

VICTORIA KIRK and KARISSA ROTHKOPF,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DAMON T. ARNOLD, M.D. in his official capacity
as State Registrar of Vital Records;

Defendant.

3. Defendant is the State Registrar of Vital Records who is responsible for administering the Vital Records Act (VRA).

4. When an individual who was born in Illinois has a form of gender confirmation surgery, Defendant routinely changes the gender marker on Illinois birth certificates so that the certificates accurately reflect the person's gender identity.

5. Nevertheless, Defendant has refused to change the gender marker on Plaintiffs' birth certificates for the sole reason that Plaintiffs chose to have some of their surgeries performed by a doctor licensed in another country, rather than in Illinois or in another state of the United States.

6. Denying Plaintiffs accurate birth certificates prevents them from complying with the advice of medical experts in the treatment of transsexuals who recommend that transsexual individuals ensure that all aspects of their lives reflect their gender identity.

7. Denying Plaintiffs accurate birth certificates places them at risk of physical or emotional harm if their identity as a transsexual is disclosed to a person who did not know they were transsexual or who harbors hostility towards transsexuals.

8. It is psychologically and emotionally harmful for Plaintiffs to have government-issued birth certificates that state incorrectly that they are male.

9. Plaintiffs seek a declaration that Defendant's refusal violates the VRA, because nothing in that Act requires surgery by a U.S.-licensed doctor before a change in the gender marker on a birth certificate is allowed. Plaintiffs also seek an injunction ordering Defendant to issue them accurate birth certificates.

10. In the alternative, Plaintiffs seek a declaration that the VRA, as interpreted and administered by Defendant, violates the equal protection, due process, and privacy protections found in the Illinois Constitution, and an injunction ordering Defendant to issue Plaintiffs accurate birth certificates.

11. Defendant's interpretation of the VRA violates equal protection because, without justification, it treats Plaintiffs differently from other transsexual persons based on Plaintiffs' choice of surgeons. The distinction drawn by Defendant is arbitrary and fails to rationally further any legitimate state interest.

12. Defendant's interpretation of the VRA also violates Plaintiffs' due process and privacy rights by, without justification, burdening their right to make decisions about their medical care, including what surgeon to use for their gender confirmation surgeries. Defendant places an unconstitutional burden on those rights by preventing Plaintiffs from obtaining a birth certificate that accurately lists their gender solely because they chose a surgeon who is licensed abroad rather than in Illinois or another state of the United States.

13. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief to ensure that transsexual persons who have chosen or would like to choose a surgeon licensed abroad rather than in Illinois or another state of the United States are afforded their rights under the VRA, or alternatively, that their rights to equal treatment under the law and their due process and privacy rights to make their own decisions about medical care are fully respected.

Jurisdiction

14. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter pursuant to Article VI, § 9 of the Illinois Constitution. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the defendant pursuant to 735 ILCS § 5/2-209(a).

Venue

15. Venue is proper pursuant to 735 ILCS § 5/2-101, because the defendant resides in Cook County.

The Plaintiffs

16. Plaintiff Victoria Kirk lives in Chicago, Illinois and was born in Aurora, Illinois in 1980. At birth, she was assigned the male gender, but she became aware of her female gender identity in early childhood. Her gender identity has been female her entire life.

17. Victoria has a medical condition termed gender identity disorder which means that her female gender identity does not match the sex she was assigned at birth and that this conflict causes her severe psychological distress and intense feelings of discomfort. Under the care and direction of mental health professionals and physicians, Victoria underwent sex reassignment as treatment for her gender identity disorder.

18. Victoria first took sex reassignment steps to make her body and her gender expression conform to her female gender identity in 2003. She began hormone therapy in around February of 2003, and in August 2005, she legally changed her name to a traditionally female one and also changed the name on her driver's license and social security records. In September 2005, Victoria's name was changed on her birth certificate and in her school records, and she started to dress and present herself at all times as a woman. In November 2006, she underwent gender confirmation surgeries, including both genital reconstruction and breast augmentation.

19. Plaintiff Karissa Rothkopf lives in a small town in southern Wisconsin, but was born in Dixon, Illinois in 1972 and spent her childhood years in Rockford, Illinois. At birth, she was assigned the male gender, but she became aware of her female gender identity in early childhood. Her gender identity has been female her entire life.

