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 3 to have that injunction include any future marriage license requests submitted by plaintiffs or any other individuals who are legally eligible to marry. That 6 was filed on the 1st. 7 There are a couple of companion cases, 46 and I can't remember the numbers, but I think 49? 51? 9 there are three cases now pending with various plaintiffs. 12 You represent the defendant on all those other cases; do you not, Mr. Gannam? 13 We do, Your Honor. MR GANNAM: 14 THE COURT: Okay. So I want to just let you -- I want to give you a chance to be heard, and then I'll give you a chance, Mr. Sharp. Because I want to take up this issue, and then we'll move on to 18 the contempt issue. 19 Thank you, Your Honor. 20 MR. GANNAM: object to proceeding on the motion to clarify or modify the injunction that's already been issued. 22 23 First of all, just because of the timing. This 24 hearing was called quickly. That motion was filed,

and we simply haven't had adequate time to prepare

to -- to argue against that motion.

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THE COURT: Well, I've had very little time to prepare myself, so I'm -- the issues are the same. All the issues you've raised in 1544, the defenses that your client has raised, the responses, I'm sure, would all be the same. It's the same issue for each case.

only applies to the four plaintiffs -- I guess eight plaintiffs in this case -- it would be -- it would not be a violation perhaps of the Court's order dated 8-12-2015, if your client, or any of the deputies, did not issue a marriage license to anyone eligible to marry who aren't these plaintiffs because that's not covered under the order. Would you agree with that?

MR. GANNAM: I agree that would not be a

THE COURT: Okay. So why would there be -why should I parse this out? And I realize from the
very beginning, and you have in your written
pleadings, seemed to take issue with the Court's
attempt to try to expeditiously take up its docket in
this case. Why doesn't it make sense to consider all
of the cases together, at least as it relates to the
other plaintiffs who would be eligible to marry?

violation of the order, yes, Your Honor.

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MR. GANNAM: Your Honor, first of all, the --
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            THE COURT: Well, your objection to not
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  taking it up today will be overruled because I really
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  want to hear you on this.
                        The plaintiffs moved for
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            MR. GANNAM:
  preliminary injunctive relief against -- with respect
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   to themselves only.
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                        They have --
            THE COURT: I understand that.
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            MR. GANNAM: And the --
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            THE COURT: At that time, I think they were
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   the only plaintiffs that had been potentially
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   identified.
            MR. GANNAM:
                        They have a -- a pending motion
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   for class certification --
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            THE COURT: That I stayed.
            MR. GANNAM: -- which has been stayed.
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   They're essentially seeking a class-wide --
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            THE COURT: I don't think -- I'm not going to
   certify a statewide class. I'm -- I'm interested in
   the Rowan County Clerk because she's a defendant in
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   all three of the cases that have been filed on my
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   docket here in Ashland.
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            MR. GANNAM: Well, their class that they've
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   alleged is the class consisting of Rowan County
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   residents. And so to grant the injunction, it would
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apply to all Rowan County residents would essentially be granting a class-wide injunction based on the facts that they've alleged here. THE COURT: Well, why shouldn't -- wouldn't it seem rather odd to only have an injunction that applies to four couples versus -- if you had John Doe and someone other than John Doe who would be eligible to marry Jane Roe, or what have you, same-sex, opposite-sex, why wouldn't they -- doesn't it seem a little bit unusual to have an order that would apply to some, but not others? MR. GANNAM: Your Honor, that's the motion that the plaintiffs filed. I understand, but they're not THE COURT: seeking to amend that. MR. GANNAM: And, Your Honor, our objection is not only on the timing, but also as to the fact that the prior order is on appeal. And what they're essentially seeking to do is to change that order and to do something else, to expand it. And this Court does not have jurisdiction to -- to do anything with respect to that prior injunction while it's on appeal, so this would have been treated as a new injunction. THE COURT: Would you prefer that I order

that my 8-12-2015 order, change the caption and just

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enter a preliminary injunction as it relates to those
plaintiffs without -- it's not my intention to do
that, but the issues are exactly -- well, seem to be
fairly consistent throughout the three cases, this one
and the two companion cases.
         MR. GANNAM: Well, the difference, Your
Honor, is in the plaintiffs' case, they could each
allege and put on evidence as to their eligibility to
marry, for example.
         THE COURT: And I think they have done that.
         MR. GANNAM: Whereas they're now seeking to
expand an injunction to cover unnamed members of the
putative class --
         THE COURT: Who would otherwise be eligible
to marry.
         MR. GANNAM: But we have -- unless it's a
class-wide injunction, they're essentially asserting
rights that haven't been established yet in this
court.
         THE COURT: Okay. All right. What's your
response?
         MR. SHARP: Your Honor, 62(c) specifically
contemplates and authorizes this Court to modify the
injunction while an interlocutory appeal from the
preliminary injunction ruling is pending.
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The Court is correct that it does retain jurisdiction to actually grant plaintiffs' motion. The Court is also correct insofar as the legal issues and the relevant facts regarding the disposition of plaintiffs' motion to modify or amend that preliminary injunction ruling are identical, not only as to the plaintiffs in this case, but to any other individuals who would otherwise be qualified to marry.

We're not asking the Court to compel the Rowan County Clerk's office to issue marriage licenses on request, but rather upon certification that other legal requirements are met.

As the Court's aware, prior to Obergefell, the Rowan County Clerk's office issued 99 marriage licenses this year, 214 last year. Obviously, we're talking about hundreds of people who are affected and are continuing to be denied marriage licenses because of the "no marriage license" policy.

THE COURT: All right. A brief reply.

MR. GANNAM: Your Honor, essentially, they're seeking to get relief that they didn't request in the original motion and --

THE COURT: I know. They're requesting it now. I recognize they did not request it in the original motion.

