

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

Viet Anh Vo
Plaintiff,

v.

Rebekah E. Gee, Secretary of the Department
of Health; Devin George, State Registrar;
Michael Thibodeaux, Iberia Parish Clerk;
Diane Meaux Broussard, Vermilion Parish
Clerk; Louis J. Perret, Lafayette Parish
Clerk,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:16-CV-15639 _____

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

INTRODUCTION

No union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family. In forming a marital union, two people become something greater than once they were. As some of the petitioners in these cases demonstrate, marriage embodies a love that may endure even past death Their hope is not to be condemned to live in loneliness, excluded from one of civilization’s oldest institutions. They ask for equal dignity in the eyes of the law. The Constitution grants them that right.

Obergefell v. Hodges, 576 U.S. ____, 135 S. Ct. 2584, 2608 (2015).

1. As the United States Supreme Court recently reaffirmed, marriage is a fundamental right secured by the Constitution.

2. This lawsuit challenges the constitutionality of a state statute. Specifically, this lawsuit challenges the State of Louisiana’s Act Number 436 (“Act 436”), also known as House Bill 836, which unduly burdens many marriage license applicants and effectively prevents other applicants from getting married at all, grossly violating their fundamental right to marriage and denying them the

equal protection of the law, based solely on the place of their birth, in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

3. Plaintiff Viet “Victor” Anh Vo (“Mr. Vo” or “Plaintiff”) has been denied his fundamental right to marriage by Louisiana state officials acting pursuant to the provisions of Act 436.

4. Act 436, prevents certain individuals—principally marriage license applicants born outside of the United States and its territories and those who seek to marry them—from exercising their fundamental right to marry the person of their choosing. It does so by imposing additional burdens on those born outside of the United States and their intended spouses, making it harder, and in some cases impossible, to obtain a marriage license.

5. Among its many changes to the marriage license application process, Act 436 requires that all applicants for a marriage license provide a certified birth certificate and permits that requirement to be waived only for individuals born in the United States or one of its territories. Individuals born outside of the United States are denied the opportunity to have the birth certificate requirement waived.

6. Plaintiff was born in an Indonesian refugee camp after his parents—both Vietnamese nationals—fled Vietnam as refugees. His birth has never been officially recognized by Vietnamese or Indonesian authorities, and he was never issued a birth certificate. Mr. Vo has resided in Louisiana since he was three months old and became a United States citizen when he was eight years old.

7. In 2016, Mr. Vo wished to marry his girlfriend of several years. He and his fiancée, a native-born U.S. citizen, attempted to obtain a marriage license from multiple Louisiana parish clerks, but were denied based on Mr. Vo's inability to provide a certified birth certificate, a valid and unexpired passport, or an unexpired visa accompanied by a Form I-94 issued by the United States, as required by Act 436.

8. Mr. Vo meets all other requirements for obtaining a marriage license from the State of Louisiana, and would have been eligible for a marriage license but for his inability to provide the documents newly required by state law. The only impediments to Mr. Vo's ability to obtain a marriage license are the barriers Act 436 imposes on him because he was born outside of the United States.

9. Because Mr. Vo attempted to obtain a marriage license and was denied, Defendants' policies and procedures substantially and directly interfere with his fundamental right to marry. Defendants' policies and procedures also discriminate against Mr. Vo because he was born outside the United States. Thus, these policies violate the Due Process Clause and Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

10. Moreover, because Defendants are attempting to regulate the terms under which immigrants can marry within the State of Louisiana in an effort to combat purported marriage fraud in the realm of immigration, Defendants' policies and procedures violate the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution.

11. Without the Court's intervention, Mr. Vo—and others like him across the state—will continue to suffer irreparable injury from his inability to legally marry in his community, or anywhere in the state, under Louisiana state law.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1361 over Mr. Vo's claims under the United States Constitution.

13. The Court has authority to grant declaratory relief under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

14. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because Defendants perform their official duties in and throughout the State of Louisiana, and Defendant Devin George performs his official duties in the Eastern District of Louisiana.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

15. Plaintiff Viet Anh Vo is a United States citizen who resides in Lafayette, Louisiana. He was born in an Indonesian refugee camp after his parents—both Vietnamese nationals at the time of his birth—fled Vietnam as refugees. Mr. Vo was never issued a birth certificate or passport, and his birth has never been officially recognized by Vietnamese or Indonesian authorities.

16. On November 29, 2014, Mr. Vo became engaged to Heather Pham, a natural-born U.S. citizen. Approximately two weeks before their wedding, which was to take place on February 6, 2016, Mr. Vo and his fiancée, Ms. Pham, applied

for a Louisiana state marriage license at the Vermilion Parish Clerk of Court's office. They were, however, denied a marriage license because Mr. Vo could not provide a birth certificate or valid passport as required by Act 436.