20. Karissa has a medical condition termed gender identity disorder, which means that her female gender identity does not match the sex she was assigned at birth and that this conflict causes her severe psychological distress and intense feelings of discomfort. Under the

care and direction of mental health professionals and physicians, Karissa underwent sex reassignment as treatment for her gender identity disorder.

21. Karissa first took sex reassignment steps to make her body and her gender expression conform to her female gender identity in 2003. She began hormone therapy for sex reassignment in 2003 and started to dress and present herself at all times as a woman in March 2007. In April 2007, Karissa changed her name to a traditionally female one and changed her name and gender marker on her driver's license and social security records, and in August of the same year, she changed the name on her birth certificate. She underwent breast augmentation surgery along with various feminizing procedures on her face and neck in October 2007. In November, Karissa changed her name and gender on her passport, and in December 2007, she had genital reconstruction surgery.

The Defendant

22. Defendant Damon T. Arnold is the Director of the Illinois Department of Public Health and the State Registrar of Vital Records, whose official responsibilities and duties include directing, supervising, and issuing instructions necessary to the efficient administration of a statewide system of vital records, the state Office of Vital Records, and acting as the custodian of Illinois' vital records. 410 ILCS § 535/5. Defendant implements and administers the statutory provision, 410 ILCS § 535/17(1)(d), at issue in this case.

Facts **Gender Identity Disorder and Its Treatment**

23. Gender identity disorder is a medically recognized condition in which a person's gender identity does not match his or her anatomical sex at birth and the conflict between the person's gender identity and anatomy causes psychological distress and intense feelings of discomfort. This psychological distress and discomfort is called gender dysphoria.

24. “Gender identity” is a person’s internal personal identification as a man or a woman. It is distinct from sexual orientation in that it does not involve or dictate to whom an individual is romantically, emotionally, and physically attracted.

25. Medical specialists in gender identity agree that gender identity establishes itself very early – sometimes as early as three years of age – and is not the result of conscious choice.

26. A person’s gender identity cannot be changed. In the past, some therapists tried to “cure” people with gender identity disorder through aversion therapies, electro-shock treatments, medication, and other therapeutic techniques. These efforts were not successful and often caused severe psychological damage. Based on contemporary medical knowledge and practice, attempts to change a person’s core gender identity are considered to be futile and unethical.

27. The term “transsexual” describes persons, such as the Plaintiffs, who have the most severe form of gender identity disorder. Typically, transsexuals have undergone, or plan to undergo, medical treatment in the form of hormone therapy or gender confirmation surgeries or both so that their bodies conform more closely to their gender identity. “Transgender” describes a larger group made up of persons whose gender identity, appearance or mannerisms do not conform to societal expectations about the sex they were assigned at birth. That larger group includes transsexuals as well as others who have not undergone either hormone therapy or gender confirmation surgeries.

28. Standards of care have been established for administering sex reassignment treatment to patients with gender identity disorder based on decades of clinical experience and a substantial body of research. Sex reassignment is treatment that changes a person’s physical anatomy, behavior, clothing, and other manifestations of gender from the gender they were

assigned at birth to the one that fits their gender identity. Changing a person's legal name and correcting the gender and name on one's identity documents are parts of sex reassignment treatment.

29. It is the standard of care to treat gender identity disorder with sex reassignment. Sex reassignment treatment is not, however, the same for every transsexual person, but is determined by the exercise of individualized medical judgment to achieve the goal of reducing a patient's gender dysphoria.

30. Sex reassignment often consists of three components: hormone therapy, living full-time "presenting" in the gender corresponding with the person's gender identity (known as the "real-life" experience), and gender confirmation surgeries.

31. Gender confirmation surgeries may include breast augmentation or reduction surgery, genital reconstruction surgery (sometimes also called sex reassignment surgery), and other surgeries to feminize or masculinize a person's appearance.

32. To begin hormone therapy, it is the standard of care for a patient to either have lived full-time presenting as the gender that matches his or her gender identity for a minimum of three months or to have had a therapeutic relationship with a mental health specialist for a minimum of three months. The hormones are prescribed by a physician, and the mental health provider must write a letter recommending the hormone therapy to the physician.

33. Real-life experience is the adoption of a gender role and gender presentation that is congruent with a person's gender identity. Consequently, a female transsexual will act and present herself as female in all aspects of her life. A legal name change to one that is traditionally associated with women is a part of the real-life experience.

34. It is the standard of care to require someone to complete a full year of continuous hormone therapy and continuous real-life experience, among other requirements, prior to genital reconstruction surgery.