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MR. GANNAM: And so it can't be a
clarification or a modification of that prior order
because it would be -- it would be an expansion of
that prior order, which is -- which is improper while
it's on appeal, so this must be treated as a new
motion for preliminary injunction. And we would
maintain our objection that it would be improper to
proceed on that today with the -- the little notice
that we've had and without the opportunity to -- to
again, put on evidence as we deem necessary to
establish our defense to it.
         THE COURT: All right. And I want to give
you all an opportunity to be heard, to the extent you
wish to be heard on this. Ms. Parsons?
         MS. PARSONS: The County has no position on
this, Judge.
                     All right. Mr. Watkins?
         THE COURT:
         MR. WATKINS: No, Judge.
         THE COURT: Mr. Vance?
         MR. VANCE: No, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: All right. I must apologize --
I'm -- you've cited Rule 62(c) in your motion. I may
have an older version, and I have to apologize; I have
a cataract, so my right eye is not as good as it could
be.
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            All right.
                        Thank you. I did have an older
  version.
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            All right. Over the plaintiffs' objection --
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  defendant's objection, I'm going to grant the motion,
  finding that the prior injunction be modified to
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  reflect that it preliminarily enjoins Ms. Davis in her
  official capacity from applying her "no marriage
  license" policy to any future marriage license
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   requests submitted by the named plaintiffs in this
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   case, or -- and this is the modification -- or by any
   other individuals who are legally eligible to marry in
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   the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
            And here's the order. We'll go ahead and
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   enter the order. I have signed it dated today. Madam
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   Clerk.
           Thank you.
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            DEPUTY CLERK:
                           Thank you, Your Honor.
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                        And I'll rely upon on Rule 62(c).
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            THE COURT:
            MR. GANNAM:
                         Your Honor, may I make a --
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                        And your objection's overruled.
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            THE COURT:
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            MR. GANNAM: May I make a request for a
   certification for immediate appeal of this order?
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            THE COURT:
                        You can appeal that, yes.
                                                    That's
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  part of the appeal.
                        We'll just include that as part
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   of the appeal.
            Any objection to that?
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            MR. SHARP: No objection, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT:
                        Okay. Very well. So you can
  include that. And I'm sure someone has already
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   requested the transcript of this proceeding. And the
   Sixth Circuit can certainly decide if that's
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   appropriate.
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            I do find, in granting that relief that's
  requested at Docket 68, the Court finds that given the
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   fact that it does have two companion cases that
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   involve, in essence, the very same allegations with
   the same lawyers, it just makes judicial sense to have
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   the Circuit review the decision for all three of them.
            I'm not granting a class certification
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           But I do believe that allowing the injunction
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   as it currently exists to apply to some, but not
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   others, simply doesn't make practical sense, so that's
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   the Court's ruling.
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            All right. Let me now turn to the actual
  merits of the matter that's before the Court.
            Well, let me take up one additional thing.
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   Unfortunately, we have other motions.
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            I am going to grant -- first of all, is there
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   any objection to -- let me find it here -- to Docket
        That's the motion -- the amicus motion.
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            I know the Sixth Circuit, when it was
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reviewing the Court's -- the motion to stay, the order
pending appeal had an amicus brief filed, and they
went ahead and granted that. Mr. Fleenor had filed a
motion for leave of Senate President Robert Stivers to
file an amicus brief.
         I, just this morning, since this was filed
late yesterday, I've just this morning had an
opportunity to review this. I read it on my phone
last night, small print, though. I was able to print
it out and read it earlier this morning. Any
objection to that?
         MR. SHARP: No objection, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Any objection -- they favor your
side, so I wouldn't think you would object.
         MR GANNAM: No, Your Honor.
         MR. WATKINS: No, Your Honor.
         MR. VANCE: No, Your Honor.
         THE COURT:
                     Okay. Mr. Fleenor, I'll go ahead
and grant your motion and --
         MR. FLEENOR: Thank you, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: -- have it filed as the -- the
attachment, which is 73-1, Madam Clerk, will be the
amicus brief of Senate President Robert Stivers.
         All right. Now --
         MR. GANNAM: Your Honor, may I ask one more
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question?
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2
            THE COURT: Yes.
            MR. GANNAM: Will the Court take up our
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   emergency motion, pending appeal time?
            THE COURT: Well, I am going to take that up
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   as well, actually right now.
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7
            MR. GANNAM:
                        Okav.
            THE COURT:
                        I'm not sure if I'm going to rule
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   on it today because it seems to raise many of the same
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   things that were raised previously. This is Docket 70
   filed yesterday. The defendant Davis's motion for an
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   injunction pending appeal seeks to have several of the
   same issues that were previously raised adjudicated
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   again.
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            You haven't had a chance to respond to that,
  but this seems to be more substantive than Docket 68.
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            Now, you, of course, will disagree with that,
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   and I recognize that, and I've given my rulings
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   granting 68.
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            But 70 itself -- Mr. Gannam, I don't know if
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  you or Mr. Christman's going to be arguing this one,
  but why isn't this simply her attempt to have another
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  bite at the same apple? It seems like many of the
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   arguments you raised in your response to the
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   substantive preliminary injunction motion are raised
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here again.
            MR. GANNAM: Your Honor, Mr. Christman will
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   arque that motion.
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            THE COURT: All right. Mr. Christman.
                                                     I'm
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   sorry.
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            MR. CHRISTMAN: Good morning, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT:
                        Thank you, sir.
            MR. CHRISTMAN:
                            The motion to ask for an
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  injunction pending appeal against Governor Beshear and
  Commissioner Onkst, the issues and substance are
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   certainly intertwined and interrelated with what the
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   Court has already decided on the plaintiffs' motion
   for preliminary injunction, but not entirely
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  overlapping.
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            Ms. Davis asked for her own affirmative
  preliminary injunction against the third-party
   defendants.
                That was a motion that was effectively
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   and practically denied by this Court in its August
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   25th, 2015 order, which has now been taken up on
   appeal, and that --
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            THE COURT:
                        And that order being the motion
   to the stay -- the motion to hold those motions in
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   abeyance; which one are you referring to?
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            MR. CHRISTMAN: Correct. The August 25th
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  order that -- the practical effect of that order was
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to deny Ms. Davis the preliminary injunctive relief against the third-party defendants.

and I'll explain that for the parties. The issue -it seems as if the Sixth Circuit's decision on the
review of this Court's August 12, 2015 order -memorandum, opinion and order -- the resolution of
that will have, whether the parties agree or disagree
with this statement, at least in this Court's view,
will have some impact on the resolution of that
motion, of perhaps other motions.

So it made sense to the Court -- this, of course, isn't the Court's only case -- to give the Circuit, and you have -- you immediately appealed, I think, the same day it went on, that order, which you have a right to do under the rule. But I really thought it was appropriate to have the Circuit look at that because that will have a very real impact on the Court's adjudication of these other issues. And if we get a resolution of that by the Circuit, that will -- the decision will be germane to these other motions, so that's why I stayed that.

Do you think -- and I understand you want to be heard on that today, but some of the issues raised in that -- in your Docket Entry 70, and it's 30 pages.

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I am impressed with the ability to crank out very substantive briefs, and I appreciate the table of contents; I really do. It does help in reviewing the pleadings that are filed. But unlike a two-page order, which is relatively straightforward, this is a 30-page motion with -- involving the third-party defendant. Mr. Vance, you, of course, haven't had a chance to respond at all. But would you acknowledge -- I think you have acknowledged that some of the issues are intertwined? MR. CHRISTMAN: Your Honor, the reason -respectfully, the reason that the motion was first filed in front of Your Honor, rather that filing that motion for injunction pending appeal and the appeal that we took up, that second notice of appeal that was filed, the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure say that ordinarily and generally, you ask for the relief first --THE COURT: Oh, I completely agree, completely agree. MR. CHRISTMAN: -- first from the district court, unless it would be impracticable to obtain it. We decided that under these general circumstances that rather than first going to the Sixth Circuit, we would seek the injunction pending appeal in her claims vis-a-vis the third-party defendants in this case.

The original appeal that was taken up of the August 25th, 2015 order is Ms. Davis's rights and claims and defenses vis-a-vis the plaintiffs in this case. The governor and Commissioner Onkst are not parties to that first appeal.

THE COURT: Correct.

THE COURT:

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MR. CHRISTMAN: Ms. Davis, on the same day that she filed her motion to dismiss plaintiffs' complaint in its entirety, the arguments of which have not been taken up, also brought a third-party complaint against Governor Beshear and Commissioner Onkst essentially arguing that any liability that Ms. Davis has in this case is really the liability of the third-party defendants. And so asserted those claims, and then within three days filed a motion for preliminary injunction against Governor Beshear and Commissioner Onkst, again, raising certainly many of the same substantive arguments and issues, but it's from a different approach as her as an individual. That motion was filed and her third-party complaint was filed before this Court even entered its original injunction order.

That's correct. And the Court

worked as quickly as it could to resolve that. I -- I recognize that. I don't think I'm 2 prepared to make a ruling on that today. I want to 3 give Mr. Vance's client an opportunity to respond to that, as well as the plaintiffs, if they wish to. 5 Mr. Vance? 6 7 MR. VANCE: Judge, thank you. On behalf of the governor and Commissioner Onkst, we would say, as 8 the Court has noted, the motion's not ripe for 9 consideration. We have not filed a responsive pleading as yet, and it is not due, per agreement of 11 the parties, until September the 11th. We're in the process of preparing a motion to 1.3 dismiss because we believe the third-party complaint 14 is wholly without merit as per the Eleventh Amendment, 15 among other reasons. And certainly we believe that 16 the request for injunctive relief against the governor 17 and Mr. Onkst is likewise without merits, and we will 18 respond to that at the appropriate time, and respond further on the merits now, if you wish. 20 21 THE COURT: No, I don't -- I have some other things we need to take up today, and I don't want to 22 be here all afternoon. 23 2.4 But as far as the responsive pleading that you have to file, and I do think that I have

