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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 IMDB.COM, INC.,
11 Plaintiff,
12 v.
13 XAVIER BECERRA, et al.
14 Defendants.

15 SCREEN ACTORS GUILD -
16 AMERICAN FEDERATION OF
TELEVISION AND RADIO
17 ARTISTS,
18 Defendant/Intervenor.

No. 3:16-cv-06535-VC

**OPPOSITION OF
DEFENDANT/INTERVENOR SAG-
AFTRA TO MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Judge: Hon. Vince Chhabria
Date: October 26, 2017
Time: 10:00 A.M.
Place: Courtroom 4, 17th Floor
450 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94102

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I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment incorrectly asserts that there are no factual issues here – that it does not matter how prevalent age discrimination is in the entertainment industry; that it does not matter how much the dissemination of the ages of entertainment industry workers on Plaintiff’s website facilitates age discrimination; and that it does not even matter if this commercial speech regulation would substantially reduce such age discrimination. Plaintiff contends it has an absolute First Amendment right to disseminate the ages of everyone in Hollywood, consequences be damned, and no matter how much or little value such expression has in the marketplace of ideas.

Defendant-Intervenor Screen Actors Guild-American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (“SAG-AFTRA”) continues to contend that this is not the law. First, it matters that AB 1687 directly addresses an issue – age discrimination – that even Plaintiff concedes is of compelling importance.¹ Second, it matters that AB 1687 targets the entertainment industry’s go-to website for investigating the backgrounds of those seeking employment, IMDb.com. Third, it matters that AB 1687, if enforced, will make it more difficult for entertainment industry employers to quickly factor age into account when making their hiring decisions. Fourth, it matters that the expression at issue, if protected at all, is personal information that receives limited First Amendment protection – the birthdate of a private citizen is not political expression, art, or news.

While Plaintiff argues that the statute at issue infringes upon a core constitutional right to comment on the entertainment industry and report news about celebrities, it is in fact nothing of the sort. For one thing, many of the people who are protected by the statute are either minor celebrities or have little or no fame whatsoever. Moreover, nothing in the statute prevents anyone from debating the

¹ See Dkt. 78 at 2 (“IMDb does not dispute that age discrimination should be rooted out in the entertainment industry and beyond”).

1 issue of age discrimination, discussing the lives of celebrities, or engaging in similar
2 expression. Plaintiff's website publishes everyone's age regardless of whether it is
3 relevant to any public issue at all, and does so without any comment or context. This
4 is not an invitation to public debate. Rather, it is an open invitation for casting
5 directors to engage in illegally discriminatory conduct, as set forth in the Declaration
6 of Marilyn Szatmary, an experienced talent agent who describes precisely the effect
7 of IMDb.com on the entertainment industry. The effect of AB 1687 on
8 constitutionally protected speech regarding famous people is incidental and can be
9 addressed, if necessary, in an as-applied challenge.

11 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

12
13 Plaintiff successfully opposed all proposed discovery in this case. Without
14 such discovery, SAG-AFTRA was unable to develop the necessary factual record in
15 this case. However, SAG-AFTRA believes that discovery would show the
16 following: (1) that age discrimination is rampant within the entertainment industry;
17 (2) that Plaintiff's website IMDb.com is the "go-to" website for casting information
18 in the industry; (3) that removal of age information from IMDb.com would make age
19 discrimination more difficult by removing the most ready and reliable source of such
20 information; and (4) many of the persons whose age information is posted on
21 IMDb.com are not famous or the subject of public discussion. These facts are also
22 set forth in the Declaration of Marilyn Szatmary, who worked for decades as a talent
23 agent as well as having experience as a casting director, and which is filed
24 concurrently herewith.

26 **III. AB 1687 RESTRICTS EXPRESSION THAT FACILITATES 27 ILLEGAL AGE DISCRIMINATION, AND IS CONSTITUTIONAL.**

28 AB 1687 is the latest in a long line of anti-discrimination laws which

1 recognize that barring discriminatory conduct is insufficient by itself to prevent
2 discrimination.² It is often necessary to regulate solicitations that facilitate
3 discriminatory conduct in order to effectively combat discrimination. Such laws are
4 fully constitutional under the longstanding principle that speech which directly
5 facilitates illegal transactions or conduct is unprotected by the First Amendment.

