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15 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
 16 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

17 KRISTIN M. PERRY, SANDRA B. STIER,
 18 PAUL T. KATAMI, and JEFFREY J.
 ZARRILLO,

19 Plaintiffs,

20 v.

21 ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, in his official
 capacity as Governor of California; EDMUND
 22 G. BROWN, JR., in his official capacity as
 Attorney General of California; MARK B.
 23 HORTON, in his official capacity as Director of
 the California Department of Public Health and
 State Registrar of Vital Statistics; LINETTE
 24 SCOTT, in her official capacity as Deputy
 Director of Health Information & Strategic
 25 Planning for the California Department of Public
 Health; PATRICK O'CONNELL, in his official
 26 capacity as Clerk-Recorder for the County of
 Alameda; and DEAN C. LOGAN, in his official
 27 capacity as Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk for
 the County of Los Angeles,

28 Defendants.

CASE NO. 09-CV-2292 VRW

**BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE AMERICAN
 CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, LAMBDA
 LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION
 FUND, INC., AND NATIONAL CENTER
 FOR LESBIAN RIGHTS**

Date: July 2, 2009
 Time: 10:00 a.m.
 Judge: Chief Judge Walker
 Location: Courtroom 6, 17th Floor

Trial Date: Not Set

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SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

1
2 Before the Court is a motion for preliminary injunction that seeks to enjoin the enforcement of
3 Proposition 8, the November 2008 amendment to the California Constitution that eliminated the right
4 of same-sex couples to marry. Plaintiffs argue that by denying same-sex couples the right to marry,
5 Proposition 8 violates both the Equal Protection and Due Process Clauses of the Fourteenth
6 Amendment, and the State Attorney General agrees. While *amici* also agree that Proposition 8
7 violates the federal guarantees of equal protection and due process, *amici* submit this brief to
8 emphasize the singular nature of the case presented by Proposition 8, and the California-focused
9 analysis that accordingly is warranted. *Amici* therefore address only the question of whether, in light
10 of the particular circumstances of this ballot measure, plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of
11 their equal protection claim.

12 Proposition 8 denies same-sex couples the right to marry in a unique historical context in
13 which the denial can only be deemed a declaration of inequality. First, Proposition 8 singled out gay
14 and lesbian couples for discriminatory treatment by stripping them of the right to marry in direct
15 response to the California Supreme Court's recognition that all individuals and couples, regardless of
16 sexual orientation, are entitled to exercise the fundamental right to marry. Second, while
17 Proposition 8 stripped same-sex couples of the designation or status of marriage, it otherwise left the
18 legal rights of same-sex state-registered couples both intact and identical to the legal rights of
19 heterosexual married couples. The intent and effect of the measure is therefore to differentiate
20 between same-sex couples and different-sex couples solely on the basis of declared unequal status—
21 an illegitimate purpose for a state law, whatever standard of constitutional scrutiny is applied under
22 the Equal Protection Clause.

ARGUMENT

23
24 **I. PROPOSITION 8'S MANNER OF DEPRIVING SAME-SEX COUPLES IN**
25 **CALIFORNIA OF EQUAL STATUS UNDER THE LAW IS UNIQUELY**
26 **TRANSPARENT IN ITS UNCONSTITUTIONALITY.**

27 **A. Proposition 8 Singled Out Same-Sex Couples for Discriminatory Treatment**
28 **Under California Law.**

The California Supreme Court's May 2008 decision regarding the constitutionality under state
law of California's statutory ban on the marriage of same-sex couples held that all individuals and

1 couples are entitled to the fundamental right to marry, without regard to their sexual orientation. *See*
2 *In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th 757, 820 (2008). Under the state constitutional guarantees of
3 privacy, due process, and equal protection, the Court recognized not only that same-sex couples are
4 entitled to “the same substantive constitutional rights as opposite-sex couples to choose one’s life
5 partner and enter with that person into a committed, officially recognized, and protected family
6 relationship that enjoys all of the constitutionally based incidents of marriage,” but also that same-sex
7 couples were entitled to “the name assigned to the family relationship available to opposite-sex
8 couples”—marriage. *Id.* at 829-30.

9 The Court in the *Marriage Cases* further held that, under California’s state constitutional
10 equal protection analysis, government discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation demanded the
11 highest level of constitutional scrutiny. Citing the long history of discrimination against gay and
12 lesbian people in California, the Court found that “sexual orientation is a characteristic . . . that is
13 associated with a stigma of inferiority and second-class citizenship, manifested by the group’s history
14 of legal and social disabilities.” *Id.* at 841; *see also id.* (“Outside of racial and religious minorities,
15 we can think of no group which has suffered such pernicious and sustained hostility, and such
16 immediate and severe opprobrium, as homosexuals.”) (citing *People v. Garcia*, 77 Cal.App.4th 1269,
17 1276 (2000), citing *Rowland v. Mad River Local School Dist.*, 470 U.S. 1009 (1985) (Brennan, J.,
18 dissenting from denial of certiorari)). Because “society now recognizes that the characteristic in
19 question generally bears no relationship to the individual’s ability to perform or contribute to a
20 society,” the Court concluded that “statutes imposing differential treatment on the basis of sexual
21 orientation should be viewed as constitutionally suspect.” *Id.* at 843.