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continuing jurisdiction to address these other issues
while the other case is on appeal. Does everybody
agree with that?
         MR. SHARP: Yes, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Everybody's nodding
affirmatively. Mr. Christman?
         MR. CHRISTMAN: Your Honor used the phrase
"these issues", and I'd just ask for clarification of
what issues.
         THE COURT: Okay. This motion, your motion,
your motion Docket 70.
         MR. CHRISTMAN: Certainly, Your Honor, we
filed it in front of you so we believe you have
jurisdiction.
         THE COURT: Okay. I figured you would since
you filed it here.
         Here's what we're going to do. If you would,
you can file the Rule 12 motion that you believe is
appropriate on behalf of your clients. If you think
that the response to Docket 70 is otherwise covered,
if you will, by your motion, you can file a response
indicating such. If there are certain things in the
motion itself that you believe need to be specifically
addressed in the response, you can address them that
way.
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I'm not going to take that motion up on the
merits today because it has some things in it -- while
there is some intertwined issues, clearly, and I think
it would be perhaps -- the Court would be served by
getting a decision by the Circuit on the appeal of the
preliminary injunction that was granted, and I think
it would be helpful to do it in that way.
         Would you be able to do that?
         MR. VANCE:
                     Yes, Your Honor.
         THE COURT:
                     To file your -- file your motion
by the 11th, I think, by agreement --
         MR. VANCE:
                     Yes.
         THE COURT: -- and then any response you
would have to Docket 70, you can file by that date as
well?
         MR. VANCE: We will do that, Your Honor.
I suspect you're exactly right; we should be able to
incorporate it a little bit by reference and limit the
amount of paper --
         THE COURT: All right.
                                 Thank you.
         MR. VANCE: -- or electronic material that is
filed.
         THE COURT:
                     Yes.
                           And if you want to file a
written response to that, you can, by the same date,
the 11th.
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MR. SHARP:
                        Thank you, Your Honor.
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            MR. CHRISTMAN: Your Honor --
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                        Yes, sir?
            THE COURT:
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            MR. CHRISTMAN: -- if I could ask for a slight
   clarification.
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            THE COURT: All right.
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            MR. CHRISTMAN: By -- by what you've just
  ordered and directed, does that mean that you will not
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  have an order on the motion for injunction pending
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  appeal prior to September 11th?
            THE COURT: On your motion?
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            MR. CHRISTMAN: On the motion for injunction
  pending appeal. I mean, you absolutely will not rule
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   on the motion for injunction?
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            THE COURT: No. I will make not a ruling
   until I get a response, clearly.
            And I think -- this motion was filed
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  yesterday. That would give me nine days. I think the
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   last motion took 45 days to adjudicate. So I'm not
  planning on ruling on Docket 70 before the 11th.
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   that what you're asking?
            MR. CHRISTMAN: Yes. Just wanted to ask for
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  that clarification for the record.
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            THE COURT: I'm not going to rule on the
  motion Docket 70 until it becomes ripe. And I'll give
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-- how much time would you like to respond?
            MR. CHRISTMAN: We filed the motion, Your
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          You're asking for --
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            THE COURT: Well, but you can file a reply.
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   I mean ...
            MR. CHRISTMAN: Correct. It's -- Your Honor,
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   to be honest, it's to clear up the record. As I said
   earlier, that the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure
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   ordinarily direct you to file in the district court,
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  but if it's deemed impractical to get the relief that
   you're asking for, which we believe is emergent, that
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   then we are --
            THE COURT: Well, I will do my level best
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   to -- I understand that anything filed under Rule 65
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   takes precedence over any other case, other than a
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   case of similar nature, I think is what the law says.
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   So I will work on that as expeditiously as I can.
            I know you have an expedited briefing
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   schedule at the Circuit on the underlying substance of
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   the merits of the appeal. Perhaps that may need to be
   modified. I'll try to get that order out as soon as
   you -- if you want to file a reply within seven days,
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   is that ...
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            MR. CHRISTMAN:
                            That's fine, Your Honor.
            THE COURT:
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                        Okay. Seven days, Mr. Vance, or
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any other interested party, can file a response by the
  11th of September. Any reply would be due on the
  18th.
            MR. CHRISTMAN:
                           And in light of these
  rulings, Your Honor, we would also move to reconsider
  the Court's prior order not giving us an opportunity
  to respond to plaintiffs' motion filed under Rule 65
  to modify and enlarge this Court's prior order.
            We would ask for the same amount of time that
   the governor will have to respond to our motion for
   injunction pending appeal.
            THE COURT:
                        I'm going to deny that.
                            Thank you, Your Honor.
            MR. CHRISTMAN:
                        I think you've been heard here
            THE COURT:
   for that.
            Okay. Let's see. We have -- oh. We're
   going to go now -- turn to -- all right.
            All right. As everyone knows, the Court
   denied Ms. Davis's motion to stay the Court's August
   12th, 2015 preliminary injunction pending appeal, but
   did stay that order until August 31st, to give her an
   opportunity to ask the Sixth Circuit to review the
  motion to stay.
            And a little clarification. I initially had
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  not put a deadline in the order. And then after
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speaking with my law clerks, I realized that the practical impact of that would be, it's just a definite. And you probably all realized that. If there's no other order, we're not in violation of that.

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So I felt like a -- approximately a two-week window to give the appellate courts an opportunity to take that up, kind of a period of time, let the appellate judges, three of them, review it, and then as everyone knows, there was a petition to the Supreme Court as well on the stay issue.

On August 26th of this year, a panel of the Sixth Circuit unanimously denied her motion to stay. In its decision, the Court of Appeals stated that there was little to no likelihood that Ms. Davis in her official capacity will prevail on appeal. And that's the language of three appellate judges, not mine.

She then filed an emergency petition with the Supreme Court seeking a stay. And as everyone knows, on Monday of this week, Justice Kagan referred that petition to stay to the entire court, and the petition was denied.

So the procedural options that she has to stay the prior order have now been exhausted, at least

those that I think are available.

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We're here on the plaintiffs' motion to hold her in contempt for not complying with the Court's prior order.

Contempt proceedings, for those of you who are not of a legal mind, are brought under 18 U.S. Code, Section 401. 18 U.S. Code is the federal criminal code, although it does contain in various provisions and some civil directions on civil cases as well, and this case falls within that example. It does give the Court the power to enforce compliance with its lawful orders.

Now, I'm sure there are some that think that the Court's order wasn't lawful. Well, here in America when a judge issues an order, it's -- unless it's otherwise illegal -- and I think most of us district judges like to avoid issuing illegal orders -- lawful orders are orders signed by judges. State court judges sign lawful orders all the time.

"Courts do have the power to punish or fine -- punish by fine or imprisonment, or both, at its discretion, such contempt of its authority and none other as disobedience or resistance to its lawful orders."

So at this point, both sides have filed a

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comply with an order.

motion and a response. I'm going to waive the time for filing and reply because I went ahead and set this matter today at the request of counsel. In your response -- I don't know who's going to take this one, Mr. Christman or Mr. Gannam? MR. GANNAM: Mr. Christman. THE COURT: Mr. Christman. You state that she has a present inability to comply with the Court's order -- and again, I'm paraphrasing, trying to keep it -- kind of summarizing the argument -- that she has a present inability to comply due to her religious beliefs. I mean, that's kind of -- and there's more to it than that, but that's kind of in a generic sense, that's what you're arguing. The law in the Sixth Circuit -- and frankly, there's not a whole lot of law on civil contempt. And if you think about it, the reason for that is most of the time when an order goes on, there is compliance with the order. So it's probably a good thing in our society that there's not a lot of law in this area. Because most of the time you get compliance and you don't have to compel the action of a party, or perhaps a non-party, who's acting as an agent of a party, to

But doesn't the Sixth Circuit, Mr. Christman,

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seem to require more than just someone's statement
  that they don't wish to comply?
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            I've got this First Amendment right, I've got
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  this Kentucky constitutional right to exercise my
   religion, and I'm -- I can't comply because of that.
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   Doesn't it require more like a physical or a factual
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   impossibility to not comply? If so, why not?
            MR. CHRISTMAN: Your Honor, it does. It is a
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   factual impossibility --
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            THE COURT: Okay. Why is it factually
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   impossible here?
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            MR. CHRISTMAN:
                            It's factually impossible for
   Ms. Davis to authorize the union of a same-sex couple
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   and place her name and approval by that on that union.
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            THE COURT:
                        Okay. What -- go ahead.
            MR. CHRISTMAN: She cannot do it in her
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   conscience.
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            THE COURT:
                        Okay. What -- what would prevent
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                            It's factually impossible
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            MR. CHRISTMAN:
   that she's unable to do.
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            THE COURT: What would prevent -- I'm from
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   northern Kentucky, and I know Kentucky is a melting
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  pot of religions.
                      There's a lot of Baptists, there's
   a lot of Catholics in northern Kentucky and this area,
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and down in Owensboro, a lot of other religions. I'm Catholic. Part of Catholicism says that 2 if you're married and get divorced and you want to get 3 married in the Catholic church, you need to get an annulment before you get remarried. I mean, that's how -- some Catholics follow that, some don't. Whether they do or they don't, that's really not relevant. But the question is, what would prevent a 8 Catholic clerk from -- if I were to not -- if I were 9 to agree with your client's position on this contempt motion, what would prevent a Catholic clerk from, when 11 two, let's say, same-sex or opposite-sex couples come in, and they're gathering the information, what's your 1.3 name, how old are you, have you been married before? 14 Yes, I've been married before. Has that -- are you --15 he's Catholic and he asks, or she asks, "Well, has that marriage been annulled?" And either they refuse 17 to answer or they say, "No, it hasn't." 18 That clerk may say, "Well, gosh, I'm not 19 going to issue that because I'm -- in my Catholic 20 beliefs, I can't issue a marriage license because that individual has been -- that marriage hasn't been 22 23 annulled, and you can't get married. In essence, it's 24 still a marriage in the eyes of the -- some Catholics. 25 How is that any different than this? Or it