17. Despite the fact that Mr. Vo provided other official documents to establish his identity, including a Social Security Number and a Louisiana state driver's license, the Vermilion Parish Clerk of Court refused to approve Mr. Vo and Ms. Pham's marriage license application, based on the provisions of Act 436.

18. Eager to obtain a marriage license before their impending wedding ceremony, Mr. Vo and Ms. Pham called the Iberia Parish Clerk of Court and were told that they could not obtain a marriage license without presenting Mr. Vo's birth certificate. Mr. Vo and Ms. Pham also attempted to apply for a marriage license by visiting the Lafayette Parish Clerk of Court, but there too they were denied due to the birth certificate requirement. After obtaining advice from an immigration legal services office, about three days before the wedding, the couple returned to the Vermilion Parish Clerk of Court with a letter explaining why Mr. Vo did not have, and could not get, a birth certificate. They were denied a marriage license yet again.

19. Mr. Vo and his fiancée were devastated and felt a loss of hope. Although they were able to obtain a sacramental marriage through their church, their marriage was not legally recognized by the state. Because of this, the couple felt as though their wedding had been a sham. Despite being United States citizens

and life-long residents of Louisiana, the state refuses to grant them a marriage license and thereby legally recognize their marriage.

Defendants

20. At all times relevant to this action, **Defendant Rebekah Gee** has been the Secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals for the State of Louisiana, a subdivision of which is the Office of the State Registrar. The State Registrar is responsible for compiling and issuing vital records for state residents, including marriage licenses. On information and belief, the Department of Health has actively sought to ensure parish clerks enforce the requirements of Act 436. Defendant Gee is responsible for oversight of the Department of Health and its subdivisions. Defendant Gee is sued in her official capacity.

21. At all times relevant to this action, **Defendant Devin George** has been the State Registrar and Director of the Office of Vital Records. As State Registrar, Defendant George is responsible for overseeing the compilation and issuing of vital records—including marriage licenses—for state residents. On information and belief, the State Registrar has actively worked to ensure parish clerks enforce the requirements of Act 436. Further, on information and belief, the State Registrar exercised its authority under Louisiana Revised Statute Section 251 to issue a consolidated marriage application and marriage license form that incorporates the provisions of Act 436. Defendant George is sued in his official capacity.

22. At all times relevant to this action, **Defendant Michael Thibodeaux** has been the Clerk of Court for Iberia Parish. Iberia Parish is one of the parishes that refused to issue Plaintiff Vo a marriage license. Defendant Thibodeaux is sued in his official capacity.

23. At all times relevant to this action, **Defendant Diane Meaux Broussard** has been the Clerk of Court for Vermilion Parish. Vermilion Parish is one of the parishes that refused to issue Plaintiff Vo a marriage license. Defendant Broussard is sued in her official capacity.

24. At all times relevant to this action, **Defendant Louis J. Perret** has been the Clerk of Court for Lafayette Parish. Lafayette Parish is one of the parishes that refused to issue Plaintiff Vo a marriage license. Defendant Perret is sued in his official capacity.

BACKGROUND

Act 436

25. Act 436 carves out a certain class of Louisiana residents, principally foreign-born residents as well as their intended spouses, who effectively no longer enjoy the freedom to marry. By its terms, Act 436 imposes cumbersome, and sometimes impossible to meet, new documentary requirements for obtaining a marriage license on Louisiana residents born outside of the United States.

26. Act 436 was known as House Bill 836 when it was proposed legislation in the Louisiana House of Representatives. House Bill 836, originally House Bill

716, was introduced by Louisiana State Representative Valarie Hodges on April 3, 2015. It was heard before the House Committee on Civil Law and Procedure on May 5, 2015, and by the Senate Committee on Judiciary on May 26, 2015. After consideration by a conference committee of both houses of the State Legislature, HB 836 was passed by the Louisiana State Legislature on June 11, 2015. Then-Governor Bobby Jindal signed it on July 1, 2015. After the bill was signed into law, HB 836 came to be known as Act 436.