22 This was the unique factual and legal background within which Proposition 8 was introduced
23 and qualified as a statewide initiative constitutional amendment to be placed on California’s
24 November 2008 ballot. The purpose of the initiative was explicitly stated in its title: “Eliminates
25 Right of Same-Sex Couples to Marry.” Should there nonetheless have been any question as to the
26 aim of the amendment, rationales for its passage were submitted by its proponents (“Proponents”) for
27
28

1 publication in the November 2008 voter guide.¹ The three main rationales for the measure were
 2 described as follows: “YES on Proposition 8 does three simple things: *It restores the definition of*
 3 *marriage* to what the vast majority of California voters already approved and human history has
 4 understood marriage to be. *It overturns the outrageous decision of four activist Supreme Court*
 5 *justices* who ignored the will of the people. *It protects our children* from being taught in public
 6 schools that ‘same-sex marriage’ is the same as traditional marriage.” Prop. 8 Voter Guide,
 7 Argument in Favor of Prop.8 (emphasis in original).²

8 As reflected in its title and ballot arguments, then, the purpose of Proposition 8 was plain: it
 9 would take away the right to marry from gay and lesbian couples, while restoring heterosexual
 10 couples to an exclusive and favored status. When a simple majority of the California electorate
 11 approved Proposition 8 in November 2008, its insertion of language into the state constitution
 12 limiting marriage to different-sex couples had a known effect—it stripped the right to marry from
 13 same-sex couples, and thereby singled out a minority group that has historically suffered
 14 discriminatory treatment under the law.³

15 This naked act of political will to advantage the majority at the expense of a minority is, on its
 16 face, at odds with a core purpose of the Equal Protection Clause: “The framers of the Constitution
 17 knew, and we should not forget today, that there is no more effective practical guaranty against

18
 19 ¹ California General Election, *Tuesday, November 4, 2008, Official Voter Information Guide,*
 20 *Proposition 8, available at <http://voterguide.sos.ca.gov/past/2008/general/argu-rebut/argu-rebutt8.htm>.* (hereinafter “Prop. 8 Voter Guide, Argument in Favor of Prop.8”).

21 ² Under California law, the “analyses and arguments contained in the official ballot pamphlet” are
 22 recognized as indicia of the voters’ intent. *Robert L. v. Superior Court*, 30 Cal.4th 894, 901 (2003).
 23 And “[i]n construing constitutional and statutory provisions, whether enacted by the Legislature or by
 initiative, the intent of the enacting body is the paramount consideration.” *In re Lance W.*, 37 Cal.3d
 873, 889 (1985).

24 ³ Proponents contend that Proposition 8 does not discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation
 25 because a “man and woman can marry regardless of their sexual orientation.” Proposed Intervenors’
 26 Br. at 19. As the California Supreme Court recognized in the *Marriage Cases*, however, this
 27 argument has no merit: “A statute that limits marriage to a union of persons of opposite sexes,
 28 thereby placing marriage outside the reach of couples of the same sex, unquestionably imposes
 different treatment on the basis of sexual orientation. In our view, it is sophistic to suggest that this
 conclusion is avoidable by reason of the circumstance that the marriage statutes permit a gay man or
 lesbian to marry someone of the opposite sex, because making such a choice would require the
 negation of the person’s sexual orientation.” *In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th at 839.

1 arbitrary and unreasonable government than to require that the principles of a law which officials
 2 would impose upon a minority must be imposed generally. . . . Courts can take no better measure to
 3 assure that laws will be just than to require that laws be equal in operation.” *Railway Express*
 4 *Agency, Inc. v. New York*, 336 U.S. 106, 112-13 (1949) (Jackson, J., concurring); *see also Cruzan v.*
 5 *Dir. Mo. Dep’t of Health*, 497 U.S. 261, 292, 300 (1990) (Scalia, J., concurring) (“Our salvation is
 6 the Equal Protection Clause, which requires the democratic majority to accept for themselves and
 7 their loved ones what they impose on you and me.”).

8 **B. Proposition 8 Denied the Status of Marriage to Gay and Lesbian Couples While**
 9 **Leaving Intact Their Correlative, Substantive Rights.**

10 Although Proposition 8 explicitly eliminated the right to marry for same-sex couples, it did
 11 not strip them of the substantive rights recognized by the California Supreme Court in the *Marriage*
 12 *Cases* “to chose one’s life partner and enter with that person into a committed, officially recognized,
 13 and protected family relationship that enjoys all of the constitutionally based incidents of marriage.”
 14 *In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th at 829.