6 The leading case is *Pittsburgh Press Co. v. Pittsburgh Commission on Human*
7 *Relations*, 413 U.S. 376 (1973). In *Pittsburgh Press*, the city’s Human Relations
8 Commission barred the newspaper from publishing separate male and female want
9 ads. The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Commission’s order. “Discrimination in
10 employment is not only commercial activity, it is illegal commercial activity under
11 the Ordinance.” *Id.* at 388.

12 The Commission and the courts below concluded that the practice of
13 placing want ads for nonexempt employment in sex-designated columns
14 did indeed “aid” employers to indicate illegal sex preferences. The
15 advertisements, as embroidered by their placement, signaled that the
16 advertisers were likely to show an illegal sex preference in their hiring
17 decisions. Any First Amendment interest which might be served by
18 advertising an ordinary commercial proposal and which might arguably
19 outweigh the governmental interest supporting the regulation is
20 altogether absent when the commercial activity itself is illegal and the
21 restriction on advertising is incidental to a valid limitation on economic
22 activity.

23 *Id.* at 389.

24 Thus, *Pittsburgh Press* stands for the proposition that not only may a
25 government bar discriminatory conduct, but may also prohibit certain expression in
26 order to make the anti-discrimination law effective – specifically, solicitations that
27

28 ² AB 1687 received committee hearings in both the State Assembly and State Senate, as well as
floor debate in both chambers, during which the need to importance of combatting age
discrimination in the entertainment industry was discussed and acknowledged. *See*
http://calchannel.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=&clip_id=3659&meta_id=131725 ;
http://calchannel.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=&clip_id=3862&meta_id=150591 ;
http://calchannel.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=&clip_id=3940&meta_id=162498 ; and
http://calchannel.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=&clip_id=3958&meta_id=169805 .
There is no doubt that this was the intention of the statute.

1 facilitate discriminatory conduct.

2 Importantly, *Pittsburgh Press* is not limited to explicit acts of
3 **discrimination, as Plaintiff has argued throughout this case.** Rather, the principle
4 underlying *Pittsburgh Press* applies to restrictions on categories of expression that
5 are not themselves facially discriminatory, but which can foreseeably be used to
6 *facilitate* such discrimination. *Barrick Realty, Inc. v. City of Gary*, 491 F.2d 161 (7th
7 Cir. 1974), demonstrates this. In *Barrick Realty*, the city enacted an ordinance
8 barring all “For Sale” signs on residential property in an attempt to prevent panic
9 selling that could lead to resegregation. Despite the fact that the ordinance barred
10 clearly truthful speech (after all, such homes were indeed for sale) and despite the
11 fact that the speech was not explicitly discriminatory (unlike the segregated want ads
12 in *Pittsburgh Press*), the ordinance was upheld because it was directed toward
13 expression that facilitated discrimination:

14 The history of the ordinance banning “For Sale” signs shows that it was
15 aimed at panic selling and that its purpose was to halt resegregation. It
16 was passed in response to the presence of numerous “For Sale” signs in
17 some white neighborhoods, which caused whites to move *en masse* and
18 blacks to replace them. There is evidence in the record that some real
19 estate brokers who placed these signs (not including any plaintiffs)
20 actively encouraged resegregation by unlawfully urging whites to sell
21 quickly before they had black neighbors and lower property values.
22 *Id.* at 163-64.

23 Thus, Plaintiff’s assertions that AB 1687 regulates truthful communications
24 and that some disclosures of particular persons’ ages will not result in discrimination
25 miss the mark. The “for sale” signs in *Barrick Realty* were truthful, and it is entirely
26 possible that some of the home sales at issue were non-discriminatory and would not
27 have changed the racial makeup of the neighborhood. Nonetheless, the statute
28 barring all “for sale” signs was upheld. So long as the communication of the age of
persons in the entertainment industry writ large facilitates illegal age discrimination –
a factual issue that can only be resolved by the kind of discovery that this Court has
wholly precluded – such expression may be regulated consistent with the First

1 Amendment even though specific communications might not be discriminatory.

2 In *Ragin v. New York Times Co.*, 923 F.2d 995 (2d Cir.), *cert denied*, 502 U.S.
3 821 (1991), the Court held that the First Amendment permitted the federal
4 government, through the Fair Housing Act, to bar housing advertisements featuring
5 white models for homes in segregated white neighborhoods and black models for
6 homes in black neighborhoods. “The complaint alleges that the ads in question
7 discourage black people from pursuing housing opportunities by conveying a racial
8 message in much the same way that the sex-designated columns in *Pittsburgh Press*
9 furthered illegal employment discrimination. The Times’s publication of real estate
10 advertisements that indicate a racial preference is, therefore, not protected
11 commercial speech.” *Id.* at 1003.

