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# RESPECT FOR MARRIAGE COALITION

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## MEDIA KIT

*Hollingsworth v. Perry*  
and  
*United States v. Windsor*

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**HI-RES PHOTOS:** A dropbox with downloadable home photos of the Plaintiffs is available here: <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/8bo3iojgd408uy4/edPRyiSTBm>

**CONTACT FOR MEDIA INQUIRIES OR INTERVIEWS:**

Respect For Marriage Coalition Press Office: 202-567-5720, [press@respectformarriage.org](mailto:press@respectformarriage.org)

**Case Summary: *Hollingsworth v. Perry***

***Supreme Court Oral Argument Set for Tuesday, March 26, 2013 at 10 a.m. Eastern Time***

**Who is this case about?**

This case is about two loving couples who, like millions of other gay and lesbian Americans, have been together for decades, caring for each other and their children, and want to be married. Some loving couples have waited a lifetime to get married; some have died waiting. These couples are not asking for a “special right” to gay marriage—they are asking for the government to honor their fundamental right to marry and to treat them with equal dignity and respect under the law.

**What can you tell us about the Plaintiffs in this case?**

Kris Perry and Sandy Stier have been together for more than 13 years. Together, they have raised four boys—the youngest, twins, are about to graduate from high school and head to college. They live in Berkeley, California.

Paul Katami and Jeff Zarrillo have been together for over 12 years and have always seen marriage as the first step to starting a family. They want what their parents have—a long-lasting commitment to each other. They live in Burbank, California.

**How should the Supreme Court rule in *Hollingsworth v. Perry*?**

The Supreme Court should rule that California’s Proposition 8 and similar laws banning gay and lesbian couples from marrying in other states violate the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment and are therefore unconstitutional.

**Why does Proposition 8 violate the Due Process Clause?**

Proposition 8 denies gay and lesbian couples their fundamental right to marry without a legitimate, much less compelling, state interest. The right to liberty under the Due Process Clause guarantees all Americans the freedom to marry the person they love.

**Why does Proposition 8 violate the Equal Protection Clause?**

Proposition 8 excludes gay and lesbian Americans from the institution of marriage without a legitimate, much less compelling, state interest. Separate is never equal, yet California’s Proposition 8 singles out gay and lesbian couples for separate and unequal treatment, thus violating their constitutional right to equal protection of the laws.

**Why should the Court issue a ruling that could affect the laws of 41 states?**

Fourteen times over the last century, the Supreme Court has repeatedly declared that the right to marry is a fundamental right—if not the *most* fundamental right—of all individuals. Restrictions on the right of gay and lesbian Americans to marry are antithetical to the nation’s commitment to equality. These laws create a permanent underclass of millions of gay and lesbian Americans, who are denied the right to marry simply because voters or elected officials deem gay and lesbian relationships inferior, religiously unacceptable, or simply not “okay.” These laws are incompatible with settled constitutional authority. A law that violates the Constitution cannot stand.

**Are you asking the Court to create a new right to same-sex marriage?**

No. The Court has defined marriage as a right of liberty, privacy, intimate choice, and association, and has recognized that marriage is of fundamental importance *for all individuals*. Just as striking down Virginia’s prohibition on marriage between persons of different races in the landmark 1967 case of *Loving v. Virginia* did not require recognition of a new constitutional right to interracial marriage, invalidating California’s Proposition 8 and similar laws in other states would vindicate the longstanding right of all persons—regardless of race, gender, or sexual orientation—to exercise autonomy in making personal decisions relating to marriage. There is no legitimate, much less compelling, justification for any state to deny gay and lesbian Americans the freedom to marry.

**The Solicitor General’s brief seems to advocate what’s being called the “Nine State Solution.” What are your thoughts on that?**

The Solicitor General’s brief is an unprecedented call to action, saying that it is time to recognize gay and lesbian Americans as full and equal citizens under the law. We are thrilled to have the voice and authority of the United States Government behind the movement toward marriage equality.