15 In *Strauss v. Horton*, the California Supreme Court authoritatively construed Proposition 8,⁴
 16 holding that “the measure carves out a narrow and limited exception” to the state constitutional
 17 guarantees of privacy, due process, and equal protection. *Strauss v. Horton*, 207 P.3d 48, 61 (2009).
 18 Proposition 8 “reserv[es] the official designation of the term ‘marriage’ for the union of opposite-sex
 19 couples as a matter of state constitutional law, but leav[es] undisturbed all of the other extremely
 20 significant substantive aspects of a same-sex couple’s state constitutional right to establish an
 21 officially recognized and protected family relationship and the guarantee of equal protection of the
 22 laws.” *Id.* Proposition 8 therefore eliminates “only the right of same-sex couples to equal access to
 23 the designation of marriage.” *Id.* at 76. The *Strauss* court made clear that all aspects of the right to
 24 marry other than the name and the status must be provided to same-sex couples as a matter of state
 25

26 _____
 27 ⁴ *See Romer v. Evans*, 517 U.S. 620, 626 (1996) (noting that state supreme court’s construction of an
 28 amendment to its state constitution is “authoritative”).

1 constitutional law. *Id.* at 77 (“Like opposite-sex couples, same-sex couples enjoy this protection not
2 as a matter of legislative grace, but of constitutional right.”)

3 That Proposition 8 would leave intact all the substantive legal rights of same-sex couples
4 other than the right to the status of marriage was fully contemplated in the ballot arguments in
5 support of the measure, which said: “Proposition 8 doesn’t take away any rights or benefits of gay
6 and lesbian domestic partnerships. Under California law, ‘domestic partners shall have the same
7 rights, protections, and benefits’ as married spouses. (Family Code § 297.5.) There are NO
8 exceptions. Proposition 8 WILL NOT change this.” Prop. 8 Voter Guide, Argument in Favor of
9 Prop. 8 (emphasis in original). And Proponents also recognize that Proposition 8 only pertains to the
10 designation or status of marriage: “While Californians believe that marriage is the union of a man
11 and a woman, they have chosen to officially recognize and grant benefits to same-sex relationships,
12 *see* Cal. Fam. Code § 297, and they have relentlessly strived to eradicate discrimination against gay
13 and lesbian individuals from all facets of society.” Proposed Intervenors’ Br. at 2.

14 **C. The Effect of Proposition 8 Is To Declare Gay and Lesbian Couples Unequal**
15 **Under the Law.**

16 Considering the unique circumstances surrounding its enactment and stated intent of stripping
17 same-sex couples of the status of marriage while leaving intact all of the other substantive rights of
18 same-sex couples, the sole purpose of Proposition 8 manifestly is to establish a declaration of the
19 inequality of gay and lesbian couples under California law. California has long recognized that
20 lesbian and gay couples have the same needs for legal protection as heterosexual couples and should
21 be protected to the same extent, using the same rules, and within the same legal system. As the
22 California Supreme Court has noted, the state’s domestic partnership laws were intended “to further
23 the state’s interests in promoting stable and lasting family relationships, and protecting Californians
24 from the economic and social consequences of abandonment, separation, the death of loved ones, and
25 other life crises,” regardless of couples’ gender and sexual orientation. *Koebke v. Bernardo Heights*
26 *Country Club*, 36 Cal.4th 824, 837-39 (2005) (citing 2003 Cal. Stats., ch. 421, § 1(a), § 2). California
27 did so in 2003 by granting domestic partners “‘the same rights, protections, and benefits’ and
28 impos[ing] upon them ‘the same responsibilities, obligations, and duties under law, whether they

1 derive from statutes, administrative regulations, court rules, government policies, common law, or
2 any other provisions or sources of law, as are granted to and imposed upon spouses.” *Id.* at 838
3 (citing Cal. Fam. Code § 297.5(a)).

4 In the *Marriage Cases*, the California Supreme Court took the next step and described the
5 effect on same-sex couples of the denial of the designation of marriage in part as follows:

6 [B]ecause of the long and celebrated history of the term “marriage”
7 and the widespread understanding that this term describes a union
8 unreservedly approved and favored by the community, there
9 clearly is a considerable and undeniable symbolic importance to
10 this designation. Thus, it is apparent that affording access to this
11 designation exclusively to opposite-sex couples, while providing
12 same-sex couples access to only a novel alternative designation,
13 realistically must be viewed as constituting significant unequal
14 treatment to same-sex couples.

15 *In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th at 845. As the California Supreme Court concluded, and as could
16 be easily demonstrated by evidence, denying same-sex couples access to the status of marriage and
17 relegating them to the lesser status of domestic partnership will harm those couples and their children
18 in both tangible and intangible ways. *Id.* at 846 (“[I]t is difficult to deny that the unfamiliarity of the
19 term ‘domestic partnership’ is likely, for a considerable period of time, to pose significant difficulties
20 and complications for same-sex couples, and perhaps most poignantly for their children, that would
21 not be presented if, like opposite-sex couples, same-sex couples were permitted access to the
22 established and well-understood family relationship of marriage) (citing N.J. Civil Union Review
23 Com., First Interim Rep. (Feb. 19, 2008) pp. 6–18 <[http://www.nj.gov/oag/dcr/downloads/1st-
24 InterimReport-CURC.pdf](http://www.nj.gov/oag/dcr/downloads/1st-InterimReport-CURC.pdf)>[as of May 15, 2008]); *id.* at 845 (“[I]n light of the historic disparagement
25 of and discrimination against gay persons, there is a very significant risk that retaining a distinction in
26 nomenclature with regard to this most fundamental of relationships . . . will cause the new parallel
27 institution [domestic partnerships] . . . to be viewed as of a lesser stature than marriage and, in effect,
28 as a mark of second-class citizenship.”); *see also Strauss*, 207 P.3d at 61 (“we by no means diminish
or minimize the significance that the official designation of ‘marriage’ holds”).