27. Prior to the enactment of Act 436, the requirements for obtaining a marriage license in the State of Louisiana were much less onerous for all Louisiana residents. In Orleans Parish, for example, applications for a marriage license could be made by either party to the marriage and only one party needed to be present at the time of making the application. That party could provide the required documentation for both parties to the marriage. To obtain a marriage license, the State required:

- (a) a current driver's license, current state identification, or passport;
- (b) a certified copy of a birth certificate or a certified birth card for both parties (but applicants not born in Louisiana could apply to have this requirement waived by a judge of the First City Court);
- (c) Social Security Numbers for both parties (but if one or both parties did not have a Social Security Number, they could sign a statement to that effect and appear in person);
- (d) a certified copy of a final divorce decree if either party had been divorced;

- (e) a certified copy of a death certificate of the former spouse if either party was a widow or widower; and
- f) a \$27.50 fee, plus \$5 for each certified copy of the marriage certificate desired by the parties.

28. Act 436 amended Title 9, sections 221, *et al.* of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, and made significant changes in Louisiana's requirements for obtaining a marriage license. In general, the Act put in place a complex web of new and sometimes unobtainable requirements for those born outside of the United States or who may lack a Social Security Number, a valid and unexpired passport, or an unexpired visa. Specifically, the new requirements in Act 436 include:

- (a) requiring both parties to the marriage to swear to and sign the application before a notary public, deputy clerk, or deputy registrar;
- (b) presentation of either a valid and unexpired passport from the country of birth, or an unexpired visa accompanied by a Form 1-94 issued by the United States “[i]f a party does not have a Social Security Number issued by the United States Social Security Administration because the party is not a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States”;
- (c) an acknowledgement by the parties that they are “free to marry, that the information contained in the application is true and correct, and that each party understands that falsification of the application shall constitute the filing of false public records”;

(d) presentation, by both parties, of a “valid and unexpired driver’s license, a government issued identification card, or a valid and unexpired passport from the country of his birth or an unexpired visa accompanied by Form I-94 as issued by the United States”;

(e) presentation, by both parties, of a certified copy of their birth certificate, and if either party was born outside of the United States or its territories, that party must submit a birth certificate under the seal of the United States or **all** of the following:

(1) “a copy of the person’s birth certificate under the raised seal or stamp of the vital statistics registration authority of the person’s place of birth”;

(2) “if the birth certificate is not printed in English, the party shall submit a translated copy in addition to the copy” of the original, and

(3) “a valid and unexpired passport or an unexpired visa accompanied by a Form I-94 issued by the United States, verifying that the applicant is lawfully in the United States”; La. Stat. Ann. §§ 9:226(C)(1)(a), 226(C)(2) (2016), (Ex. A);

(f) if no birth certificate is available for an applicant, the party is required to submit a letter signed by the proper registration authority of the state, territory or country of the place of birth of the applicant, and file the letter with a court conducting a hearing; and

(g) the court conducting a hearing must demand proof of birth facts, including the letter mentioned previously and “other competent evidence that the applicant was born in any state or territory of the United States” before ordering that the issuing official issue a marriage license without the applicant submitting a birth certificate. La. Stat. Ann. § 9:228, (Ex. A).

29. The Act’s harmful impact on those born outside of the United States was no accident. Act 436 was intended to discriminate against those born outside of the United States. During the legislative debate on amendments to HB 836, legislators were aware of and discussed that the proposed legislation would bar immigrants, particularly undocumented immigrants or other immigrants who may lack Social Security Numbers or U.S.-issued birth certificates, from marrying in Louisiana. Senator Appel, for example, expressed concern that, unless the bill was amended to allow such immigrants to provide affidavits of their identity, Act 436 could block immigrants from being able to lawfully marry in Louisiana. Despite these concerns, the legislature failed to clarify or amend the law to ensure that immigrants would not be subject to burdensome requirements that would effectively deny them the fundamental right to marry their intended spouse.

30. Act 436 is an unlawful state attempt to usurp federal immigration law. On September 28, 2015, Act 436’s legislative sponsor, Valarie Hodges, issued a press release after the law was signed by the Governor. The press release indicated that the purpose of the law was to combat immigration fraud. The law would do so, the press release stated, by requiring applicants to sign an affidavit verifying

that they are in the United States legally and by requiring them to present a Social Security Number or, if they are noncitizens, a valid, unexpired passport issued by the federal government. State Representative Hodges was quoted as saying that “[m]arriage fraud is a serious issue here in the United States that we must address. *It is time that legislation be proposed across the country to maintain the legitimacy of the immigration process.* HB 836 of the 2015 regular session (i.e., Act 436) has been put into place to ensure wedding applications and licenses here in Louisiana facilitate proper procedures and protect against marriage fraud” (emphasis added).

31. Critically, Act 436 does not provide a procedure for appealing the denial of an application for a marriage license. Nor does Act 436 provide the ability to waive its new identity document requirements in most cases, with the exception of the requirement to provide a certified birth certificate. However, the waiver of that requirement is only available to applicants born in a state or territory of the United States, not to naturalized citizens and noncitizens born outside of the United States or its territories. La. Stat. Ann. § 9:228 (2016), (Ex. A).