may not be different, I ... The difference, Your Honor, 2 MR. CHRISTMAN: is that if someone would step up and assert that and 3 4 make that argument, which --THE COURT: You would defend them? 5 MR. CHRISTMAN: -- there is no -- there is no 6 7 evidence that anybody has. I'm sure if there were discovery in this case on that issue, that we could 8 find Catholic clerks who have served in the role who have been faced with those situations, and maybe 10 they've said, "I believe one thing, but I'm -- I'm 11 willing to issue this license." THE COURT: So in that case, it wouldn't be 1.3 factually impossible because they're willing to do it? 14 15 MR. CHRISTMAN: It wouldn't be factually impossible. Because what person is saying is they 16 might believe one thing, but what -- their conscience 17 18 is not directing upon them that they are unable to issue the license. 19 What's different for Ms. Davis is she's not 20 just willy-nilly spur of the moment saying, "I just don't want do it, Judge, and I just -- it's no big 22 23 I don't -- I just don't want to do it." We would not -- we would not be where we are 2.4 today and be through everything that we've been 25

through, Your Honor, with all the different proceedings and the different hearings. And as this Court has been inundated with calls, that is, you know, just scraping the surface of what Ms. Davis has had to personally endure because of her compulsion to follow her conscience. That this is not a matter of, "I just don't want to issue a license to a couple 7 that's been divorced because I have a problem with 8 divorce." That's not the -- that's not the religious 9 belief, that's not the conscience issue that's --THE COURT: So it's -- there's certain things 11 that are -- there's certain things that are conscious-driven and certain things that aren't from 13 her perspective? Like someone who's previously 14 divorced is not that important? 15 MR. CHRISTMAN: Correct. We don't have that 16 17 here. 18 THE COURT: Okay. MR. CHRISTMAN: What we have here is a 19 request -- and as we've said and tried to articulate 20 21 before, is that Ms. Davis does not have a religious conscience objection to an opposite-sex couple being 22 23 married. She has no problem giving that 2.4 authorization, putting her name on that license. The reason to date that she's yet been able to --25

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so I recognize that.

THE COURT: Well, that's been 1 well-established; she doesn't want to violate their 2 equal protection rights, she's -- I understand. 3 MR. CHRISTMAN: Right. But I'm putting that out there to say she is not factually unable to issue 5 that license for conscience reasons. She's factually unable to issue the license to the opposite-sex couple right now because her conscience prevents her from 8 issuing a license to a same-sex couple. And her 9 understandings and applications and adherence of the law coming down saying "same-sex couples have to be treated the same as opposite-sex couples," then her interpretation and understanding of Kentucky marriage 1.3 law as it exists in the statutes now and as is being 14 applied is that as she's operating and acting through 15 that scheme and those requirements, that she has to 16 treat couples the same, and so she's factually 17 18 prevented from doing it. In a lot of cases in the contempt world, what 19 arises on the factual impossibility side is -- is a 20 bank account that has zero dollars. 21 22 THE COURT: Right, but they can't actually 23 comply with it. And I've read pretty much every Sixth 2.4 Circuit case on civil contempt in the last 24 hours,

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MR. CHRISTMAN: And by analogy, Your Honor, we're not in the -- this case is not about money, at all. Her bank account of conscience, she -- she cannot -- that it is as if asking -- you know, ordering somebody to write a \$1,000 check from a bank account that has no money. She has no ability, no conscience -- no money in her conscience bank to write the check that would come from the order. THE COURT: All right. MR. CHRISTMAN: And yes, Your Honor's correct, you know, out of the Sixth Circuit cases that are out there to date, you know, they're -- we're not going to be able to point you to a Sixth Circuit case that says --THE COURT: Neither side is. MR. CHRISTMAN: -- because Obergefell just came down months ago and has redefined the institution of marriage. And as was actually argued by the amicus party, that the -- the legislators need to look at the entire scheme because the entire scheme has been rewritten and overturned by what the Supreme Court did. THE COURT: Right. And I'll say that -civics lesson -- we've got executive and legislative

branches and you've got -- and you have our branch --

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thank you. If you would escort someone. Thank you.
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   Thank you.
            [INTERRUPTION IN THE COURTROOM]
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            THE COURT: As I was saying, the other
  branches are designed for that type of thing. The
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  other branches generally, having seen it firsthand for
  many years, generally have to be responsive to those
  types of changes by their constituencies because they
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  have to -- if they aren't, perhaps they don't get
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  re-elected.
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            This Court acts by motion. This Court has
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  limited jurisdiction. This Court does not engage in
  social policy.
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            December of 2001, I took an oath to the
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   Senators that I would follow the law and not let my
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  personal opinions impact my decisions. And I
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   generally do that every day. It's not every day I get
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   to do it in such a public forum with so much people
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   watching, but frankly, that's part of what is
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  happening today.
            The law does change. If the -- as
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  Mr. Stivers indicates in his amicus brief, if there
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   are legislative fixes, if you will, I use that term
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   loosely, which would enable someone to apply for -- I
   don't think the plaintiffs necessarily have an issue
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with the legislative fix which would allow them in
Rowan County to get their marriage license from
another entity, if that entity would be available to
issue the license going forward. If there's a change
in the law by the legislature, I'm sure they wouldn't
care about that. In fact, they probably would applaud
that because that ultimately -- the Court would like
that too because it would perhaps resolve this
litigation, to some extent.
         I'm sure there'll be corollary motions that
are filed at some point for various relief, but that's
not the Court's job.
         This issue of willfulness in a civil contempt
proceeding, I mean, do you agree that it's not an
element under the Sixth Circuit law?
         MR. CHRISTMAN: Willfulness is not an element
to the finding of contempt itself --
         THE COURT: Correct. It would be to the
sanction perhaps.
         MR. CHRISTMAN: -- but it is a consideration
in terms of the -- the extent or the breadth of -- if
a contempt finding is made and in determining what the
         THE COURT:
                     Appropriate sanction would be.
         MR. CHRISTMAN:
                         -- the appropriate sanction
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1 THE COURT: I agree with that. That's what 2 that Rolex Watch case says in the Sixth Circuit. 3 4 MR. CHRISTMAN: Intent and willfulness is a consideration that the Court can -- can make. 5 And on the issue of willfulness and intent, I 6 think the Court would recall the testimony that Ms. Davis has -- has already given and is prepared to 8 give in her defense to establish the factual 9 impossibility that -- you know, there is certainly no intent here whatsoever to harm or injure or burden the 11 plaintiffs in this case. THE COURT: All right. 1.3 MR. CHRISTMAN: And I know that there may be 14 15 characterizations and say, you know, that that is exactly what she wants to do, but ... 16 I haven't made any of those 17 THE COURT: characterizations. 18 No. Those characterizations MR. CHRISTMAN: 19 have come from elsewhere. That -- that is not her 20 21 intent in any way. It's also not her intent to violate or 22 23 disregard or ignore or disobey the Court's orders, that that is not her intent. 2.4 Her intent is to adhere and follow what her 25

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conscience is commanding and compelling that she must
     That here I stand, I can do no other. That she
cannot do anything but what she is doing, faithfully
applying her duties and obligations and understanding
of the law, Kentucky Religious Freedom Restoration
Act, a Kentucky marriage scheme that's been
obliterated. And then Governor Beshear comes over the
top and says, "Legislature's not in session. I'm not
calling them. Here's what you must do, clerks.
Without any exception, you must issue this license on
a form I'm going to revise, but I'm not going to
revise it in a way that accommodates any religious
beliefs or concerns."
         And so again, that dovetails and goes back to
why Ms. Davis -- part -- also part of her defense is
that she has not been given due process fully for
contempt because any liability that she is claiming,
she's saying, "I have a claim against the governor.
And the governor has issued this directive." The
legislature's ready to act and solve the problems, but
the governor says, "No."
         THE COURT: Are they ready to act?
                         They are, Your Honor.
         MR. CHRISTMAN:
         THE COURT: Okay. Well, they haven't acted
yet.
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MR. CHRISTMAN: Because they can't because it requires a special session by which Governor Beshear exercises the unilateral authority to call. THE COURT: Well, maybe he's waiting for the new governor. MR. CHRISTMAN: He may very well may be. And both gubernatorial candidates, both Mr. Bevin and Attorney General Conway have indicated an intent to do something to protect the religious liberties and objections. In fact, Attorney General Conway, in response to the Kentucky Clerks Association's proposal to remove the name, said he's fine with that. So there is -- and again, it goes to this idea this is premature to take an action to hold her in contempt when she's filed a motion to dismiss her complaint in its entirety. She's filed preliminary injunctive relief against the governor seeking relief. Her conscience does not allow it. She's entitled to due process to be heard on all of those claims before the Court could reach a conclusion that says, "You're in contempt. You're disobeying my order." THE COURT: Well, again, this -- due process in this contempt proceeding. That's -- she's had

notice of this hearing, and she's being given an

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opportunity to be heard by you. I mean, the motion to dismiss you've raised, and I guess I'll -- he brought it up, so I'll raise it with you, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Cannon. Many of the issues raised in the motion to dismiss were intertwined with the decision the Court made on the preliminary injunction order. We have all these various motions raising a number of things. Again, the Sixth Circuit's decision on the issue before the Sixth Circuit, the substantive merits appeal, that decision will have some -hopefully, will be instructive on other issues before the Court. I appreciate your -- I -- you're -- I know you want to put your client on as a witness -- or in defense of the contempt issue, and I'm going to give her a chance to do that. But let me ask you, what's your response about this present -- you can sit down. What's your response to this present Thank you. inability to comply, because you really didn't have a chance to file a reply. I want to give you a chance to be heard on that. MR. SHARP: Thank you, Your Honor. Despite their arguments to the contrary, what they're really

trying to do is redefine factual impossibility as

unwillingness. I mean, it's analogous to the free speech realm in which an individual self-censors their speech because of some anti-harassment policy.