29 The unique declaration of inequality that Proposition 8 accomplishes in California sets this
30 case apart from other state bans on marriage for same-sex couples elsewhere. No other state has
31 voted to take the existing right to marry away from same-sex couples who had not yet exercised it

1 while, at the same time, acknowledging that same-sex couples need and are entitled to retain all the
2 legal protections that the state provides to married couples. The presence of thousands of married
3 lesbian and gay couples in the state alongside the many thousands more who are forbidden from
4 making that commitment further underscores the unique line drawing at work here. Given these
5 singular circumstances, this case presents a tightly focused constitutional question: Can an official
6 declaration that a disadvantaged minority group is inferior satisfy the most basic requirements of
7 equal protection? The answer is that it cannot.

8 **II. BECAUSE IT DOES NOT ADVANCE A LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT PURPOSE,
9 PROPOSITION 8 FAILS UNDER EVEN THE MOST MINIMAL CONSTITUTIONAL
10 SCRUTINY REQUIRED BY THE EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE.**

11 **A. The Court Need Not Reach the Issue of Whether a Heightened Level of Scrutiny
12 Applies.**

13 *Amici* agree with plaintiffs that Proposition 8 should be subjected to the strictest form of
14 constitutional scrutiny because it discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation and gender, and
15 infringes on the fundamental right to marry. Under applicable Ninth Circuit precedent,
16 discrimination against same-sex couples should be reviewed under heightened scrutiny. *See Witt v.*
17 *Dep't of the Air Force*, 527 F.3d 806 (9th Cir. 2008). *Amici* believe, however, that it is unnecessary
18 for the Court to decide the appropriate standard of review here. As explained below, Proposition 8's
19 declaration of inequality fails to meet even the minimal level of constitutional scrutiny demanded by
20 the federal equal protection guarantee.

21 **B. A Discriminatory Law That Does Not Advance a Legitimate Government
22 Purpose Violates the Equal Protection Clause.**

23 The federal Equal Protection Clause provides that a state may not “deny to any person within
24 its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” U.S. CONST., amend XIV, § 1. This equality
25 guarantee is “essentially a direction that all persons similarly situated should be treated alike.”
26 *Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Center*, 473 U.S. 432, 439 (1985). At a bare minimum—on rational
27 basis review—the Clause demands that a classification drawn by state law must be “rationally related
28 to a legitimate state interest,” *id.* at 440, and that the classification cannot rest “on grounds wholly
irrelevant to the achievement of the State’s objectives.” *Heller v. Doe*, 509 U.S. 312, 324 (1993).

1 Thus, in order to pass constitutional muster under the Equal Protection Clause, the classification
2 drawn by Proposition 8 between same-sex couples and different-sex couples must be, at a minimum,
3 rationally related to achieving a legitimate state purpose.

4 While the Supreme Court defers almost completely to legislative choices about where to draw
5 lines in economic and regulatory contexts, it is more careful in cases involving individual liberty and
6 human dignity. *See, e.g., Eisenstadt v. Baird*, 405 U.S. 438, 446-455 (1972) (closely analyzing and
7 ultimately rejecting under rational basis rationales offered for Massachusetts' ban on purchase of
8 contraceptives by people who were not married); *United States Dep't of Agric. v. Moreno*, 413 U.S.
9 528, 533-538 (1973) (closely analyzing and ultimately rejecting on rational basis rationales offered
10 for federal ban on food stamps for households containing unmarried persons); *Heller*, 509 U.S. at
11 321-330 (closely analyzing and ultimately upholding rationales offered for different standards of
12 proof for involuntary commitment of mentally ill and mentally retarded individuals); *cf. FCC v.*
13 *Beach Commc'ns, Inc.*, 508 U.S. 307, 313 (1993) (upholding economic regulation against equal
14 protection challenge where "any reasonably conceivable state of facts that could provide a rational
15 basis for the classification").