In its brief, the Government argues that California’s Proposition 8 violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution, and should be subject to heightened judicial scrutiny because it discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation. *If the Court agrees with the United States Government that heightened scrutiny applies, that is a clear path to equality in all states across the country*, not just in the nine states that recognize domestic partnerships and civil unions, because marriage bans in other states cannot satisfy that standard either.

**Questions before the Supreme Court:**

- Whether the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment permit the State to exclude gay men and lesbians from the institution of marriage.
- Whether the Proponents of Proposition 8 have standing under Article III, § 2 of the Constitution in this case.

**Case Summary: *United States v. Windsor***

***Supreme Court Oral Argument Set for Wednesday, March 27, 2013 at 10 a.m. Eastern Time***

**What can you tell us about the Plaintiff in this case?**

*United States v. Windsor* involves the marriage of Edith (Edie) Windsor and Thea Spyer, who met in the early 1960s and lived together in New York City for more than four decades. They became engaged in 1967 and were finally married in May 2007. Two years after their wedding, Thea passed away after a 30-year struggle with multiple sclerosis. Their life together is chronicled in the award-winning documentary film, *Edie and Thea: A Very Long Engagement*.

**What is the case about?**

Upon her death, Thea left all of her possessions to Edie as her spouse. However, due to Section 3 of the so-called Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), Edie was required to pay a \$363,000 federal estate tax, which she would not have had to pay had she been married to a man.

Under DOMA, gay and lesbian couples married under state law have their marriages nullified for all purposes of federal law. This broad, sweeping exclusion denies gay and lesbian couples access to more than 1,100 federal benefits, burdens, and protections.

When Edie sued the United States for a federal tax refund, President Obama and Attorney General Holder concluded that Section 3 of DOMA is unconstitutional and directed the Department of Justice to cease defending the law in court. The Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group of the United States House of Representatives was allowed to intervene to defend DOMA.

**Why does DOMA violate the Fifth Amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the laws?**

Section 3 of DOMA violates the equal protection guarantee contained in the Fifth Amendment because its exclusion of married gay and lesbian couples from federal marital benefits serves no legitimate or compelling government interest.

**How should the Supreme Court rule in *United States v. Windsor*?**

The Supreme Court should rule that Section 3 of DOMA violates the Fifth Amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the laws and is therefore unconstitutional.

**Questions before the Supreme Court:**

- Whether Section 3 of DOMA violates the Fifth Amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the laws as applied to persons of the same sex who are legally married under the laws of their state.
- Whether the Executive Branch's agreement with the court below that DOMA is unconstitutional deprives the Court of jurisdiction to decide this case.
- Whether the Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group of the United States House of Representatives has Article III standing in this case.

## **Common Information for *Perry* and *Windsor***

### **Must the Court apply heightened scrutiny to strike down Proposition 8 and Section 3 of DOMA?**

No. Proposition 8 and Section 3 of DOMA cannot pass rational-basis review, the lowest standard of constitutional scrutiny. The district court and the court of appeals in *Perry* both held that Proposition 8 is not rationally related to a legitimate state interest. The district court in *Windsor* held that Section 3 of DOMA is not rationally related to a legitimate federal interest.

### **Does marriage equality harm religious liberty?**

No. No one will be forced to perform marriages they don't want to, and no one will be forced to change their practices or beliefs. These cases simply ask for the government to treat gay and lesbian Americans with equal dignity and respect under the law.

## RECENT POLLING ON THE FREEDOM TO MARRY

### NATIONAL REGISTERED VOTERS

- A *Washington Post*/ABC News poll conducted from **March 7-10, 2013** found that **58%** of registered voters support legal marriage for same-sex couples. <http://wapo.st/ZnDCzJ>.
  - By a 2-to-1 margin (**64-33%**), Americans believe the question of same-sex marriage should be decided based on the Constitution.
  - **52%** of Republicans under 50 years old support the freedom to marry.
  - **81%** of Americans between 18 and 29 support the freedom to marry.