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You know, whether or not the speech would actually violate the policy, you know, the Court would need specific facts in that regard. Here, it — there's not a factual impossibility to comply with the Court order. It's an unwillingness to comply because of sincerely-held religious beliefs.

As Ms. Davis testified during the preliminary injunction hearing, she was specifically asked on cross-examination, "If the preliminary injunction hearing in this case were issued, what would you do?" Ms. Davis testified at that time, "I'll cross that bridge when I get to it."

After the Supreme Court denied the application for a stay, Ms. Davis was noted as saying that she was going to pray about what she was going to do the following day, given the exhaustion of stay requests.

And when she went to work on Tuesday morning, we think the evidence will clearly show that she made a choice, and the fact that that choice was motivated by a sincerely-held belief does not render it anything other than a choice.

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It's not a factual impossibility for someone
to choose a course of action because of a
sincerely-held religious belief, but that is
insufficient as a defense to contempt.
         THE COURT: All right. Now, in your motion,
you seem to ask for fines in this case. The statute
gives the Court the discretion, depending on the
circumstances, what the Court believes is necessary to
gain compliance by the defendant herself or perhaps
agents of the defendant.
         Do you expect her to comply with your order
if the Court imposes a fine only?
         MR. SHARP: Your Honor, it's our hope that
the Court can fashion a remedy that would secure
compliance in ways --
         THE COURT: Because that -- frankly, that's
what this hearing is about --
         MR. SHARP: Exactly. We wanted to --
         THE COURT: -- to coerce compliance -- this
is a civil contempt hearing. Nobody's seeking
remedial -- we have coercion of the party to comply,
or a remedial contempt. Remedial contempt's not what
we're -- no one's asking for money here; they're
asking for compliance. This is not -- this is civil
contempt, not criminal contempt.
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All right. Do you want -- how do you wish to
proceed now? Do you wish to call her as a witness or
         MR. GANNAM:
                    Yes, Your Honor. We'd like to
put her on the stand.
         THE COURT: All right. That's fine. You can
do that. Come around, please.
             [KIM DAVIS, having been first placed
   under oath, was examined and testified as
   follows:
         THE COURT: Here's a water, ma'am.
         THE WITNESS:
                      I don't want any.
         THE COURT: Are you sure? All right.
         THE WITNESS: Do you have any tissues?
         THE COURT: No, I don't have they of those.
Here we go. Here, take this just in case. You might
need that. There you go. Thank you.
         MR. GANNAM: And for clarification, Your
Honor, will the Court be relying on the entire record
that's already been developed in this case for
purposes of today?
                    I -- I will, yes. Anything that
         THE COURT:
was previously testified to at the hearing or was part
of the record, you all can rely upon it freely in
making your positions known.
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Good afternoon, ma'am. 1 THE WITNESS: Good afternoon. 2 THE COURT: All right. You may proceed, sir. 3 4 MR. GANNAM: Thank you, Your Honor. DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 6 BY: MR. GANNAM: Ms. Davis, what is your -- your current 7 0. 8 religious denomination? Α. I'm Christian Apostolic. 9 Q. And when did you become a Christian? 10 2011 is when I had dedicated my life to 11 Α. God, January, 2011. Do you remember the day that you became a 1.3 Q. Christian? 14 15 Α. Yes. January 23rd. It was the day my mother-in-law passed away. She died about 6:00 that morning, and she wanted all of her family to go to 17 church that night. She's a Godly woman. And we went 18 -- all went that evening. 19 At the time that you went to church that 20 0. night, was there any reason, other than her request, her dying wish, that you went to church that night? 22 23 MR. SHARP: Objection, relevance. 24 THE COURT: Overruled. 25 It was out of respect for her. Α.

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0.

Q. Did you wake up that day and simply "I'm going to become a Christian tonight?" decide, Α. No. Q. When you became a Christian, can you -describe as best you can, you know, why you believed at that moment, if you can remember it. Α. I haven't always been a very good person. I did a lot of vile and wicked things in my time. it was through my mother-in-law's death, seeing the way God's people just surrounded her with loving kindness and -- God's mercy touched me that night. And I know it will never be the same. I promised to love Him with my whole heart, mind, body and soul, because I want to make heaven my home. Ms. Davis, when you experienced what you Q. experienced that night and believed what you believed that night, could you make a decision to unbelieve that? You can't be separated from something that's in your heart and in your soul. Q. And that belief that you acquired that night that you became a Christian, is that the same belief that motivates your -- your actions today? Α. Every day.

And as part of that belief, do you have a

```
belief about what marriage is?
               Yeah.
2
       Α.
               And what is marriage, according to that
3
       Ο.
4
  belief?
       Α.
               Marriage is a union between one man and
5
6
   one woman.
7
               Do you have the ability to believe that
       Ο.
  marriage is anything else?
8
9
       Α.
               No.
                Is there anything preventing you from
10
       Q.
   issuing marriage licenses currently, other than that
11
  belief as to what marriage is?
       Α.
               No.
1.3
               And is that belief, to be clearer, is it a
14
       Q.
   religious belief?
15
       Α.
               It is.
16
               Ms. Davis, if I asked you the question:
17
       Q.
   Do you -- do you approve of same-sex marriage, what
18
   would your answer be?
19
       Α.
               No. It's not of God.
20
               And are you able to -- to change your mind
21
       Q.
   about that?
22
23
       Α.
               No.
2.4
       Q.
               And is there any circumstance that you can
25
  envision where you could authorize a marriage of a
```

same-sex couple based on your religious belief? 2 Α. No. Can you change your conscience on this 3 Ο. 4 matter? I cannot. Α. 5 6 Q. Ms. Davis, if there were any way for a Rowan County marriage license to be issued that did not depend on your authorization and did not bear your 8 name, would you have any objection to that? 9 Objection. Relevance. MR. SHARP: 10 11 THE COURT: Overruled. I don't think it matters, but -- go ahead. You may answer. Ask the question again, please. 1.3 Α. If there were a way to issue a marriage 14 Q. license from Rowan County that did not depend on your 15 authorization and bear your name, would you have any 16 objection to that? 17 18 Α. No. Do you -- apart from those things, your 19 Q. 20 authorization and your name being on the license, do 21 you have any objection to the plaintiffs obtaining a marriage license anywhere? 22 23 Α. No. Q. Ms. Davis, are you aware of any change by 25 the legislature in the marriage licensing statutes

2.4

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that, at least prior to the Obergefell decision,
2
  controlled your duties and your authority to issue
  marriage licenses?
3
4
       Α.
               Can you restate -- can you ask that again.
   I'm sorry.
5
6
       Q.
               Are you aware of any action by the
   Kentucky General Assembly, Kentucky Legislature, to
   change the marriage laws in effect at the time the
8
   Supreme Court issued its Obergefell decision?
9
10
       Α.
               No.
               And are you aware of any executive orders
       0.
11
   issued by the Governor of Kentucky that dictate what
   the marriage laws and policies are in Kentucky since
1.3
   the Obergefell decision?
14
15
       Α.
               No.
               And as you sit here today, apart from the
16
       0.
   existing Kentucky law at the time the Obergefell
17
   decision came down and the Obergefell decision itself,
18
   are you aware of any other controlling law on the
   issuance of marriage licenses in Kentucky?
20
2.1
       Α.
               No.
22
            MR. GANNAM: I have no further questions,
  Your Honor.
23
2.4
            THE COURT:
                        Any cross?
25
            MR. SHARP:
                         Thank you, Your Honor.
```

decision? I've been inundated with media and stuff. Α. 2 I can't recall. 3 4 Q. Let me refresh your recollection. Do you recall telling the press that after the Supreme Court's decision, you were going to have to pray about what to do following the stay denial? 7 Α. I pray every day, Mr. Sharp. 8 Q. Do you recall telling the press that? 9 I don't know if I -- if you said I did, I 10 Α. probably did. 11 12 So after the Supreme Court denied the stay 0. application, did you have to think about what you were 1.3 going to do when you went to work the next day about 14 the "no marriage license" policy? 15 Did I have to think about it? 16 Α. Yes, ma'am. 17 Ο. I didn't have to think about it. 18 Α. was no choice there. When you denied the marriage licenses on 20 0. Tuesday, you said that no marriage licenses would be issued, pending your appeals in this case, correct? 22 23 Α. Correct, yes. 2.4 Q. Did you really mean to say that no 25 marriage licenses would issue unless you won this

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Α.

You're correct.