16 At a minimum, when applying the rational basis test carefully, the Court goes beyond the
17 mere labels used to describe the purposes said to be advanced by a classification, to make sure that in
18 fact a legitimate interest is being invoked. In addition, the Court asks for an intellectually rigorous
19 explanation of how the classification might be thought to advance the purposes. *See, e.g. Moreno*,
20 413 U.S. at 533-538 (carefully thinking through whether an exclusion of unmarried persons could
21 really be thought to prevent fraud); *Heller*, 509 U.S. at 321-330 (taking pains to see if it really was
22 possible to think that differences between mentally ill and mentally retarded persons could justify
23 different standards of proof in commitment proceedings). In economic and regulatory cases, on the
24 other hand, the Court's review of the possible purposes and conceivable connections is often cursory
25 to say the least. *See, e.g., Dandridge v. Williams*, 397 U.S. 471, 486 (1970); *Ferguson v. Skrupa*, 372
26 U.S. 726 732-733 (1963).

27 A more rigorous application of rational basis analysis is particularly important where there is
28 reason to suspect that the classification may not have been drawn for legitimate reasons. Enactments

1 that are outside “our constitutional tradition” are one reason to be wary. *See, e.g. Romer v. Evans*,
2 517 U.S. 620, 633 (1996) (state constitutional amendment depriving government of the power to
3 protect lesbians, gay men and bisexuals from discrimination failed rational basis test after careful
4 examination showed no legitimate purposes); *see also, Hooper v. Bernalillio County Assessor*, 472
5 U.S. 612, 619-623 (1985) (tax exemption for some Vietnam Veterans failed rational basis test after
6 careful review showed only possible purpose was not legitimate).

7 Reason to suspect that a law’s objective in fact was to disadvantage a politically unpopular
8 group or to express moral disapproval is another reason for added care. *See Romer*, 517 U.S. at 633
9 (“By requiring that the classification bear a rational relationship to an independent and legitimate
10 legislative end, we ensure that classifications are not drawn for the purpose of disadvantaging the
11 group burdened by the law.”); *see also Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558, 580 (2003) (O’Connor, J.,
12 concurring) (“When a law exhibits such a desire to harm a politically unpopular group, we have
13 applied a more searching form of rational basis review to strike down such laws under the Equal
14 Protection Clause.”).

15 Both reasons for suspicion are raised by Proposition 8, and therefore mandate the more
16 rigorous application of rational basis review in this case. First, the circumstances under which
17 Proposition 8 was enacted are unprecedented. In no other state have voters stripped gay and lesbian
18 couples of an established right to marry on the heels of a state supreme court decision holding not
19 only that such couples are fully included within an established fundamental right to marry, but also
20 that gay and lesbian persons are a historically disadvantaged minority who have suffered “pernicious
21 and sustained hostility” resulting in “a history of legal and social disabilities” based on a
22 characteristic with no relevance their ability to participate in or contribute to society. By taking that
23 extraordinary step, Proposition 8 joined an aberrant group of shameful efforts that were rejected by
24 the Court for being outside our constitutional tradition of equal justice, in which a majority of voters
25 used the law to make official outcasts of an unpopular minority. *See Romer*, 517 U.S. at 620; *Hunter*
26 *v. Erickson*, 393 U.S. 385 (1969) (African Americans); *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510
27 (1925) (Catholics); *Meyer v. Nebraska*, 262 U.S. 390 (1923) (German Americans); *Davis v. Beason*,
28 133 U.S. 333 (1890) (Mormons).

1 Second, as explained more fully below, the circumstances of Proposition 8’s adoption and the
 2 reasons offered for it make plain that it was motivated by disapproval of gay people generally, and
 3 lesbian and gay couples in particular, and amounts to a bare desire to favor different-sex couples.
 4 Proposition 8 stripped same-sex couples of access to marriage not in order to change the substantive
 5 rights afforded to such couples, but rather to establish that different-sex couples are favored and that
 6 gay couples are not “okay.” Prop. 8 Voter Guide, Argument in Favor of Prop. 8.; *see also In re*
 7 *Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th at 845; *Strauss*, 207 P.3d at 61.

8 **C. Proposition 8 Did Not Advance a Legitimate Government Purpose.**

9 In examining the constitutionality of a state law under the Equal Protection Clause, courts
 10 may look to the law’s “immediate objective, its ultimate effect and its historical context and the
 11 conditions existing prior to its enactment.” *Reitman v. Mulkey*, 387 U.S. 369, 373 (1967). As
 12 described above, in an unprecedented manner, Proposition 8 singled out gay and lesbian couples in
 13 order to deprive them of the status of marriage, while leaving intact “the core set of basic substantive
 14 legal rights and attributes traditionally associated with marriage.” *Strauss*, 207 P.3d at 63. The
 15 novelty of the circumstances under which Proposition 8 was enacted, together with its avowed
 16 purpose of stripping same-sex couples of an existing and highly favored legal status while retaining
 17 that status for different-sex couples, make plain that the purpose of Proposition 8 was to label gay and
 18 lesbian couples as distinct from and second-class to heterosexual couples—to declare them unequal
 19 under the law.