### NATIONAL FAITH SUPPORT

- A *New York Times*/CBS News poll conducted from **February 23-27, 2013** shows that **62%** of American Catholics are in favor of legalizing marriage for same-sex couples. <http://nyti.ms/XRWCqx>
- Polling by Alex Lundry, the director of data science for Mitt Romney's presidential campaign, shows that **64%** of Evangelical Millennials support allowing same-sex couples to marry. <http://ti.me/13ifvaT>
- The **Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life** tracks support for same-sex marriage, which has steadily increased for every religious group since 2001. The 2013 Survey was taken **March 13-17, 2013**. <http://bit.ly/IgTgGi>

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2013</b>
Unaffiliated	61%	77%
Catholic	40%	55%
White mainline Protestants	38%	48%
Black Protestants	30%	34%
White evangelical Protestants	13%	24%

### SUPPORT AMONG AFRICAN-AMERICAN VOTERS

- A national Gallup poll conducted from **November 26-29, 2012** found **53% of African Americans** thought marriages between same-sex couples should be recognized officially and should have the same rights as straight married couples. <http://bit.ly/TKu0Lp>
- A **November 6, 2012 Edison Research** national exit poll showed that **51%** of black voters supported recognizing same-sex marriage. <http://nyti.ms/127AF71>

### SUPPORT AMONG HISPANIC VOTERS

- A **Quinnipiac Polling Institute** poll conducted from **February 27 to March 4** found that **63%** of Hispanic voters support same-sex marriage. <http://bit.ly/YWpJoL>
- **ABC News** exit polling on **November 6, 2012** showed **59%** of Latino voters "said their state should legally recognize same-sex marriage." <http://abcn.ws/VACBoB>



**TO:** Interested Parties  
**FROM:** Alex Lundry, TargetPoint Consulting on behalf of Project Right Side  
**DATE:** March 22, 2012  
**RE:** Key Data on Marriage Equality

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The Supreme Court hears oral arguments regarding DOMA and California's Proposition 8 in the midst of one of the most profound public opinion shifts in modern political history, as record levels of Americans express support for same-sex marriage.

Compiled below are key findings meant to highlight this incredible shift; data are taken from Project Right Side's unique and voluminous dataset on 16,000 Americans' attitudes towards marriage equality, as well as from public polling.

- 1) **Strong majorities disagree with the fundamental premise of the Defense of Marriage Act.** In Project Right Side Election Night polling, 62% of battleground state voters said, Yes, if a state recognizes same sex marriage, the federal government should acknowledge the state's decision and grant same sex couples the same benefits as heterosexual couples.
  
- 2) **Record levels of Americans now support legal same sex marriage.** A recent ABC News/Washington Post poll showed 58% of Americans supporting gay and lesbians' legal right to wed – a record high, and a 26 percentage point improvement in just nine years. This stunning improvement has been reproduced by every single publicly available poll on same sex marriage over the last few years: America is changing, and it's changing quickly.
  
- 3) **Support levels are up dramatically across ALL demographics, including among Republicans, Conservatives, Evangelicals, and Catholics.** According to the ABC/Washington Post poll, the largest surge in support over the last 9 years has been among minorities, growing from a paltry 28% to a decisive majority of 61%. The most sizeable support comes from 18-29 year olds, where 81% believe gay marriage should be legal – an increase of 24 percentage points from the youth of 2004. But even those demographics that remain relative holdouts saw remarkable improvement:
  - White Evangelical Protestants grew 24 percentage points to 31%
  - Evangelical Millennials (b. 1980-2000) grew 25 percentage points to 64%
  - Self-identified Conservative support grew 23 percentage points to 33%
  - Catholics grew 19 percentage points to a 59% high