```
1
        Q.
                And issued 214 last year?
 2
        Α.
                That's correct.
                You've got the equipment to issue marriage
 3
        0.
 4
   licenses?
        Α.
                We do.
 5
 6
        Q.
                You've got the personnel?
 7
        Α.
                I do.
        Q.
                So there's nothing physically preventing
 8
   you from -- or your office, from issuing marriage
 9
   licenses as to eligible applicants?
10
                Presently you are correct.
11
        Α.
12
        0.
                Am I correct that you have six deputy
   clerks?
1.3
                There are eight that work in -- or seven
14
        Α.
15
   that work in my office, and six that are front line --
   five that are front line.
16
               And of those, how many are able and
17
        Q.
   qualified to issue marriage licenses?
18
                The five that work the front line.
19
        Α.
                Those five deputy clerks, when they issue
20
        Q.
   a marriage license, do you physically have to sign or
   otherwise handle the marriage license application
22
   itself?
23
2.4
        Α.
                No.
25
        0.
                You've previously indicated that you
```

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object to your name as the Rowan County Clerk
2
  appearing on those licenses, right?
               That's correct.
3
       Α.
 4
       Q.
               If you're not handling or signing the
  licenses yourself, is your name being populated on
5
  those forms by the software?
6
7
       Α.
               It is.
       0.
               Ms. Davis, of course, you're aware that
8
  we're here today on plaintiffs' motion to hold you in
9
  contempt?
10
       Α.
               I am.
11
               You are aware that if found in contempt,
12
       0.
  the Court could impose fines or other relief against
13
14
  you?
15
       Α.
               I am.
               Based on your earlier testimony, am I
16
       0.
   correct that your religious beliefs have not changed
17
18
   since Tuesday?
               They have not.
19
       Α.
               And you continue to refuse to comply with
20
       Q.
   the Court's preliminary injunction ruling?
               My conscience will not allow me.
22
       Α.
               Ms. Davis, if the Judge were to order the
23
       0.
24
  imposition of fines, what's your understanding of who
25
   would be responsible for paying those?
```

1 MR. GANNAM: Objection, Your Honor. It calls for a legal conclusion from the witness. 2 THE COURT: Overruled. 3 4 THE WITNESS: That means I have to answer it? THE COURT: You need to answer, ma'am. 5 Α. I quess me. 6 In the three weeks since the Court issued 7 Ο. its preliminary injunction ruling, have you talked 8 with anyone about obtaining financial assistance to 9 pay for any contempt fines that may result in this case? 11 12 Α. No. Are you aware if anyone has offered or 1.3 Q. agreed to provide financial assistance to you in the 14 event that you incur contempt fines in this case? 15 Α. There's people calling the office all the 16 17 time wanting to know where we can -- where they can 18 send money. And what do you tell them? 19 Q. Send them to my counsel. 20 Α. 21 0. Liberty Counsel? 22 Α. There's funds set up through the Family 23 First Foundation and -- I don't know. People want to 2.4 set up Go Funds, and I don't know what to tell them. 25 It's not my -- I don't have anything to do with that.

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staffing since you testified in July within the
  clerk's office?
2
                    I have a little part-time girl I
       Α.
               No.
3
4
  hired to help with the preparation of elections.
               Did you count her in the total today?
5
       0.
               Let me see, 1, 2, 3 -- 5, 6, 7, and I
6
       Α.
   quess there's eight. But she doesn't wait the front,
  or she just simply files and helps, but she is a
8
  part -- she is a part-time deputy.
9
               Thank you. Ms. Davis, as an elected
10
       Q.
   county clerk, your salary is a matter of public
11
12
   record?
       Α.
               Sure it is.
1.3
               I'm sorry?
14
       Q.
               I said, sure it is.
15
       Α.
               You make approximately $80,000 a year?
16
       Q.
               About that.
17
       Α.
               Ms. Davis, in your verified complaint in
18
       Ο.
   this case, you stated that in order to be --
19
            THE COURT: Her third-party complaint?
20
21
            MR. SHARP:
                        Yes, sir.
22
            THE COURT:
                        All right, sir.
23
       Q.
               In order to be a county clerk, you swore
24
   an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the
25
   United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky?
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THE COURT: If we don't have the air
conditioning on in here at all, it's going to get an
oven, so everybody has to try to keep their voices up.
Thank you.
            And when, in your judgment, a statute or
    Ο.
constitutional provision or job duty conflicts with
God's moral law or natural law, God's moral law or
natural law trumps, correct?
    Α.
            Yes.
            As it did in this instance when your
    Q.
belief about God's law conflicted with the Court's
preliminary injunction ruling?
    Α.
            Yes.
            And is it your contention that each and
    Q.
every government employee has the same right that you
do?
    Α.
            Yes.
    0.
            Regardless of what their religion may be?
    Α.
            Yes.
         MR. SHARP: Nothing further, Your Honor.
                     All right. Anything else
         THE COURT:
redirect-wise -- or I didn't ask you. Ms. Parsons,
anything?
         MS. PARSONS:
                       No, Judge.
                     Mr. Vance?
         THE COURT:
```

MR. VANCE: No, Your Honor. 1 Mr. Gannam? 2 THE COURT: MR. GANNAM: May I have a moment, Your Honor? 3 4 THE COURT: Sure. REDIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY: MR. GANNAM: 6 7 Ms. Davis, does your office receive any 0. money from marriage licenses that your office does not 8 9 issue? Α. No. 10 THE COURT: Now, the testimony at the 11 preliminary injunction hearing was it was just a small amount of her entire budget. I remember we talked 1.3 about that. 14 15 MR. GANNAM: It was one-tenth of one percent. THE COURT: Yeah, a very small amount, very 16 small. 17 Q. But just so I'm clear, but if your office 18 isn't issuing a marriage license, it's not receiving any funds from marriage licenses, correct? 20 That's correct. 2.1 Α. And, Ms. Davis, does any deputy clerk in 22 0. 23 your office have any authority to issue a marriage 2.4 license that doesn't come from your authority as the 25 county clerk?

```
Α.
               No, they do not.
1
            MR. GANNAM: No further questions, Your
2
3
  Honor.
4
            THE COURT:
                        All right. I just have a couple
  of follow-ups, and I will try to be as specific as I
5
6
   can.
7
            Given your testimony today, it's not your
  intention on complying with the Court's August 12th,
8
   2015, order which enjoined you from applying your "no
9
  marriage license" policy; is that correct? Yes?
            THE WITNESS: Yes.
11
12
            THE COURT: All right. And have you
   instructed your deputy clerks not to comply with the
13
   order as well?
14
15
            THE WITNESS: Yes.
            THE COURT: All right. Very
16
   well. You may step down. Thank you.
17
18
            THE WITNESS: Thank you.
            MR. GANNAM: Your Honor, may I have just a
19
20
  brief follow-up on that issue?
21
            THE COURT: Sure. I mean, I just asked two
22
   questions, so ...
                    REDIRECT EXAMINATION
23
2.4
       BY: MR. GANNAM:
               Ms. Davis, as the clerk who employed eight
25
       Q.
```

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employees in your office, do you have an obligation to
  consider any religious objection that an employee
2
  might make to any job duty in your office?
3
4
       Α.
               Yes.
            MR. GANNAM: No further questions, Your
5
  Honor.
6
7
            THE COURT: All right. And you testified
  previously, ma'am, in July that -- and I have my
8
  notes; I know the transcript reflects the actual
9
   language that was used, but I didn't realize you had
10
   seven or eight. You may have hired someone part time
11
   in the interim to help with the elections, as you've
   stated, but several of the deputies shared your
1.3
  belief, and at least one had indicated that they would
14
   issue the licenses if you would allow it; is that
15
   still the case?
16
17
            THE WITNESS:
                          It is.
            THE COURT: All right.
                                    Okav.
                                           Thank you.
18
   You may step down now. Anything else? I don't mean
19
   to -- did you have any follow-up?
20
21
            MR. SHARP:
                        No follow-up with her, Your
   Honor. We did intend to call one of the plaintiffs.
22
23
            THE COURT: Okay. That's fine. Thank you.
24
  Any further proof with respect to the defense of the
25
   civil contempt charge here? Mr. Gannam?
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1
            MR. CHRISTMAN: No, Your Honor.
            THE COURT: No?
2
                             No, Your Honor.
3
            MR. CHRISTMAN:
            THE COURT: Mr. Sharp.
 4
                         Thank you, Your Honor.
            MR. SHARP:
5
   plaintiffs call Dr. April Miller.
6
            THE COURT: That's fine. Come around, ma'am.
7
                [APRIL MILLER, having been first
8
9
      placed under oath, was examined and testified
      as follows:
10
            THE COURT: You're welcome to a water, ma'am,
11
   if you need it.
            THE WITNESS: Okay. Thanks. Awesome.
1.3
            THE COURT: Good catch. Try to keep your
14
15
   voice up, please. You may proceed.
                   DIRECT EXAMINATION
16
       BY:
            MR. CANON:
17
18
       Ο.
               Good afternoon, Dr. Miller.
               Good afternoon.
19
       Α.
               Would you please state your full name for
20
       Q.
   the record.
2.1
       Α.
               April Miller.
22
               And, Ms. Miller, do you live in Rowan
23
       Q.
24
   County?
25
       Α.
               I do.
```