32. In short, since Act 436 became effective on January 1, 2016, the new document requirements for applicants attempting to obtain a marriage license have changed dramatically. For example, in Lafayette Parish, one of the locations where Mr. Vo attempted to obtain a marriage license, prior to Act 436, any applicant could obtain a waiver of the birth certificate requirement by presenting a signed

“letter of no record” from the proper registration authority indicating the agency had made a thorough search and no birth record was found. This is no longer the case. This “letter of no record” must now be filed with a court specified by Act 436, the court must hold a hearing demanding additional birth facts, and the court must then issue an order to allow the issuance of a license. Foreign-born applicants like Mr. Vo are not eligible for the waiver at all.

33. On information and belief, Defendant Lafayette Parish has been aware of the obstacles to obtaining marriage licenses posed by the new document requirements of Act 436 to persons in situations similar to Mr. Vo—naturalized citizens who do not have a certified copy of their foreign birth certificate.

34. Additionally, on information and belief, Defendants are denying marriage licenses to various Louisiana residents, including foreign-born couples where at least one party is undocumented and cannot produce a birth certificate, and couples where one party is a naturalized citizen without a birth certificate and the other party is on a fiancée visa.

Act 436’s Unconstitutional Requirements Deny Plaintiff the Fundamental Right to Marry

35. Mr. Vo, now 31 years old, was born in an Indonesian refugee camp after his parents fled Vietnam due to civil strife. When Mr. Vo was three months old, he and his parents moved to the United States as refugees, and Mr. Vo has lived in Louisiana since that time. Neither Mr. Vo nor his parents have any contemporaneous record of his birth. Due to the circumstances of his birth, Mr. Vo

is unable to obtain a birth certificate from either Vietnam or Indonesia because neither the government of Indonesia nor the government of Vietnam has ever recognized his birth formally. If there exists a record of his birth, neither Mr. Vo nor his parents have it, nor are they able to obtain it. But many official documents from the United States government reflect Mr. Vo's date of birth, including a document approving Mr. Vo's refugee status, a biographical information document, and a document approving Mr. Vo's lawful permanent resident status.

36. Mr. Vo was a lawful permanent resident from his arrival to the United States until he was eight years old. When Mr. Vo was eight years old, his father obtained United States citizenship. Because he was younger than 18 at the time, Mr. Vo automatically derived United States citizenship on the date that his father became a U.S. citizen. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1431. Not realizing he had derived citizenship, in 2007, Mr. Vo mistakenly submitted an application for naturalization, which the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services denied because the agency recognized that Mr. Vo already had derived U.S. citizenship through his father. Mr. Vo is in the process of obtaining a certificate of citizenship and a United States passport, but neither document will be sufficient to meet the requirements of Act 436.

37. Mr. Vo was engaged to Heather Pham on November 29, 2014. Ms. Pham is a United States citizen by birth, born in Louisiana. Just two weeks before their wedding, which was slated to occur on February 6, 2016, Mr. Vo and Ms.

Pham attempted to obtain a marriage license at the Vermilion Parish Clerk of Court.

38. Despite having a valid Social Security Number and Louisiana state driver's license, Mr. Vo and Ms. Pham were denied a marriage license by the Vermilion Clerk of Court because Mr. Vo could not produce a birth certificate or valid passport, according to the terms of Act 436. Mr. Vo attempted to explain why he did not have a birth certificate and could not get one due to the circumstances of his birth, to no avail. They were similarly denied a marriage license by the Iberia and Lafayette Parish Clerks of Court.

39. Unable to obtain an official marriage license from the State of Louisiana, and feeling desperate and lost, Mr. Vo and Ms. Pham proceeded to hold a sacramental marriage through their Catholic church, St. Jude in Lafayette. They had been planning their wedding for over a year, already had spent thousands of dollars, and were expecting to be joined by 350 guests to celebrate their union on that day. Their sacramental marriage, however, is not officially recognized by the state of Louisiana and, to this day, they are not legally married.

40. Mr. Vo and Ms. Pham are frustrated and embarrassed by their inability to obtain a marriage license in Louisiana, the state they consider home, despite multiple attempts to do so at a number of parishes. Mr. Vo and Ms. Pham also have suffered the indignity of getting sacramentally married without official state recognition of their union. They have had to explain to friends and relatives that they are "not really" married, despite their wedding. The fact that his marriage

to the woman he loves is not legally recognized by the state of Louisiana is constantly in the back of Mr. Vo's mind.