- Self-identified Republicans saw support go up 18 percentage points to 33%
  - Among Republicans and GOP leaners under 50, support increased 17 points to 52%.
- 4) **Part of this growth is driven by demographic change.** Certainly, there is a generational component to this shift: a stunning seven out of ten Millennials support same-sex marriage, and as they continue to account for a larger and larger share of the adult population, the opinion environment has improved for same-sex marriage. Indeed, Millennials are poised to dominate the electorate: they outnumber Baby Boomers by 10 million people.
  - 5) **But there are also a lot of people changing their minds.** The rate of change in support over the last decade cannot be explained by demography alone; a recent Pew survey revealed that 14% of Americans are currently same-sex marriage supporters that have changed their mind. Conversely, only 2% are opponents that have changed their minds. This means that for every person who has become an opponent of gay marriage, there are nine that have become supporters.
  - 6) **Nationally, the number of strong supporters continues to increase.** In recent ABC/Washington Post polling, 41% of adults classified themselves as strong supporters of legal same sex marriage, while only 30% were strong opponents. This is a remarkable turnaround from 2004 when only 25% were strong supporters and 49% were strong opponents.
  - 7) **It's not just marriage; there is significant public support for the extension of various legal benefits to same-sex couples.** Here are the support levels we found in a PRS survey of battleground states on Election Night:
    - 87% - The ability to visit a sick spouse in the hospital (79% among Republicans)
    - 74% - Protecting spouses from losing their homes in case of severe medical emergencies or death (57% among Republicans)
    - 72% - Federal employee health benefits for spouses (51% among Republicans)
    - 70% - Social Security survivor benefits (49% among Republicans)
    - 64% - Avoiding tax penalties by filing joint tax returns as a married couple (42% among Republicans)
  - 8) **Majorities of voters in battleground states stood on the side of gay rights 15 out of 15 times.** In PRS polling of battleground state voters, when given an opportunity to take a pro or con stance across a variety of gay rights issues, from marriage equality to a workplace non-discrimination law to hospital visitation rights, the pro-gay rights side was selected by more than half of voters every single time.
  - 9) **Among Republicans, the data are at odds with the conventional wisdom of a robustly anti-gay GOP.** Large sample surveys of national Republicans by Project Right Side reveal

that Republicans are more favorable than unfavorable to extensions of legal rights to gays and lesbians. On nine out of twelve questions, a majority of Republicans express a pro-gay rights sentiment; for twelve out of twelve, there was at least plurality support.

10) **Marriage mattered on Election Day.** In PRS battleground polling, 73% of Obama voters said that his support for gay marriage made them more likely to support him. Indeed, support for marriage equality may have netted Obama about 233,000 votes in battleground states. Let's use some very conservative assumptions to make a rough estimate of the "marriage equality effect:"

- Start with Independents and Republicans that...
- Voted for President Obama, and...
- Said gay marriage was a *very* high priority for them, and that...
- Said Obama's stance made them *much* more likely to support him.

This is exactly 0.85% of the electorate in battleground ground states, or about 233,000 actual voters. This strongly implies that about half of Obama's winning margin in the battleground states may be directly attributable to the President's support for gay marriage.

*For additional information on Project Right Side polling data go to:  
[www.projectrightside.com](http://www.projectrightside.com)*

## **Briefs of *Amici Curiae* Filed in *Perry***

**Unless otherwise noted, briefs can be found:**

**[http://www.americanbar.org/publications/preview\\_home/12-144.html](http://www.americanbar.org/publications/preview_home/12-144.html)**

1. GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality (Gay Lesbian Medical Association)
2. Utah Pride Center, Campaign for Southern Equality, Equality Federation and Twenty-Five State-Wide Equality Organizations
3. American Humanist Association and American Atheists, Inc., American Ethical Union, the Center for Inquiry, Military Association of Atheists and Freethinkers, Secular Coalition for America, Secular Student Alliance, and Society for Humanistic Judaism
4. Columbia Law School Sexuality & Gender Law Clinic and the Society of American Law Teachers
5. Hon. Judith S. Kaye (Ret.), Profs. Stephen Gillers, Charles G. Geyh, and James J. Alfini, and Mark I. Harrison
6. Marriage Equality USA
7. Beverly Hills Bar Association, et al.
8. Edward D. Stein, Joanna L. Grossman, Kerry Abrams, Holning Lau, Katharine B. Silbaugh and 32 Other Professors of Family Law and Constitutional Law
9. The State of California
10. National Center for Lesbian Rights
11. American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers, the Northern California Chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers, and the Association of Certified Family Law Specialists
12. Jonathan Wallace, Meri Wallace, and Duncan Pflaster: **Currently not available online**
13. International Human Rights Advocates
14. Kenneth B. Mehlman, et al.
15. Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays, Inc.
16. Walter Dellinger
17. Bay Area Lawyers for Individual Freedom, et al.
18. Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, Bar Associations and Public Interest and Legal Service Organizations
19. American Psychological Association, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the California Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Psychoanalytic Association, the American Association for Marriage And Family Therapy, the National Association of Social Workers and its California Chapter, and the California Psychological Association
20. Dr. Maria Nieto
21. Cato Institute and Constitutional Accountability Center
22. United States
23. American Anthropological Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, California, and Robert M. Galatzer-Levy, M.D.,
24. Political Science Professors
25. Anti-Defamation League, et al.
26. Adoptive and Child Welfare Advocates
27. Gary J. Gates
28. Organization of American Historians and the American Studies Association: <http://38.106.4.56/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentID=1196>
29. Equality California
30. National Organization for Women Foundation and the Feminist Majority Foundation
31. Southern Poverty Law Center
32. Foreign and Comparative Law Experts Harold Hongju Koh, Sarah H. Cleveland, Laurence R. Helfer, and Ryan Goodman