20 Proponents’ ballot arguments confirm that Proposition 8 was intended to strip an equalizing
 21 status from gay and lesbian couples, relegating them to an inherently unequal and inferior status.⁵
 22 Indeed, the unifying theme of the ballot arguments was that the relationships of same-sex couples, no
 23 matter the commitments the couples make nor the responsibilities they take on, should not be deemed

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 25 ⁵ The Court in engaging in the more rigorous application of rational basis review required for
 26 classifications that target disfavored minorities has also looked to traditional sources of legislative
 27 intent to “illuminate the purposes” behind a law. *See Moreno*, 413 U.S. at 534 (reviewing legislative
 28 history to determine the purpose behind a statute that differentiated between households of related
 persons and households of unrelated persons); *see also, Cleburne*, 473 U.S. at 447-50 (reviewing city
 council records to determine the purpose behind a zoning ordinance that differentiated between group
 homes for the mentally disabled and other group homes).

1 “equal” to the relationships of different-sex couples. As the ballot arguments put it, Proposition 8
2 removes the designation or status of marriage from same-sex couples in order to avoid creating the
3 impression that same-sex relationships are “okay” and that there is “no difference” between the
4 relationships of same-sex and different-sex couples. Prop. 8 Voter Guide, Argument in Favor of
5 Prop. 8. The purpose of Proposition 8, in other words, is to mark same-sex couples as different so as
6 to preserve the most favored family status for different-sex couples.

7 The U.S. Supreme Court has held in no uncertain terms, however, that such a “classification
8 of persons undertaken for its own sake” is “something the Equal Protection Clause does not permit.”
9 *Romer*, 517 U.S. at 635. Indeed, the Supreme Court has long held that in the equal protection context
10 a legislative objective that intentionally disadvantages the group burdened by the law—such as “a
11 bare desire to harm a politically unpopular group”—cannot constitute a legitimate government
12 purpose. *See Romer*, 517 U.S. at 633; *Cleburne*, 473 U.S. at 446-447; *see also Moreno*, 413 U.S. at
13 534 (“[I]f the constitutional conception of ‘equal protection of the laws’ means anything, it must at
14 the very least mean that a bare congressional desire to harm a politically unpopular group cannot
15 constitute a legitimate governmental interest.”).

16 Here, given the unique factual and legal circumstances presented by Proposition 8, as well as
17 the explicit reasoning set out in Proponents’ ballot arguments, it is clear that Proposition 8 was not
18 enacted to advance any legitimate government purpose, but instead simply to advantage different-sex
19 couples over same-sex couples in order to declare the superiority of the former and the inferiority of
20 the latter—a classification for classification’s sake.

21 **D. In Addition To Being Illegitimate, the Purposes Presented by Proponents Are Not**
22 **Rationally Advanced by Proposition 8.**

23 In the ballot arguments and in their pleading in this Court, Proponents argue that the
24 following constitute legitimate government purposes for the discriminatory treatment of same-sex
25 couples by Proposition 8: (1) promoting the raising of children by their biological, married parents;
26 (2) preventing children from being taught in public school that “gay marriage” is acceptable; and
27 (3) “restoring” the “traditional” definition of marriage. Prop. 8 Voter Guide, Argument in Favor of
28 Prop. 8.

1 These stated purposes, however, simply reinforce the inference drawn above that
2 Proposition 8 was not enacted to achieve any legitimate end. Whether or not the purposes in
3 themselves are legitimate, none of them is rationally advanced by Proposition 8. Excluding same-sex
4 couples from the designation or status of marriage has no impact on the parenting incentives provided
5 to same-sex and heterosexual couples under California law; it did not alter what is or can be taught
6 about the marriage of same-sex couples in California’s public schools; and it did not “restore” any
7 “traditional” definition of marriage to California law.

8 **1. Proposition 8 Does Not Rationally Advance the Goal of Children Being**
9 **Raised by Their Married, Biological Parents.**

10 According to the ballot arguments, “Proposition 8 protects marriage as an essential institution
11 of society. While death, divorce, or other circumstances may prevent the ideal, the best situation for
12 a child is to be raised by a married mother and father.” Prop. 8 Voter Guide, Argument in Favor of
13 Prop. 8. Proponents also argue that “the government has a compelling interest in creating a legal
14 structure that promotes the raising of children by both their biological parents,” and “in ‘responsible
15 procreation’—that is, directing the inherent procreative capacity of sexual intercourse between men
16 and women into stable, legally bound relationships.” Proposed Intervenor’s Br. at 12.

17 Eliminating the right of same-sex couples to marry, though, does nothing to increase
18 parenting within the social institution of marriage for heterosexual couples. Proposition 8 does not
19 confer marriage or any of its protections on heterosexual couples, nor does it increase access to
20 marriage for these couples or add new legal protections or other inducements to marry. Heterosexual
21 couples currently have exactly the same legal incentives to procreate in marital relationships as they
22 had prior to the passage of Proposition 8. Perhaps in recognition of that point, Proponents contend
23 that the government’s interest in promoting an “ideal” of child-rearing is merely “symbolic and
24 aspirational,” Proposed Intervenor’s Br. at 13, but controlling precedent establishes that “[t]he State
25 may not rely on a classification whose relationship to an asserted goal is so attenuated as to render the
26 distinction arbitrary or irrational.” *Cleburne*, 473 U.S. at 446.