41. Moreover, the denial of a marriage license has resulted in the denial of the multiple state and federal benefits that would accrue to the couple due to marriage. For example, a legally recognized marriage would allow Mr. Vo and Ms. Pham to file joint tax returns with federal and state authorities; claim Social Security, Medicare, and disability benefits for the spouse; make medical decisions if one spouse is incapacitated; and allow each spouse to inherit a share of the other spouse's estate.

42. To obtain a valid marriage license, Mr. Vo and Ms. Pham would be forced to drive away from their home community for several hours and across the Louisiana state border to a nearby state that does not have the burdensome requirements of Act 436 and that would accept the identity documents that Mr. Vo is able to provide. This drive would be at great cost of both time and money, which is especially burdensome to Mr. Vo because of his responsibilities as a small business owner in his hometown of Lafayette. Additionally, Mr. Vo and Ms. Pham want to be married in the state that they call home and do not want to leave Louisiana to obtain a marriage license from another state to which they have no connection.

NEED FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF

43. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Plaintiff and Defendants related to their respective rights and duties. Defendants have

unlawfully failed to comply with the constitutional guarantees of Due Process and Equal Protection, and continue to violate the Supremacy Clause, by engaging in the acts and omissions described in this Complaint.

44. Plaintiff has no administrative remedy because Defendants' policy is to deny the marriage license application of any applicant unable to submit the required documentation. Nor can Plaintiff avail himself of a waiver of the documentary requirements of Act 436, La. Stat. Ann. § 9:228 (2016), (Ex. A). There is no administrative procedure through which to appeal the denial of one's marriage application.

NEED FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

45. Plaintiff is entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction. Defendants have acted to deprive Plaintiff of his constitutional rights. Plaintiff has suffered irreparable harm and the loss of fundamental due process and equal protection under the law, and will continue to be subjected to the same irreparable harm as the result of being denied the ability to marry in Louisiana. Defendants have been and are aware of the deprivations complained of herein and have refused to remedy the harm by issuing a marriage license to Plaintiff. Plaintiff has no plain, adequate, or speedy remedy at law.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment Right to Equal Protection Discriminatory Denial of Marriage License)

46. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all of the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this complaint as though fully set forth herein.

47. Under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, all persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States are entitled to equal protection of the laws.

48. By requiring a birth certificate and passport or visa and Form I-94 and providing no possibility of waiving that requirement for foreign-born individuals, Sections 226(C)(1)(a), 226(C)(2) and 228 of Title 9 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, as amended by Act 436, deny Plaintiff the equal protection of the law by discriminating against him based on his national origin (a suspect classification) through subjecting him to legal requirements not imposed on other persons born in the United States and its territories seeking to obtain a marriage license.

49. Sections 226(C)(1)(a), 226(C)(2) and 228 serve no, and are not narrowly tailored to address, any compelling government interest.

50. Sections 226(C)(1)(a), 226(C)(2) and 228 therefore violate Plaintiff's constitutional right to equal protection of the law under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment Right to Due Process—Deprivation
of Fundamental Right to Marry Under State Law)**

51. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all of the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this complaint as though fully set forth herein.

52. Under the Fourteenth Amendment, those threatened with the loss of liberty or property are entitled to due process. The right to marry is a fundamental right recognized by the United States Constitution. The substantial and direct interference upon, including the denial of, the exercise of this fundamental right is a violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

53. By requiring a birth certificate and passport or visa and Form I-94 and providing no possibility of waiving that requirement for foreign-born individuals, Sections 226(C)(1)(a), 226(C)(2) and 228 of Title 9 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, as amended by Act 436, substantially and directly interfere with Plaintiff's fundamental right to marry.

54. Sections 226(C)(1)(a), 226(C)(2) and 228 serve no, and are not narrowly tailored to address, any compelling government interest.

55. Sections 226(C)(1)(a), 226(C)(2) and 228 therefore violate Plaintiff's constitutional right to due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Violation of the Supremacy Clause—Unlawful State Effort to Regulate
Immigration)

56. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all of the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this complaint as though fully set forth herein.

57. Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution, the Supremacy Clause, mandates that federal law preempt any state regulation of any area over which Congress has expressly or impliedly exercised exclusive authority or which is

constitutionally reserved to the federal government. Similarly, the Supremacy Clause mandates that federal law preempt any state regulation that conflicts with federal law, either when it is impossible to comply with both the state and federal regulations, or when the state law interposes an obstacle to the achievement of Congress's discernible objectives.

58. The federal government has exclusive and plenary power over the regulation of immigration. The immigration laws of the United States do not bar, or substantially burden, foreign-born persons from obtaining a marriage license. In fact, the immigration laws of the United States explicitly recognize and permit the marriage of foreign-born persons.