33. Constitutional Law and Civil Procedure  
Professors Erwin Chemerinsky and  
Arthur Miller
34. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware,  
District Of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa,  
Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New  
Mexico, New York, Oregon, Vermont  
and Washington
35. Survivors of Sexual Orientation Change  
Therapies
36. Howard University School of Law Civil  
Rights Clinic
37. William N. Eskridge, Jr., Rebecca L.  
Brown, Daniel A. Farber, and Andrew  
Koppelman
38. California Professors of Family Law
39. Chris Kluwe and Brendon Ayanbadejo
40. Women's Equal Rights Legal Defense  
and Education Fund
41. Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the  
State of California, et al.
42. California Assembly Speaker John A.  
Perez, and Law Professors
43. California Council of Churches, et al.
44. American Federation of Labor and  
Congress of Industrial Organizations and  
Congress of Industrial Organizations
45. American Companies
46. California Teachers Association and the  
National Education Association
47. Constitutional Law Scholars Bruce  
Ackerman, Ash Bhagwat, Lee Bollinger,  
Erwin Chemerinsky, Michael C. Dorf,  
Lee Epstein, Barry Friedman, John C.  
Jeffries, Jr., Lawrence Lessig, William  
Marshall, Frank Michelman, Jane S.  
Schacter, Suzanna Sherry, Geoffrey R.  
Stone, David Strauss, Laurence Tribe,  
And William Van Alstyne
48. American Sociological Association:  
[http://www.asanet.org/documents/ASA/  
pdfs/12-  
144\\_307\\_Amicus\\_%20%28C\\_%20Gott  
lieb%29\\_ASA\\_Same-Sex\\_Marriage.pdf](http://www.asanet.org/documents/ASA/pdfs/12-144_307_Amicus_%20%28C_%20Gottlieb%29_ASA_Same-Sex_Marriage.pdf)
49. Family Equality Council; Colage; Our  
Family Coalition; Gay, Lesbian, and  
Straight Education Network; the Center  
on Children and Families; the Child  
Rights Project; and Sarah Gogin
50. National Women's Law Center,  
Williams Institute Scholars of Sexual  
Orientation and Gender Law, and  
Women's Legal Groups
51. Constitutional Law and Civil Procedure  
Professors Erwin Chemerinsky and  
Arthur Miller
52. American Jewish Committee
53. Lambda Legal Defense and Education  
Fund, Inc., and Gay & Lesbian  
Advocates & Defenders:  
[http://www.scribd.com/doc/127832953/  
Perry-Amicus-Brief-of-Lambda-Legal-  
and-GLAD](http://www.scribd.com/doc/127832953/Perry-Amicus-Brief-of-Lambda-Legal-and-GLAD)
54. Garden State Equality:  
[http://www.scribd.com/doc/128088359/  
Perry-Amicus-Brief-of-Garden-State-  
Equality](http://www.scribd.com/doc/128088359/Perry-Amicus-Brief-of-Garden-State-Equality)

## **Briefs of *Amici Curiae* Filed in *Windsor***

**Unless otherwise noted, briefs can be found:**

**[http://www.americanbar.org/publications/preview\\_home/12-307.html](http://www.americanbar.org/publications/preview_home/12-307.html)**

1. Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington
2. GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality (Gay and Lesbian Medical Association)
3. 278 Employers and Organizations Representing Employers
4. Utah Pride Center, Campaign for Southern Equality, Equality Federation and Twenty-Five State-Wide Equality Organizations
5. American Humanist Association and American Atheists, Inc., American Ethical Union, the Center for Inquiry, Military Association of Atheists and Freethinkers, Secular Coalition for America, Secular Student Alliance, and Society for Humanistic Judaism
6. Professors Nan D. Hunter, Nan D. Hunter, Suzanne B. Goldberg, Kathryn Abrams, Katherine M. Franke, Burt Neuborne, and Angela P. Harris
7. Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, Bar Associations and Public Interest and Legal Service Organizations
8. Political Science Professors
9. Constitutional Law Scholars Bruce Ackerman, Ash Bhagwat, Lee Bollinger, Erwin Chemerinsky, Michael C. Dorf, Lee Epstein, Barry Friedman, John C. Jeffries, Jr., Lawrence Lessig, William Marshall, Frank Michelman, Jane S. Schacter, Suzanna Sherry, Geoffrey R. Stone, David Strauss, Laurence Tribe, and William Van Alstyne
10. American Sociological Association:  
<http://www.aclu.org/lgbt-rights/usa-v-windsor-amicus-brief-american-sociological-association-windsor>
11. Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the States of California, et al.
12. Family Equality Council; Colage; Our Family Coalition; Gay, Lesbian, and Straight Education Network; the Center on Children and Families; the Child Rights Project; and Sarah Gogin
13. Organization of American Historians and the American Studies Association
14. Empire State Pride Agenda, Equality California, Equal Rights Washington, One Iowa, Equality Maryland, Vermont Freedom to Marry, Masequality, New Hampshire Freedom to Marry Coalition and Equality Maine
15. American Jewish Committee
16. Former Federal Intelligence Officer
17. NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc.
18. OutServe-SLDN Inc.
19. Center for Constitutional Jurisprudence
20. Cato Institute and Constitutional Accountability Center
21. National Women's Law Center, Williams Institute Scholars of Sexual Orientation and Gender Law, and Women's Legal Groups
22. Family and Child Welfare Law Professors
23. Anti-Defamation League, et al.
24. Family Law Professors and the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers
25. Gay & Lesbian Advocates & Defenders and Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.
26. Gary J. Gates
27. Dr. Donna E. Shalala, Dr. Louis W. Sullivan, Togo D. West Jr., Kenneth S. Apfel, Sheldon S. Cohen, Rudy F. Deleon, Jamie S. Gorelick, Michael J. Graetz, Dr. John J. Hamre, Benjamin W. Heineman Jr., Kathryn O. Higgins, Constance Berry Newman, and Harriet S. Rabb

28. Former Senior Justice Department Officials, and Former Counsels to the President
29. Former Senators Bill Bradley, Tom Daschle, Christopher J. Dodd, and Alan K. Simpson
30. Partnership for New York City: <http://www.aclu.org/lgbt-rights/united-states-v-windsor-amicus-brief-partnership-new-york-city-windsor>
31. Survivors of Sexual Orientation Change Therapies
32. 172 Members of the U.S. House of Representatives and 40 U.S. Senators
33. Los Angeles County Bar Association, and Armed Forces Committee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association
34. Honorable John K. Olson
35. New York, Massachusetts, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington, and the District of Columbia
36. Services and Advocacy for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Elders, (SAGE), the National Senior Citizens Law Center, the American Society on Aging, the National Hispanic Council on Aging, the Southeast Asia Resource Action Center, and the National Organization of Social Security Claimants'
37. Scholars of the Constitutional Rights of Children
38. Historians, American Historical Association, et al.
39. Institute for Justice
40. Honorable John K. Olson
41. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), Change to Win, and the National Education Association
42. Constitutional Law Scholars
43. Federalism Scholars
44. Hon. Lawrence J. Korb, Radm. Thomas F. Atkin, Bg. Roosevelt Barfield, Dr. Coit D. Blacker, Gen. Wesley K. Clark, Richard Clarke, Hon. William Cohen, Cdr. Beth Coye, Hon. Russell D. Feingold, Bg. Evelyn Foote, Ltg. Robert G. Gard, Jr., et al.
45. American Bar Association
46. Fair Administration of Taxes
47. American Psychological Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Psychoanalytic Association, the California Medical Association, the National Association of Social Workers And its New York City and State Chapters, And the New York State Psychological Association
48. Former Federal Election Commission Officials