12 Once again, the expression in *Ragin* was not in any way untruthful or
13 misleading. Nor would all the home sales resulting from the advertisements in *Ragin*
14 necessarily be discriminatory. Nothing in the advertisements prevented a home
15 modeled by a black model to be sold to a white family or vice-versa. The regulation
16 prohibited what would in another context be protected artistic expression – an
17 advertiser’s choice of which models would be most effective to sell a house.
18 Nonetheless, the fact that the advertisements would *facilitate* acts of discrimination
19 was sufficient to permit the government to ban it. *Accord Fenwick-Schafer v.*
20 *Sterling Homes Corp.*, 774 F.Supp. 361, 364 (D.Md. 1991) (following *Ragin*);
21 *Guider v. Bauer*, 865 F. Supp. 492, 497 (N.D. Ill. 1994) (federal government may
22 constitutionally bar advertisement that housing unit was “perfect for single or
23 couple” even if the statement is truthful).

24 More recently, the *Pittsburgh Press* rule has been applied to the online bed and
25 breakfast service Airbnb.com. In *Airbnb Inc. v. City and County of San Francisco*,
26 217 F.Supp.3d 1066 (N.D. Cal. 2016), the Court held that the City could
27 constitutionally ban Airbnb from accepting any fee from an advertiser of an
28 unregistered rental property, because such advertisements facilitate illegal rentals.

1 *Id.* at 1078-79. In doing so, the Court specifically rejected Airbnb’s argument that
2 *Pittsburgh Press* only applied if the advertisement on its face was unlawful. *Id.*

3 *Pittsburgh Press* has been applied in a wide array of factual circumstances.
4 For instance, in *Goldin v. Public Utilities Commission*, 23 Cal.3d 638 (1979) the
5 California Supreme Court upheld a rule requiring that telephone utilities deny service
6 to persons who utilize the telephone for illegal purposes. *Goldin* involved an illegal
7 escort service that utilized numerous telephone numbers to facilitate the business and
8 to provide prostitutes for its clients. The Court recognized that “when such
9 communication proposes, discusses, or is intended to encourage or facilitate a
10 commercial transaction *which is itself illegal*, the principle established in the
11 *Pittsburgh Press* case is applicable.” *Id.* at 657 (emphasis in original).

12 A line of cases involving head shops, which sell drug paraphernalia (such as
13 bong pipes), also confirms the applicability of the *Pittsburgh Press* principle. In
14 *Village of Hoffman Estates v. Flipside*, 455 U.S. 489 (1982) the U.S. Supreme Court
15 upheld the constitutionality of a statute that prohibited the sale of certain drug
16 paraphernalia with or within close proximity to literature encouraging the use of
17 illegal drugs. The Court accepted that the statute prohibited the communication of
18 information promoting or encouraging drug use, but stated “[i]f that activity is
19 deemed ‘speech,’ then it is speech proposing an illegal transaction, which a
20 government may regulate or ban entirely” under *Pittsburgh Press*. *Id.* at 496.

21 Pursuant to *Pittsburgh Press* and *Hoffman Estates*, a number of head shop
22 laws that restrict various forms of expression have been upheld on the grounds that
23 such expression facilitates illegal conduct. *Murphy v. Matheson*, 742 F.2d 564(10th
24 Cir. 1984) (advertisements of head shop “are not constitutionally protected in this
25 instance because the statute is directed at commercial activity promoting or
26 encouraging illegal drug use”); *Florida Businessmen for Free Enterprise v. City of*
27 *Hollywood*, 673 F.2d 1213,(11th Cir. 1982) (“[T]he government may regulate or ban
28 entirely commercial speech related to illegal activity”); *Town Tobacconist v.*

1 *Kimmelman*, 453 A.2d 209 (N.J. Super. 1982) (“The statute is thus directed only to
2 advertisements which are known to have the purpose of aiding and promoting
3 violations of the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act”); *Bamboo Bros. v.*
4 *Carpenter*, 133 Cal.App.3d 116,(1982) (“If the advertisement, as in the instant case,
5 is encouraging an illegal activity, the principle established by Pittsburgh Press is
6 applicable”).