59. Sections 226(C)(1)(a), 226(C)(2) and 228 of Title 9 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, as amended by Act 436, legislate in an exclusive area occupied by the federal government by regulating marriage fraud in the immigration context, and create a conflict with the federal government's power and ability to regulate and prosecute marriage fraud carried out to obtain an immigration benefit.

60. Sections 226(C)(1)(a), 226(C)(2) and 228 therefore violate the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution and are preempted.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court grant him the following relief:

A. A declaration pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 that the denial of marriage licenses due to the inability to meet the unconstitutional requirements imposed by Sections 226(C)(1)(a), 226(C)(2) and 228 of Title 9 of the Louisiana

Revised Statutes, as amended by Act 436, is a violation of Due Process and Equal Protection, attempts to regulate immigration in the state of Louisiana, and interferes with the federal regulation of immigration in the United States, in violation of the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution.

B. A preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendants, their officials, agents, employees, assigns, and all persons acting in concert or participating with them from further denying a marriage license to Plaintiff because he cannot provide the documents required by Sections 226(C)(1)(a), 226(C)(2) and 228 of Title 9 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, as amended by Act 436, including a certified birth certificate, a valid and unexpired passport, or a valid visa with a Form I-94 issued by the United States;

C. An order awarding Plaintiff costs of suit, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and any other applicable law;

D. Such other and further relief as the Court deems equitable, just, and proper.

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Respectfully submitted this 18th day of October, 2016.

By /s/

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**Pro hac vice application pending*

*** Pro hac vice application forthcoming*

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EXHIBIT A

ENROLLED

2015 Regular Session

ACT No. 436

HOUSE BILL NO. 836 (Substitute for House Bill No. 716 by Representative Hodges)

BY REPRESENTATIVE HODGES

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AN ACT

To amend and reenact R.S. 9:223, 224(A)(introductory paragraph), (4), and (6) and (B), and 225(A)(1) and (B), 226, 227, and 228 and to enact R.S. 9:224(A)(7) and 225(A)(4), relative to marriage licenses; to provide for the application for a marriage license; to provide for the application form; to provide for required information; to provide for required documentation; to provide with respect to the use of birth certificates in the process of applying for a marriage license; to provide for documentation in lieu of a birth certificate; to provide for court orders; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 9:223, 224(A)(introductory paragraph), (4), and (6) and (B), and 225(A)(1) and (B), 226, 227, and 228 are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S. 9:224(A)(7) and 225(A)(4) are hereby enacted read as follows:

§223. Form

A. An application for a marriage license ~~must~~ shall be made on a form provided ~~by the state registrar of vital records~~ by Subsection B of this Section.

B. The application form shall be as follows:

HB NO. 836

ENROLLED

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Application for Marriage				
_____ (Parish), State of Louisiana				
Date of Application:				
Hour of Application:				
GROOM	Last Name of Groom	First Name of Groom	Middle/Second Name of Groom	
	Address	Is residence inside city limits? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Parish/County	State
	Race	Date of Birth (month-day-year)	State of Birth	
	Father's Name	State of Birth	Mother's Maiden Name	State of Birth
BRIDE	Last Name of Bride	First Name of Bride	Middle/Second Name of Bride	Maiden Name of Bride
	Address	Is residence inside city limits? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Parish/County	State
	Race	Date of Birth (month-day-year)	State of Birth	
	Father's Name	State of Birth	Mother's Maiden Name	State of Birth
Covenant Marriage	Covenant Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, complete the following: We, _____ and _____ do hereby declare our intent to contract a Covenant Marriage and, accordingly, have executed a declaration of intent attached hereto.			
Groom	Has the groom been formerly married? _____ How many times? _____		Are you divorced _____ ?	
Bride	Has the bride been formerly married? _____ How many times? _____		Are you divorced _____ ?	
SSN	Grooms's Social Security Number		Bride's Social Security Number	

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I _____ (print name of groom) do swear or affirm that the information contained in this application for marriage is true and correct. I further swear or affirm that this is my _____ (1st, 2nd, etc. number) marriage but that I am not currently married to anyone else, and that I am free to marry under the laws of the state of Louisiana. I further understand and acknowledge that giving any false information or false statement in this application of marriage shall constitute the crime of filing a false public record in violation of the Louisiana Criminal Code (R.S. 14:133).

Signature of Groom

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 20__.