## **Marriage Laws: State-by-State**

### **States issuing marriage licenses to same-sex couples (Nine states and the District of Columbia):**

Connecticut (2008), Iowa (2009), Maine (2012), Maryland (2013), Massachusetts (2004), New Hampshire (2010), New York (2011), Vermont (2009), Washington (2012), and the District of Columbia (2010).

### **States recognizing civil unions or comprehensive domestic partnerships for same-sex couples (Nine states and the District of Columbia):**

California (*domestic partnerships, 1999*), Colorado (*civil unions, 2013*), Delaware (*civil unions, 2012*), Hawaii (*civil unions, 2012*), Illinois (*civil unions, 2011*), Nevada (*civil unions, 2009*), New Jersey (*civil unions, 2007*), Oregon (*civil unions, 2008*), Rhode Island (*civil unions, 2011*), and the District of Columbia (*domestic partnerships, 1992*)

### **States with constitutional amendments barring same-sex marriage (30):**

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

### **States with statutory bans on same-sex marriage but no constitutional amendment banning same-sex marriage (8):**

Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

### **States that do not have a constitutional amendment or statute on same-sex marriage (3):**

New Mexico, Rhode Island, and New Jersey.

\*\*\*\*\*Support For\*\*\*\*\*  
**THE MARRIAGE CASES**  
 \*\*\*\*\*PERRY & WINDSOR\*\*\*\*\*  
  
**BY THE NUMBERS**

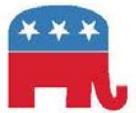
**LABOR**

.....SUPPORT.....OPPOSE.....



The AFL-CIO, SEIU, Change to Win and the National Education Association, representing **OVER 20 MILLION WORKING AMERICANS**, filed briefs in support of marriage equality. *Not a single labor group supported Prop. 8 or DOMA.*

**REPUBLICANS**



**131 PROMINENT REPUBLICANS** signed a brief supporting the freedom to marry, including four former governors, several former party leaders and two current Members of Congress.

**PRESTIGIOUS MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS**

.....SUPPORT.....OPPOSE.....



**10 MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS** signed briefs in support of the freedom to marry, including the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics. *Not one medical organization filed in support of Prop. 8 or DOMA.*

**MILITARY**



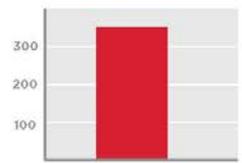
**30 FORMER MILITARY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE OFFICIALS** signed a brief calling on the Court to strike down DOMA.

**CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS**



**SEVERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS**, including the NAACP and the Anti-Defamation League, filed briefs in support of marriage equality.

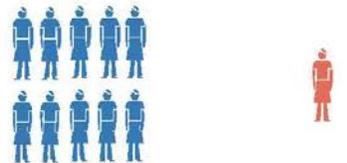
**BUSINESSES**



**OVER 300 LEADING BUSINESSES** signed briefs urging the Court to strike down Prop. 8 and DOMA.

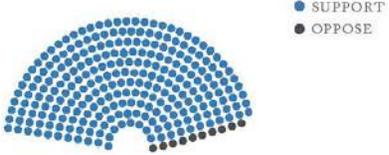
**WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS**

.....SUPPORT.....OPPOSE.....



**10 WELL RESPECTED WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS**, including the National Partnership for Women and Families, filed in support of marriage equality. *Only one—the Concerned Women for America—filed in support of Prop. 8 and DOMA.*

**CONGRESS**



**40 SENATORS AND 172 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE** signed a brief urging the Court to strike down DOMA. *Only 10 Senators filed a brief in defending DOMA.*