7 AB 1687 does nothing more than what numerous other statutes have done in
8 the past – *i.e.*, restrict communication that facilitates discrimination. Moreover, it
9 does so in the context of an industry that has engaged in extensive age discrimination
10 which has persisted despite enforcement efforts – another fact that would have been
11 established by the discovery that this Court entirely precluded. Thus, AB 1687 is
12 consistent with the First Amendment.

13 Plaintiff cites *Valle del Sol, Inc. v. Whiting*, 709 F.3d 808 (9th Cir. 2013), for
14 the proposition that *Pittsburgh Press* applies solely to advertisements that are
15 themselves illegal. However, *Whiting*’s dictum – that speech may not be regulated
16 because it is “related” to an illegal transaction – cannot be given a broad reading;
17 doing so would be inconsistent with the U.S. Supreme Court’s holding in *Hoffman*
18 *Estates*, which permitted exactly that in upholding a ban on advocacy of narcotics
19 use (ordinarily protected by the First Amendment, at least where it did not meet the
20 strict scrutiny given to incitement laws under *Brandenburg v. Ohio*, 395 U.S. 444
21 (1969)) where the speech occurred in close proximity to the sale of drug
22 paraphernalia, because this related the speech to illegal conduct. Plaintiff’s citation
23 of unrelated cases from different contexts where the Supreme Court declined to
24 permit speech regulations is not relevant; nothing in any of those cases remotely
25 suggests that either *Pittsburgh Press* or *Hoffman Estates* are no longer good law. *See*
26 *Bartnicki v. Vopper*, 532 U.S. 514,(2001) (plurality opinion); *Sorrell v. IMS Health*
27 *Inc.*, 564 U.S. 552 (2011).

28 As set forth in the Declaration of Marilyn Szatmary filed concurrently

1 herewith, there is massive age discrimination in the entertainment industry and
2 IMDb.com facilitates that discrimination as the go-to website for casting decisions.
3 Further, AB 1687 clearly can constitutionally be applied to the many people in the
4 industry who are not famous and whose birthdates are not a matter of public
5 discussion or concern, and who are threatened with age discrimination as a result of
6 Plaintiff's activities. There are clearly genuine issues of material fact, which must be
7 resolved at trial.

8
9 **IV. SUMMARY JUDGMENT IS INAPPROPRIATE BECAUSE**
10 **DEFENDANTS HAVE BEEN DENIED NECESSARY DISCOVERY.**

11 Under governing case law in this constitutional arena, it is clear that facts
12 matter. The *Pittsburgh Press* line of cases uphold restrictions on expression that,
13 under different facts, could be struck down as unconstitutional. The ban on "for
14 sale" signs in *Barrick Realty*, the restrictions on the artistic choices of advertising
15 agencies in *Ragin* and the restrictions on the advocacy of narcotics use in *Hoffman*
16 *Estates* are all regulations that could be struck down if the factual predicate of a
17 relationship between the expression and the discriminatory or illegal conduct it
18 facilitated were not established.

19 SAG-AFTRA attempted to establish that factual predicate in this action
20 through discovery that sought to establish: (1) the severity and pervasiveness of age
21 discrimination in the entertainment industry; (2) the role of IMDb.com in facilitating
22 such discrimination and its role in casting decisions; and (3) the extent to which the
23 persons protected by AB 1687 are famous people whose birthdates might be the
24 subject of legitimate public discussion.³ The first two categories concern

25 _____
26 ³ Plaintiff's arguments are premised on the notion that birthdates are protected expression. The test
27 for whether states may extend privacy protection to the disclosure of private facts is whether the
28 facts are a "matter of legitimate public concern". See, e.g., *Shulman v. Group W. Productions, Inc.*,
18 Cal.4th 200, 955 P.2d 469(1998); *Judge v. Saltz Plastic Surgery, P.C.*, 367 P.3d 1006, (Utah
2016); see *Bartnicki v. Vopper*, 532 U.S. 514, 525 (2001) (plurality) (limiting First Amendment
protection of publicly disclosed private facts to information that is a matter of public concern; the
concurring and dissenting opinions sought an even narrower First Amendment test). As amicus

1 information relevant to whether the case law concerning facilitation of discrimination
2 apply to the statute. The last of these three categories concerns evidence to rebut
3 Plaintiff's argument that AB 1687 sweeps within its scope a substantial amount of
4 protected expression concerning the discussion of celebrities' ages and personal
5 lives.