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1
       Α.
               Yes, I am.
               And can you describe that relationship to
2
       0.
   the Court.
3
4
       Α.
               It's a long-term, mutually exclusive
  partnership with Karen Roberts. We've been together
5
   as a family for 11 years with our daughter.
6
7
            THE COURT: The record will reflect
  Ms. Roberts just raised her hand in court.
8
9
               Now you said "long-term," that was --
       0.
   you've been together for 11 years?
       Α.
               Yes, sir.
11
12
               And you have a daughter together?
       Q.
               Our daughter is -- biological mother is
1.3
       Α.
  Karen Roberts. But when we came together as a family
14
   in 2000 -- 11 years ago, I accepted both Karen and
15
   Jessica into my heart and my home, and we are a
16
   family, and I consider Jessica my daughter as much as
17
18
   Karen considers her her daughter.
               And you've parented Jessica now for 11
19
        Ο.
   years approximately?
20
2.1
       Α.
                     And was a very close friendship for
   many years before that.
22
23
       0.
               And are you engaged to be married to
  Ms. Roberts?
2.4
25
       Α.
               I am.
```

1 Q. And when did you become engaged to be married to her? 2 Actually, we probably made that commitment Α. 3 to each other in 2000 -- I'm sorry, 11 years ago when in Dallas, Texas, we -- we started living together as 5 a family, and we made a commitment then to eventually get married. 7 Q. And so you've had an approximately 11-year engagement? 9 10 Α. Yes, sir. And so why didn't you get married for that 11 Q. entire 11 years? Well, first, we lived in places where 1.3 marriage equity was not available to us under the 14 15 Constitution or the state laws. And you said first you lived in those 0. 16 Explain what you mean by that. 17 places. Α. That's the number one reason. The second reason is there were other states that were available that were issuing same-sex couples marriage licenses. 20 But when we considered going to another state or another country even, we recognized that our marriage 22 23 would not be available to us or recognized in many 24 parts of the United States, and specifically in the

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places that we lived.

And since the last time you testified,

25

Q.

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have you made any further efforts to get a marriage license in Rowan County? Yes. Our first attempt was June 30th, and we did discuss that in court in hearings previously. The second attempt was August 13th, after a preliminary injunction was decided by this Court. The third time we attempted to get a marriage license was on September 1st, Tuesday of this week. And let's just focus on what happened this Tell the Court what happened when you went up there to get your marriage license. Α. Well, actually we came to the courthouse a few minutes before 8:00. We rallied a bit with Supporters of Equality, and we actually sang with -along with Kim Davis's supporters, "Amazing Grace." A few minutes passed, and we entered the courthouse after it opened. We went to the counter. We asked for a marriage license. And the clerk that we saw that day said, "We are not issuing marriage

We said, "Our understanding was that the appeal on the preliminary injunction had gone through the court system to the Supreme Court, and they had ruled to deny a continuing stay."

licenses pending appeals."

We asked again, and she said, "We are not

issuing marriage licenses pending appeals." 2 We asked to speak with Ms. Davis. We were told that she was working on monthly reports and was 3 4 not available to speak to us. We commented that we thought this might be a 5 more important business matter, and we would like to 6 see Ms. Davis. And we were again refused. We said, "Thank you very much. Have a nice day," turned around 8 and left the courtroom. 9 Did you actually hope that you were going 10 Q. to get your license that day? 11 12 Α. Yes. We were hopeful that we would walk in there and receive a license and sign the 1.3 information so that we could get married. 14 15 And I think you testified that it was your Q. understanding that the Supreme Court said no stay, right? 17 18 Α. Correct. At that time? 19 Q. Yes. 20 Α. 2.1 0. And tell the Court how you felt having been denied a third time on the application for a 22 marriage license. 23 2.4 Well, each time we entered the -- the 25 county clerk's office to get a marriage license, we

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Q.

had obviously an intent to get married and wanted a marriage license so that we could go get that -- so that we could go get married. When you go into a courthouse to get a marriage license, you are -- you have that giddiness of, "We're gonna' get married. This is going to be it." And each time we went there, we were very excited and hopeful. When the Obergefell decision came down, it meant that no longer were we -- could we be discriminated against in requesting a marriage license, that we could -- that we could actually get a marriage license. So, yes, every time we've gone in, we've been very excited and very hopeful. Do you feel like being able to get married Q. would bring any sort of validity to your relationship, to your family? Yeah. That's what marriage is about, to Α. show other people that you are in a long-term, committed relationship, and that it's recognized all across our country, and that you are a family. This is -- it's legitimized. It's permanent. It's a part of who you are.

Why is it important to you to get your

license in Rowan County? Couldn't you go someplace else? 2 Well, I live in Rowan County. I pay taxes 3 4 I own property in Rowan County. I work in Rowan County. In fact, the last nine years that we've lived there, we've done all of our county business in Rowan County. So I expect to get my license there, 8 yes. Safe to say, you're part of a community in 9 Rowan County? 10 We are. 11 Α. 12 Do you feel like more or less part of that 0. community if you're not able to get a marriage 13 license? 14 15 Α. Well, for the last two months it's been pretty demoralizing. We really feel like this marginalizes us again. After the Obergefell decision 17 on June 26th, we expected that we were going to be 18 treated equally and fairly. 19 On June 30th, when that first refusal or 20 denial of being allowed a marriage license, that just marginalized us. And actually we were, I believe told 22 23 to just go to another county by the clerk's office, 2.4 the clerk that -- or deputy clerk that saw us that 25 day.

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That's kind of like saying, "We don't want
gays or lesbians here. We don't think you're
valuable. We don't think you're equal. We don't want
you here."
            Are you still planning to get married to
    0.
Ms. Roberts?
    Α.
            Oh, yeah.
            And what's the stat -- how are you
    Q.
planning to do that? What's the status of your
marriage plans now?
            Well, right now we're waiting on a
    Α.
marriage license. But Karen and I have rings, we --
we have an officiant for our wedding. We are waiting
to find a date, which is dependent on the marriage
license, for a venue. We have picked out some
catering and flowers, and we've kind of envisioned all
of how our party's going to go.
            But you haven't picked a date yet?
    Ο.
            Can't pick a date.
    Α.
            Why not?
    Q.
    Α.
            Well, this case has obviously changed our
plans for getting married in the summer. And if I
pick a date right now, when I am -- when I'm able to
get a license in Rowan County, once I get that
license, I'll have 30 days. During that 30-day window
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is when we'll have to get the marriage performed and
  have our party and do our thing.
2
            We're doing it as a legitimate wedding.
3
4
  There's nothing else but this party, that we're
  waiting for our family and friends to come and witness
  our marriage and enjoy a celebratory party with us.
   So we can't make an arrangement for it.
7
               Safe to assume that you plan on having
8
   your wedding here in Rowan County?
9
10
       Α.
               Oh, yeah. Yes, sir.
               Are you trying to force Ms. Davis to
11
       0.
   change her beliefs about anything?
       Α.
               No.
1.3
               Is it your intention to force her to
       0.
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15
  believe anything in particular?
               No.
16
       Α.
               What's the point of this lawsuit?
17
       Q.
       Α.
               I want to get a marriage license.
18
            MR. CANON:
                        Nothing further.
19
            THE COURT: Any cross?
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            MR. GANNAM: No questions, Your Honor.
22
            THE COURT: All right. You may step down.
23
   Thank you. Any further proof?
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            MR. SHARP: No, Your Honor.
                                     Turn the white noise
25
            THE COURT:
                        All right.
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   on, please.
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            [SHORT PAUSE IN THE PROCEEDINGS]
                        Turn that off.
            THE COURT:
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            All right.
                        I always like to make sure the
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   court reporter has an opportunity for a break.
6
            All right.
                        I've read your briefs. Do you
   all wish to be heard on the motion? And we've already
7
   kind of argued the motion itself.
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            MR. SHARP:
                        Your Honor, we think the evidence
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   and the previous argument speaks for themselves.
                        Counsel?
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            THE COURT:
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            MR. CHRISTMAN:
                            Your Honor, we've -- we've
   asserted additional arguments in the briefing.
13
            THE COURT:
                        You have.
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            MR. CHRISTMAN:
                            Just -- if Your Honor would
   like any further argument on any -- any kind of
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   contempt finding that would be made in this Court,
   would be subject to the Federal Religious Freedom
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   Restoration Act as well, and which requires this Court
   to go through the substantial burden analysis, and
