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April 17, 2014

By Hand

Beverly Harris En Banc Coordinator United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit 100 East Fifth Street, Room 540 Potter Stewart U.S. Courthouse Cincinnati, OH 45202-3988

RE: DeBoer v. Snyder, No. 14-1341 Obergefell v. Himes, No. 14-3057

Dear Ms. Harris:

We have recently been retained on a pro bono basis by Equality Ohio and the Equality Ohio Education Fund, who have an interest in the outcome of the abovereferenced appeals. Equality Ohio and the Equality Ohio Education Fund are non-profit organizations based in Columbus, Ohio that are devoted to advocating for and educating about LGBT rights in Ohio. The decision reached by this Court in the above-referenced cases will almost certainly determine the rights of the gay couples they represent. We previously represented, on a pro bono basis, Edith Windsor in United States v. Windsor. United States v. Windsor, 133 S.Ct. 2675 (2013); Windsor v. United States, 699 F.3d 169 (2d Cir. 2012); Windsor v. United States, 833 F. Supp. 2d 394 (S.D.N.Y. 2012).

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We write to inform the Court of our intent to file a motion to intervene in the above-referenced appeals as soon as practicable.

We recognize that this letter is highly unusual as a procedural matter, since we have not yet filed our motion to intervene. We are sending this letter, however, as per our conversation of April 15, 2014, due to the unique circumstances of the case, in particular the exigent timing due to the fact that a motion for en banc review is currently *sub judice* before this Court in *DeBoer* v. *Snyder*, No. 14-1341.

As discussed below, our clients, in contrast to the gay couple appellees in *DeBoer*, would support the granting of en banc review, but for very different reasons than those proffered by the State of Michigan. Indeed, we believe that this Court should be made aware of what we believe to be a very compelling rationale for the granting of en banc review in these cases that was not discussed in the prior briefing.

More specifically, under Sixth Circuit precedent, laws that discriminate against gay people are evaluated under the lowest tier of equal protection scrutiny, known as the rational basis standard. See Davis v. Prison Health Services, 679 F.3d 433, 438 (6th Cir. 2012) ("Because this court has not recognized sexual orientation as a suspect classification, Davis's claim is governed by rational basis review."); Scarborough v. Morgan County Board of Education, 470 F.3d 250, 260-61 (6th Cir. 2006) ("[H]omosexuality is not a suspect class in this circuit. . . ."); Equality Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, Inc. v. City of Cincinnati, 128 F.3d 289, 294 (6th Cir. 1997) (applying rational basis test "for the evaluation of laws which uniquely burdened the interest of homosexuals."). We believe that a heightened level of scrutiny should apply when evaluating laws impacting gay people, a holding which has been adopted by a number of other federal courts, including one judge whose decision is the subject of the above-captioned appeals. See SmithKline Beeecham Corp. v. Abbott Laboratories, 740 F.3d 471, 480-81 (9th Cir. 2014); Windsor v. United States, 699 F.3d 169, 185 (2d Cir. 2012); Obergefell v. Wymyslo, 962 F. Supp. 2d 968, 987 (S.D. Ohio 2013).

We do not agree with the reasoning in the Sixth Circuit cases stating that laws that discriminate against gay people should not receive any form of heightened scrutiny, and do not believe that they are controlling. Indeed, in our view, the Supreme Court's decision in Windsor, while it does not discuss this issue explicitly, provides further grounds for reconsideration by this Court. See SmithKline Beeecham Corp. v. Abbott Laboratories, 740 F.3d 471, 480-81 (9th Cir. 2014). Nevertheless, we understand that this Court has repeatedly held that "[a] published prior panel decision 'remains controlling authority unless an inconsistent decision of the United States Supreme Court requires modification of the decisions or this Court sitting en banc overrules the prior decision." Rutherford v. Columbia Gas, 575 F.3d 616, 619 (6th Cir. 2009) (quoting Salmi v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs., 774 F.3d 685, 689 (6th Cir. 1985)). For this reason, we believe that en banc review of the above-mentioned appeals should be granted since it would allow the Court to have the full range of arguments and principles before it

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when deciding these cases of great importance to our clients and many thousands of others throughout the Sixth Circuit.

We greatly appreciate the Court's attention to this matter. Again, we have submitted this letter only because of the exigent timing; these (and other) points will be more fully addressed in our forthcoming motion to intervene.

Respectfully submitted,

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