27 Proposition 8 also does not eliminate the legal framework in which same-sex couples continue
28 to be validated and supported as they have and raise children. Same-sex couples in California-

1 registered domestic partnerships receive all the same legal protections of marriage and the same
 2 enforcement of their legal responsibilities to each other and their children as marriage affords
 3 heterosexual couples. The California Supreme Court emphasized in *Strauss* that, despite the passage
 4 of Proposition 8, same-sex couples continue to possess in California as a matter of constitutional right
 5 “the same substantive core benefits afforded by those state constitutional rights as those enjoyed by
 6 opposite-sex couples—including the constitutional right to enter into an officially recognized and
 7 protected family relationship with the person of one’s choice and to raise children in that family if the
 8 couple so chooses” *Strauss*, 207 P.3d at 65.

9 Indeed, in light of California’s extensive, robust law unequivocally affirming parenting by
 10 gay and lesbian people, the California Supreme Court in the *Marriage Cases* found that Proponents’
 11 parenting rationale was not a plausible state interest for supporting California’s statutory ban on
 12 marriage for same-sex couples, holding as follows: “Because the governing California statutes
 13 permit same-sex couples to adopt and raise children and additionally draw no distinction between
 14 married couples and domestic partners with regard to the legal rights and responsibilities relating to
 15 children raised within each of these family relationships, the asserted difference in the effect on
 16 children does not provide a justification for the differentiation in nomenclature set forth in the
 17 challenged statutes.” *In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th at 855 n.72.

18 Given that Proposition 8 provides no legal inducement for heterosexual couples to raise
 19 children within the social institution of marriage and leaves intact comprehensive protection and
 20 validation of same-sex couples who commit to one another and raise children, the measure does not
 21 promote the raising of children by their biological parents or “responsible procreation” by
 22 heterosexual couples, even if such purported state interest could be considered legitimate.⁶

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 26 ⁶ The basis for Proponents’ stated parenting rationale is that “[c]hildren, on average, develop best
 27 when raised by their biological mother and father.” Proposed Intervenor’s Br. at 12. As
 28 Proposition 8 neither encourages heterosexual couples to have and raise children in wedlock nor
 discourages same-sex couples from having and raising children, the question of whether sexual
 orientation has anything to do with ability to parent is beside the point.

1 **2. Proposition 8 Does Not Rationally Advance the Goal of Preventing**
2 **Children From Being Taught in Public School That Same-Sex Couples**
3 **Exist and Can Marry.**

4 The ballot arguments repeatedly invoked the specter of “gay marriage” being taught in
5 California’s public schools, and promised that a vote for Proposition 8 would circumscribe such
6 teaching: “[Proposition 8] *protects our children* from being taught in public schools that “same-sex
7 marriage” is the same as traditional marriage”; “State law may require teachers to instruct children as
8 young as kindergarteners about marriage. (Education Code § 51890.) If the gay marriage ruling is
9 not overturned, TEACHERS COULD BE REQUIRED to teach young children there is *no difference*
10 between gay marriage and traditional marriage”; and “We should not accept a court decision that may
11 result in public schools teaching our kids that gay marriage is okay. That is an issue for parents to
12 discuss with their children according to their own values and beliefs.” Prop. 8 Voter Guide,
13 Argument in Favor of Prop. 8 (emphasis in original).

14 As a threshold matter, preventing children from being taught that gay relationships are “okay”
15 is not a legitimate government purpose. Even viewed in isolation from the more explicit expressions
16 of class-based disapproval in the ballot arguments, that purported educational rationale is not simply
17 an extension or restatement of moral disapproval: it would only not be “okay” to teach that same-sex
18 and different-sex relationships have the same legal status if one believes that same-sex and different-
19 sex relationships should not be treated as legally equal, an inference buttressed by the ballot
20 arguments’ explicit referral to “values and beliefs.”

21 In addition to the illegitimacy of this asserted educational goal, Proposition 8 is not rationally
22 related to its achievement. To the contrary, as an instrument for changing what is taught in California
23 schools, Proposition 8 is far too blunt: While the ballot arguments identified their concern as one that
24 California’s Education Code *might* be interpreted to require that public schools teach that the
25 marriages of same-sex couples are “okay,” Proposition 8 in fact changed nothing in the Education
26 Code. Instead, Proposition 8 eliminated the right to marry for same-sex couples in California,
27 denying them access to an essential social institution and declaring them unequal under state law,
28 while leaving thousands of “okay” married gay couples existing in the state and elsewhere. The
equivalent of this means of achieving the ballot arguments’ educational goal would be to amend the

1 constitution to disallow more female police officers in order to limit the school discussion of
2 women's career options.

