United States District Court District of Minnesota

Minnesota Citizens Concerned let al.,	For Life, Inc.	
	Plaintiffs,	
v.		Civ. No. 10-CV-2938 DWF/JSM
Lori Swanson et al.,		
	Defendants.	

Motion for Injunctive Relief Pending Appeal

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 8(a)(1), Minnesota Citizens

Concerned for Life, Inc., The Taxpayers League of Minnesota, and Coastal Travel

Enterprises, LLC, the Plaintiffs in the above named case, hereby respectfully request that
this Court enjoin the enforcement of Minn. Stat. §§ 10A.12(1), 10A.12(1a), and

211B.15(3) ("the corporate IE ban"); § 10A.01(18), as authoritatively interpreted by the

Minnesota Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board ("the IE definition"); and §§

10A.27(13), 211B.15(2), 211B.15(4) ("the corporate contribution ban") pending resolution of the Plaintiffs' appeal to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. In support of this

Motion, the Plaintiffs state as follows:

1. On July 7, 2010, the Plaintiffs filed a Verified Complaint challenging the constitutionality of the corporate IE ban, the IE definition, and the corporate contribution

ban.¹ (Doc. 1.) The Plaintiffs also simultaneously filed a Motion for Preliminary Injunction requesting that the challenged provisions be enjoined during the pendency of this action, (Doc. 8.), and a Motion to Consolidate the preliminary injunction hearing and the merits hearing, (Doc. 5).

- 2. On September 20, 2010, this Court entered an order denying the Plaintiffs'Motion to Consolidate as well as their Motion for Preliminary Injunction. (Doc. 59.)
- On September 22, 2010, the Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal of the September
 20th Order.
- **4.** Rule 8(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure provides that "a party must ordinarily move first in the District court for . . . (C) an order . . . granting an injunction while an appeal is pending."
- 5. The standard for granting an injunction pending appeal is the same as for granting a preliminary injunction. The moving party must show that: (1) the applicant has made a strong showing that he is likely to succeed on the merits; (2) the applicant will be irreparably injured absent an injunction; (3) the issuance of the injunction will not substantially injure the other parties interested in the proceeding; and (4) an injunction is in the public interest. *Hilton v. Braunskill*, 481 U.S. 770, 776 (1987).
- 6. The Plaintiffs meet all four elements needed for injunctive relief. In *Citizens*United v. FEC, 130 S. Ct. 876 (2101), the Supreme Court held that corporations have a

¹The Plaintiffs also challenged the constitutionality of two other provisions of Minnesota law, but subsequently abandoned those challenges. (Doc. 51 at 1 n.2.)

First Amendment right to make general fund IEs and cannot be required to employ a separate, segregated fund to make IEs, as the corporate IE ban does. So, the Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on the merits of their challenge to the corporate IE ban. Citizens also held that because PACs cannot speak for corporations, corporations must be allowed to engage in their own First Amendment activity, yet the corporate contribution ban does not allow corporations to do that, but requires them to make contributions through PACs. So, the Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on the merits of their challenge to the corporate contribution ban. Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1 (1976), meanwhile, held that independent expenditures are only those communications that contain express words of advocacy, yet the IE definition defines independent expenditure more broadly than that. So the Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on their challenge to the IE definition. The Plaintiffs' speech and association is burdened and chilled by these challenged laws. "The loss of First Amendment freedoms, for even minimal periods of time, unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury." Elrod v. Burns, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976). So Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm absent an injunction. The harms to First Amendment rights from not granting an injunction outweigh whatever harms may occur if it is granted. And, because the public interest is supported by protecting First Amendment rights, all the elements for injunctive relief are present.

7. The Plaintiffs recognize that, based on this Court's ruling on September 20th, this Court may continue to believe that the Plaintiffs are unlikely to succeed on the merits such that it cannot grant the Plaintiffs the requested relief. If so, this Court should

promptly dispose of the instant motion, so as to allow the Plaintiffs to fully pursue the matter in the Court of Appeals.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs respectfully move this Court to grant their Motion for Injunction Pending Appeal.

September 22, 2010

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Joe La Rue

Janie S. Mayeron

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Certificate of Service

I, Joe La Rue, am an attorney with the law firm Bopp, Coleson & Bostrom. Our

business address is 1 South Sixth Street, Terre Haute, Indiana 47807. I am not a party to

the above-titled action. I represent the Plaintiffs in it.

I hereby certify that on September 22, 2010, I electronically filed the foregoing

document described as Plaintiff's Motion for Injunctive Relief Pending Appeal with

the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing

to:

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I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Indiana that the

above is true and correct. Executed this 22 day of September, 2010.

s/ Joe La Rue

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