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   also find a compelling government interest. But we
   specifically --
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            THE COURT: Well, and we've addressed that in
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   the prior ruling. I understand that.
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                            The prior ruling did not
            MR. CHRISTMAN:
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address contempt. Now, as a matter of substantial burden, 2 Ms. Davis is being faced with the Hobson's choice of 3 4 choosing this conscience that is being applied on her and making it factually impossible for her to 5 complying with the Court's order, or dangling out on 6 the other side a potential finding of contempt by this Court, and by any understanding or interpretation of 8 the Supreme Court's precedent on what a substantial 9 burden is, just like heavy fines and heavy penalties for companies that have to provide contraceptive 11 coverage or abortion-related coverage --THE COURT: Or any other non -- I mean, 1.3 there's a lot of other things other than that. 14 15 MR. CHRISTMAN: -- and any other -- any other government kind of mandate, the choice between contempt and one's conscience is a substantial burden. 17 18 And as a result of substantial burden, this Court would then also have to find that a compelling government interest has been found. But that's a 20 compelling government interest in forcing the particular religious claimant to violate their 22 sincerely-held beliefs, which there's no dispute 23 2.4 Ms. Davis has those beliefs. So this Court would have to find a compelling 25

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government interest in forcing Ms. Davis to violate
  her religious beliefs, and I think that showing has
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               In addition to that --
  been made.
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            THE COURT: Thank you. Go ahead.
            MR. CHRISTMAN: -- I think the Court would
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  have to analyze the case under the least restrictive
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  means. And as we set forth in our briefing, we have
  parties in this case who have authority to make
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  modifications, make changes that allow the plaintiffs
  in this case to obtain a marriage license in Rowan
   County. If that's is what they really desire and
11
   really want, they can get licenses elsewhere. But
  there are means available, alternatives available that
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  they can get a license in Rowan County, and
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  Ms. Davis's conscience can be forever protected and
15
  not irreversibly harmed. We've set forth those
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   alternatives for this Court --
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            THE COURT:
                        In your response.
                           -- in prior -- in prior
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            MR. CHRISTMAN:
  briefing.
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21
            THE COURT:
                        And the prior briefing. But the
  prior briefing was on the preliminary injunction,
23
   correct?
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            MR. CHRISTMAN:
                            Correct.
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            THE COURT: All right.
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MR. CHRISTMAN: And we set forth those alternatives. The power of contempt is a wand that is meant to be waved rarely and --THE COURT: Completely agreed. Completely agreed. MR. CHRISTMAN: -- and in this case, all of those alternatives being made available and presented with a party in this case, including Governor Beshear and Commissioner Onkst who are ready, equipped, and available to make these alternatives available because it's a license -- it's a Kentucky marriage license that's requiring Kim Davis personally to authorize that license and affix her name on it. The governor can change that form, make it a state form with no personal authority, no Kim Davis name on it, available in a Rowan County Clerk's office, and this case would be over, Your Honor. Okay. Thank you. Is Governor THE COURT: Beshear -- can he do this by executive order? Your Honor, there is no executive MR. VANCE: In fact, Governor Beshear isn't going to do anything. THE COURT: But is he -- does he have the authority to do that by executive order versus by calling a special session? And I have some

familiarity with the requirements of a special session, but I'm just curious. By executive order, I 2 know the president can issue executive orders for a variety of reasons. I'm assuming that the executive of the state would be able to do that on certain 5 things as well. 6 7 Is this something where he can just change the form by executive order? 8 MR. VANCE: No, Your Honor, because the 9 requirements or the composition of marriage license is dictated by statute, and the governor cannot change 11 12 the statute. THE COURT: All right. 1.3 Your Honor --MR. CHRISTMAN: 14 15 THE COURT: Hold on. How do you respond --MR. SHARP: Thank you, Your Honor. 16 -- to Mr. Christman's argument? 17 THE COURT: 18 MR. SHARP: Your Honor, with all due respect to Ms. Davis, the sincerity with which she believes that issuing these licenses is a substantial burden on 20 21 her religious belief does not necessarily correlate to a finding of substantiality in this Court. 22 As the Court found, and as the parties 23 24 briefed in the preliminary injunction ruling itself, 25 in support of the preliminary injunction ruling, the

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burden, though sincerely held, and to Ms. Davis
  certainly substantial, is not sufficient for a court
  of law to find a substantial burden sufficient to
  justify heightened scrutiny under either Kentucky or
  federal RFRA standards. As the Court wrote, "The
  burden on her religious belief is more slight than
   substantial."
            THE COURT: Well, and the Sixth Circuit may
  disagree with that. And you stood up. I'm going to
   certainly give you every right to be heard, sir.
                            Thank you, Your Honor. With
            MR. CHRISTMAN:
   all due respect to counsel, Governor Beshear has
   already made the change. The form that existed in
13
  Kentucky before the Obergefell decision was a form
   that was designed by the KDLA, and that form would not
   have prevented the plaintiffs from even obtaining a
  marriage license because it was tied to gender-based
  terms.
                        I recall the change.
            THE COURT:
           MR. CHRISTMAN:
                           So Governor Beshear then
   ordered and directed the KDLA to modify the form, and
   change, very limited fashion, change it to just say
   "spouse" and take out the gender --
            THE COURT:
                        Right.
            MR. CHRISTMAN: -- the gender-based terms.
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So Governor Beshear cannot now argue that, "I suddenly
  don't have authority to modify the form." We're in
  this courtroom because he modified the form and forces
  Kim Davis to authorize that license.
            So he can certainly modify that form with the
  least restrictive alternative that doesn't place that
   substantial burden, which my counsel for the
  plaintiffs, in all due respect, has just conceded is a
   substantial burden on Ms. Davis. By that
  concession --
            THE COURT: Did you concede that?
                       No, Your Honor.
            MR. SHARP:
           MR. CHRISTMAN: He just said it was sincere.
   The record will reflect that.
            THE COURT: Well, it's sincere. I never have
   -- hold on. I've never found that it wasn't sincere.
   I've not -- I've never once in this case taken a
  position that was contrary to her belief. I mean, I
   -- or stated that it was anything other than genuinely
  held. I have never said that.
            MR. CHRISTMAN: Mr. Sharp said it was a
   sincerely-held religious belief --
            THE COURT: Well, I previously found that.
           MR. CHRISTMAN: -- and that substantially
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  burdens Kim Davis. Then he said the Court -- the
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Court has reached a different decision as the substantial burden, but he's admitted that there is a substantial burden --THE COURT: Well, my prior order -- I'm not going to repeat what the Court found, and it's law of the case, at least for now, and so -- I understand your argument. He changed it before, why he can't change it now. Mr. Vance, how do you respond to that? MR. VANCE: Judge, the form was changed in response to a final decision of the United States Supreme Court that did change marriage in the sense that same-sex marriage was protected by the Fourteenth Amendment, and so the form was modified to reflect compliance of the decision of the United States Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court disturbed no other portion of Kentucky's marriage laws, so the governor does not have the ability to change those himself because they are in the statute. All right. Well -- I do plan, THE COURT: and I haven't decided if I'm going to enter a written order or not. I probably will enter some sort of written order following up the Court's decision.

The Court finds that the plaintiffs have

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established through not only their filing, but the testimony of Ms. Miller, as well as Ms. Davis's own admissions here this morning and into this afternoon, by clear and convincing evidence that she has and will continue to violate this Court's order requiring that she issue marriage licenses to the plaintiffs in this case. And I'll explain my reasoning, but I want to make sure that the record reflects the Court's decision. The Court also finds that Ms. Davis has failed to establish that she took all reasonable steps within her power factually and otherwise to comply with the Court's order. She says she can't do it because of her religious beliefs; that's her honestly-held religious beliefs. She says she can't do it, but that's not a factual impossibility. Her reasons for non-compliance are simply insufficient to establish that she is presently unable to comply with the Court's order under the Sixth Circuit authority that the Court has reviewed. In the case of In Re Jaques, and it's J-A-Q-U-E-S, 761 F.2d 302 at page 306. It's a 1985 decision. The Sixth Circuit stated that, "A contemnor's intent in disobeying an order is irrelevant to the validity of a civil contempt