6 All of SAG-AFTRA's and the Attorney General's proposed discovery was
7 rejected by this Court. Under Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 56(d), it is not appropriate to grant
8 summary judgment when essential discovery necessary to oppose the motion was
9 prevented.

10 Additionally, the Declaration of Marilyn Szatmary, a talent agent and casting
11 director with decades of experience, establishes genuine issues of fact as to all these
12 issues.

13 To obtain relief under Rule 56(d), SAG-AFTRA must show four things: (1)
14 facts indicating a likelihood that controverting evidence exists; (2) specific reasons
15 why such evidence was not discovered earlier; (3) the steps or procedures that the
16 party proposes to obtain the evidence in a reasonable time; and (4) an explanation of
17 how these facts will suffice to defeat summary judgment. Beverly Reid O'Connell &
18 Karen L. Stevenson, *California Practice Guide: Federal Civil Procedure Before*
19 *Trial* § 14:114 (The Rutter Group 2017)

20 Here, there is a likelihood that SAG-AFTRA will be able to establish that
21 evidence in each of these categories exists – that age discrimination is pervasive, that
22 IMDb.com facilitates it as the “go to” entertainment industry site, and that AB 1687
23

24 AARP noted in its brief in opposition to Plaintiff's preliminary injunction motion, birthdates are
25 subject to extensive privacy protections under existing statutes and are generally not treated as
26 public information. Dkt. 35 at 7-8. While the public discussion of a famous celebrity's age is
27 likely a matter of public concern, there is no reason that the various statutes discussed in the AARP
28 brief that prohibit the dissemination of the birthdates of non-famous people who are not the
subjects of public fascination would be constitutionally suspect. If Plaintiff's position were taken
to its logical conclusion, the public disclosure of personally identifying information of ordinary,
non-famous people is completely protected by the First Amendment, and the government may not
restrict this. That would completely compromise privacy laws that protect people's personal
identifying information, and there is no justification for recognizing such a right.

1 applies to the birthdates of numerous non-celebrities whose personal information is
2 not subject to public discussion and interest. This discovery was obviously not
3 conducted due exclusively to this Court's ruling prohibiting all discovery. SAG-
4 AFTRA and the Attorney General proposed specific steps and procedures to obtain
5 such discovery in their joint request to conduct limited discovery (Dkt. 68) which
6 this Court denied (Dkt. 73). Finally, under the case law relied upon by SAG-
7 AFTRA, a showing of the pervasiveness of age discrimination, and the
8 relationship/role that IMDb.com has and plays in its facilitation, can defeat summary
9 judgment. Similarly, a showing that AB 1687 applies mostly to unprotected speech
10 that does not relate to famous people defeats Plaintiff's arguments even if they are
11 correct that *Pittsburgh Press* is inapplicable and the statute is subject to strict
12 scrutiny. *See Broadrick v. Oklahoma*, 413 U.S. 601(1973) (statute must be
13 "substantial[ly]" overbroad in relation to the statute's legitimate scope to be struck
14 down on a facial challenge).

15 Indeed, even Plaintiff's moving papers rely upon factual claims that have
16 never been subject to discovery. For instance, Plaintiff speculates that AB 1687
17 applies to numerous people (such as producers, directors, casting agents, etc.) who
18 face no serious threat of age discrimination. Dkt. 78 at 1, 10. This, of course, is pure
19 conjecture in the absence of discovery to develop the facts. Plaintiff could have
20 taken discovery to establish that these groups of people do not face a serious threat of
21 age discrimination, but instead Plaintiff opposed all discovery.⁴

22 Because this motion can only be determined after discovery, which SAG-
23 AFTRA has not been permitted to take, it should be denied.

25 ⁴ It is worth noting that Plaintiff's implication that only actors face age discrimination in the
26 entertainment industry is inconsistent with reports that, for instance, writers also face such
27 discrimination. A group of writers received a \$70 million settlement based on a claim of age
28 discrimination. Nikki Finke, "Huge \$70M Settlement In TV Writers Age Discrimination Lawsuit:
CAA Lone Holdout," *Deadline: Hollywood* (Jan. 22, 2010), (at <http://deadline.com/2010/01/huge-70m-settlement-in-tv-writers-age-discrimination-lawsuit-23180/>). Once again, discovery would be
necessary to sort out whether there really are categories of individuals listed on IMDb.com who do.

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V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment should be denied.

DATED: August 25, 2017.

Respectfully submitted,
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