3 Where the breadth of a discriminatory measure is "far removed" from its purported goals, it
4 becomes "impossible to credit them." *Romer*, 517 U.S. at 635. Denying same-sex couples continued
5 access to the designation of marriage is wildly disproportionate to the stated goal of preventing public
6 school teaching about who can marry and whether marriage varies as a function of spouses' sexual
7 orientation or other traits. Consequently, even if the ballot arguments' stated educational goal were
8 legitimate, it is impossible to credit as a government purpose that can validate Proposition 8's
9 discriminatory classification.

10 **3. Proposition 8 Does Not Rationally Advance the Goal of "Restoring" a**
11 **"Traditional" Definition of Marriage.**

12 Proponents also assert that Proposition 8 "restores" the "traditional" definition of marriage to
13 that of a union between a man and a woman, and prevents same-sex couples from "redefin[ing]
14 marriage for everyone else." Prop. 8 Voter Guide, Argument in Favor of Prop. 8. In their pleading in
15 this Court, Proponents state that "Proposition 8's actual purpose is to reaffirm California's historical
16 definition of marriage as the union of a man and a woman, to prevent the government from
17 recognizing any variation from that definition." Proposed Intervenor's Br. at 18.

18 It is well settled that deference to tradition on its own is not a legitimate government interest.
19 *See Lawrence*, 539 U.S. at 577 ("the fact that the governing majority in a State has traditionally
20 viewed a particular practice as immoral is not a sufficient reason for upholding a law prohibiting the
21 practice"). Arguing for an exclusion because the majority favors it, or because it has existed for some
22 time, is to make the exclusion its own justification. But the equal protection clause does not allow a
23 classification to be adopted "for its own sake." *Romer*, 517 U.S. at 635. Instead, a law calling for
24 different treatment must be justified by a legitimate end "independent" of its own discriminatory
25 effect. *Romer*, 517 U.S. at 633, 635. Not only does the Constitution disallow a tradition of
26 discrimination to be its own justification, but Proposition 8 does not rationally advance any supposed
27 goal of "restoring" a "traditional" definition of marriage.

1 Putting aside the illegitimacy of tradition as a state interest, Proposition 8 logically cannot be
2 understood to “restore” a “traditional” definition of marriage. Implicit in the idea of “restoration” is
3 the need to return something to its original place. What the ballot arguments suggested is that the
4 California Supreme Court’s decision in the *Marriage Cases* “redefine[d] marriage” and that
5 Proposition 8 would “restore” it. Prop. 8 Voter Guide, Argument in Favor of Prop. 8. Contrary to
6 this suggestion, the *Marriage Cases* did not “redefine marriage” for heterosexual couples. The Court
7 in the *Marriage Cases* expressly found that “[e]xtending access to the designation of marriage to
8 same-sex couples will not deprive any opposite-sex couple or their children of any of the rights and
9 benefits conferred by the marriage statutes.” *In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal.4th at 854. Because the
10 access of heterosexual couples to the status and substantive rights of marriage has stayed constant
11 through the *Marriage Cases* decision and the enactment of Proposition 8, the measure does not
12 “restore” marriage with respect to heterosexual couples.

13 Of course, Proposition 8 did restore to heterosexual couples one thing they had before the
14 *Marriage Cases*: exclusivity. Although it did not otherwise give any tangible rights to heterosexual
15 couples or otherwise take any tangible rights from same-sex couples, Proposition 8 did give different-
16 sex couples access to a status same-sex couples now cannot join. But if mere exclusion is the
17 “tradition” which Proposition 8 sought to restore, then tradition here is not a legitimate purpose
18 because it once again justifies a classification solely for its own sake. An initiative aimed at simply
19 making one group of Americans “unequal” does not further a legitimate end. *Romer*, 517 U.S. at
20 635; *see also Moreno*, 413 U.S. at 534.

21 Nor did Proposition 8 “restore” California’s “traditional” family law status quo, in which
22 same-sex couples were excluded from both the status and substantive protections of marriage. As
23 *Strauss* holds, Proposition 8 must be interpreted as “eliminating only the right of same-sex couples to
24 equal access to the designation of marriage.” *Strauss*, 207 P.3d at 76. The measure left “undisturbed
25 all of the other extremely significant substantive aspects of a same-sex couple’s state constitutional
26 right to establish an officially recognized and protected family relationship.” *Id.* at 61. These
27 substantive rights—“the legal rights and attributes traditionally associated with marriage”—were the
28 core part of the fundamental right to marry that the Court extended to same-sex couples in the

1 *Marriage Cases*, and that must therefore continue to be a part of any “traditional” definition of
2 marriage. *Id.* at 71. Instead, Proposition 8 did something that no other state constitutional
3 amendment has ever done—namely, it detached the substantive core of the fundamental right to
4 marry under the state constitution and statutes from the status of marriage in order to withdraw equal
5 citizenship from lesbian and gay couples while otherwise leaving their substantive legal rights intact.
6 The novelty of that effort—together with the decidedly “untraditional” severing of the formal and
7 substantive aspects of marriage—defeats any attempt to portray Proposition 8 as rationally advancing
8 a legitimate, non-animus-based goal of restoring a “traditional” definition of marriage.

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CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, *amici* respectfully submit that plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their equal protection claim.

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