_____ Notary Public/Deputy Clerk/Deputy Registrar

I _____ (print name of bride) do swear or affirm that the information contained in this application for marriage is true and correct. I further swear or affirm that this is my _____ (1st, 2nd, etc. number) marriage but that I am not currently married to anyone else, and that I am free to marry under the laws of the state of Louisiana. I further understand and acknowledge that giving any false information or false statement in this application of marriage shall constitute the crime of filing a false public record in violation of the Louisiana Criminal Code (R.S. 14:133).

Signature of Bride

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 20__.

_____ Notary Public/Deputy Clerk/Deputy Registrar

§224. ~~Same~~ Application; information required

A. ~~An~~ The application for a marriage license ~~must include~~ provided by R.S. 9:223, and containing all of the following information, shall be sworn to and signed by both parties before a notary public, deputy clerk, or deputy registrar:

* * *

(4) The number of former marriages of each party, and whether divorced or not.

* * *

(6) Each party's social security number, if both parties were born in any state or territory of the United States or ~~a statement by the applicable party that no social security number has been issued to him~~ are naturalized citizens of the United States.

(a) If a party does not have a social security number issued by the United States Social Security Administration because the party is not a citizen or a lawful

HB NO. 836

ENROLLED

1 permanent resident of the United States, the party shall present either of the
 2 following:

3 (i) A valid and unexpired passport from the country of his birth.

4 (ii) An unexpired visa accompanied by a Form I-94 issued by the United
 5 States.

6 (b) The state registrar of vital records and the officiant shall maintain
 7 confidentiality of social security numbers. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S.
 8 44:1 et seq. the clerk of court shall maintain the confidentiality of a party's social
 9 security number in an application for a marriage license provided a request is made
 10 to the clerk in writing by the party at the time of application.

11 (7) An acknowledgment that each party is free to marry pursuant to
 12 Louisiana law, that the information contained in the application is true and correct,
 13 and that each party understands that falsification of the application shall constitute
 14 the filing of false public records pursuant to R.S. 14:133.

15 ~~B. The applicant must verify the information to the issuing official by~~
 16 ~~affidavit.~~

17 (1) Both applicants are not required to execute the application at the same
 18 time, provided that each applicant executes the application before a notary public as
 19 required by R.S. 9:224(A).

20 (2) A member of the armed forces of the United States shall not be required
 21 to sign the application required by Subsection A of this Section if the co-applicant
 22 attaches a copy of the military identification card of the member. If both applicants
 23 are members of the armed forces of the United States, only one applicant shall be
 24 required to sign the application, but that applicant shall attach a copy of the military
 25 identification card of the co-applicant not signing the application.

26 (3) In the event of extenuating circumstances, and after a finding that the
 27 parties have complied with all other requirements, for good cause shown, a judge of
 28 the First or Second City Courts of the city of New Orleans, a family court judge, a
 29 juvenile court judge, a district court judge, a city court judge, or a justice of the peace
 30 may order an issuing official within the territorial jurisdiction of his court to issue

HB NO. 836

ENROLLED

1 a marriage license with the notarized signature of only one of the applicants. The
 2 written order shall be attached to the marriage application.

3 * * *

4 §225. ~~Same~~ Documents required; attachments

5 A. An application for a marriage license shall be accompanied by:

6 (1)(a) A certified copy of each party's birth certificate as provided by R.S.
 7 9:226.

8 (b) If the applicant does not have a birth certificate, the applicant shall obtain
 9 an order signed by a judge waiving the requirement pursuant to R.S. 9:228.

10 * * *

11 (4) A valid and unexpired driver's license, a government issued identification
 12 card, or a valid and unexpired passport from the country of his birth or an unexpired
 13 visa accompanied by Form I-94 as issued by the United States.

14 B.(1) It shall be unlawful for any officer authorized to issue a marriage
 15 license in this state to issue a license to any male or female unless both parties first
 16 present and file with ~~such~~ the officer a certified copy of their original birth
 17 certificate.

18 (2) A photostatic or photographic reproduction of the certified copy of the
 19 birth certificate ~~may~~ shall be filed with the officer.

20 §226. Certified copy of birth certificate

21 A. A person born in Louisiana ~~may~~ shall submit a certified copy of his birth
 22 certificate. A short-form birth certification card shall be acceptable as a certified
 23 copy of a birth certificate.

24 B. A person born ~~outside of Louisiana may~~ in a state or territory of the
 25 United States other than Louisiana shall submit a copy of his birth certificate under
 26 the raised seal or stamp of the vital statistics registration authority of his place of
 27 birth.

28 C. A person born outside of the United States or territory of the United States
 29 shall submit a birth certificate under the seal of the United States or shall submit all
 30 of the following:

HB NO. 836

ENROLLED

1 (1)(a) A copy of the person's birth certificate under the raised seal or stamp
 2 of the vital statistics registration authority of the person's place of birth.

3 (b) If the birth certificate is not printed in English, the party shall submit a
 4 translated copy in addition to the copy required by Subparagraph (a) of this
 5 Paragraph. The translation shall contain a sworn declaration of the translator that he
 6 is fluent in the language of the original birth certificate and of the translation, and
 7 that the translation is a true and accurate representation of the original.

8 (2) A valid and unexpired passport or an unexpired visa accompanied by a
 9 Form I-94 issued by the United States, verifying that the applicant is lawfully in the
 10 United States.

11 D. A ~~certified~~ copy of the birth certificate or ~~letter issued in lieu thereof~~
 12 order issued pursuant to R.S. 9:228 shall be retained by the official recorder of the
 13 marriage for a minimum period of sixty days.

14 §227. Certified copy unavailable; other proof

15 A. If no birth certificate is on file for an applicant, a letter signed by the
 16 proper registration authority of the state, territory, or country of the place of birth of
 17 the applicant, under his raised seal or stamp, ~~must~~ shall be submitted in lieu of a birth
 18 certificate. The letter must state that a thorough search was made and that no birth
 19 record was located for the applicant.

20 B. The letter issued pursuant to Subsection A of this Section shall be filed
 21 with the court conducting the hearing pursuant to R.S. 9:228.

22 C. The ~~officer judge~~ issuing the order waiving the birth certificate in order
 23 to obtain the marriage license ~~may~~ shall demand other proof of birth facts.

24 §228. Same; court order waiving birth certificate; translation to English

25 A. In the event of extenuating circumstances, for good cause shown, and
 26 after a hearing, which may be held in camera, finding that the parties have complied
 27 with all other requirements, including presentation of the letter required by R.S.
 28 9:227 and other competent evidence that the applicant was born in any state or
 29 territory of the United States, a judge of the ~~Orleans Parish City Courts~~ First or
 30 Second City Courts of the city of New Orleans, a family court judge, a juvenile court

HB NO. 836

ENROLLED

1 judge, or any district court judge of a parish may order an issuing official within the
 2 territorial jurisdiction of his court to issue a marriage license without the applicant
 3 submitting a birth certificate. The order need not state the reasons. The written
 4 order shall be attached to the marriage application.

5 B. In the event of extenuating circumstances, and for good cause shown, and
 6 after a hearing, which may be held in camera, finding that the parties have complied
 7 with all other requirements, including presentation of the letter required by R.S.
 8 9:227 and other competent evidence that the applicant was born in any state or
 9 territory of the United States, a justice of the peace or city court judge may order an
 10 issuing official within the parish where his court is situated to issue a marriage
 11 license without the applicant submitting a birth certificate. The order need not state
 12 the reasons. The written order shall be attached to the marriage application.

13 ~~C. In the event of extenuating circumstances, and after finding that the~~
 14 ~~parties have complied with all other requirements, a retired justice of the peace~~
 15 ~~authorized to perform marriage ceremonies under R.S. 9:203(C) may order an~~
 16 ~~issuing official within the territorial limits provided by R.S. 9:203(A) to issue a~~
 17 ~~marriage license without the applicant submitting a birth certificate. The order need~~
 18 ~~not state the reasons.~~

19 Section 2. The legislature finds all of the following:

20 (1) The reliability and accuracy of marriage records is a fundamental concern to the
 21 people of Louisiana.

22 (2) The state has a fundamental interest in preventing and deterring fraudulent
 23 marriages.

24 (3) The most effective way to curb fraud in the area of marriage licenses is to require
 25 accurate and verifiable documents in order to obtain a marriage license and to require the
 26 parties to swear or affirm, under penalty of law, as to the accuracy of the information on the
 27 application for marriage.

HB NO. 836

ENROLLED

1 Section 3. The provisions of this Act shall become effective on January 1, 2016.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPROVED: _____

JS 44 (Rev. 07/16)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Victor Anh Vo

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Lafayette Parish
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Mary Yanik, 217 N. Prieur St., New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 309-5165

DEFENDANTS

Sec. of the Department of Health, Rebekah E. Gee; State Registrar, Devin George; Iberia Parish Clerk, Michael Thibodeaux; Vermilion Parish Clerk, Diane Broussard; Lafayette Parish Clerk, Louis J. Perret
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Orleans Parish

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER/STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS	IMMIGRATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	<input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions		

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding
- 2 Removed from State Court
- 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
- 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
- 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202

Brief description of cause:
Denial of marriage license violates equal protection and due process, and preempted by federal law

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ _____ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE 10/18/2016 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

Civil Cover Sheet – Attachment – Plaintiff’s Attorneys

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