35. Changing the name and gender on a person's identity documents is another important aspect of sex reassignment, since those documents are crucial to that person's ability to function successfully in the new gender. A person may need a birth certificate to prove eligibility to work when starting a new job; to obtain other identity documents that allow her to vote, to travel, or to enter buildings; or to gain access to other government services or employment benefits.

36. Plaintiffs have been able to obtain government identity documents listing the correct gender without having corrected birth certificates. However, transsexual persons born in Illinois who now live in states such as New Jersey and Virginia are unable to even correct the gender on their driver's licenses, because those states require an amended birth certificate before changing the gender on a transgender person's driver's license.

37. Identity documents listing a gender that fails to match up to one's current gender presentation can often lead to harassment, discrimination, or groundless accusations of fraud. Additionally, for a person who has struggled for years to live life in the correct gender, the knowledge that one's identity documents label her or him with the wrong gender can, by itself, cause serious psychological injury.

Victoria Kirk

38. Victoria Kirk extensively researched possible surgeons to perform her genital reconstruction surgery and breast augmentation by reviewing their credentials and photos of their patients' surgical results. Different surgeons offer diverse techniques, and a particular technique

may offer some persons a better result or reduce the risks of the surgery. Additionally, Victoria communicated with many other transsexual women about their satisfaction with particular surgeons and the results they were able to achieve. Finally, she spoke to her therapist about her decision.

39. Victoria chose Dr. Suporn Watanyusakul because she concluded that his technique would achieve the most anatomically correct result for her with the least amount of scarring. She also preferred his practice of completing genital reconstruction surgery in one step, as opposed to the two-step process other surgeons followed.

40. Dr. Suporn is licensed by the Medical Council of Thailand, but he is not licensed in any state of the United States.

41. Victoria has been permitted to change the gender on all of her government-issued identity documents to accurately reflect her female gender identity, except for her birth certificate. The governmental agencies that have allowed her to correct her documents include the United States Social Security Administration, the United State Department of State, and the Illinois Secretary of State.

42. As stated in Paragraphs 58-61, Victoria applied for and Defendant denied her a corrected birth certificate. Her birth certificate still lists her gender as male, despite her transition, her surgeries, and the change in the gender marker on her other government documents.

43. Victoria completed a certificate in digital animation in September 2005 and has worked as a web developer and animator for the past eight years in Raleigh, North Carolina, Tampa, Florida and the Chicago area. In her work and all other aspects of her life, Victoria has lived fully as a woman for more than three years, since September 2005.

44. Victoria's current birth certificate fails to reflect who she is. She wants and needs the sex designation on her birth certificate to match her body and mind. Moreover, she has seen how much more restrictive the government has become about identity documents since September 11th, so she is concerned that, unless her birth certificate is corrected, more invasive and restrictive laws or government practices in the future may prevent her from obtaining a passport or driver's license with her correct gender on it, or may make her inaccurate birth certificate more accessible to strangers. She reasonably fears the embarrassment and potential for violence that result from being forced to show an identity document which identifies her as male.

45. Victoria knows how traumatic and embarrassing it can be to have to show an identity document that lists her gender as male, since she was stopped a few years ago by a state trooper in South Carolina. At that time, she presented as a woman, but the gender on her driver's license had not been changed. It is psychologically and emotionally harmful for Victoria to have a government-issued birth certificate that states incorrectly that she is male.

Karissa Rothkopf

46. Karissa Rothkopf extensively researched possible surgeons to perform her genital reconstruction surgery by reviewing their credentials and photos of their patients' surgical results.

47. Karissa communicated with surgeons and their staff about their techniques and recommendations for her, and she asked a number of transsexual women about their satisfaction with particular surgeons and the results they were able to achieve. Finally, she spoke to her physician and therapist about her decision.

48. Karissa chose Dr. Suporn Watanyusakul, because she believed, based on her research, that his surgical procedure was the most effective technique for her.

49. Karissa has been permitted to change the gender on all of her government-issued forms of identification, except for her birth certificate. The governmental agencies that have allowed her to correct her documents include the United States Social Security Administration, the United States Department of State, and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

50. As stated in Paragraphs 58-61, Karissa applied for and Defendant denied her a corrected birth certificate. Her birth certificate still lists her gender as male, despite her transition, her surgeries, and the change in the gender marker on her other government documents.

51. Karissa has a master's degree in business administration and is a Supervisor/Project Leader at a large non-profit health care provider in Wisconsin, where she and the six employees she supervises maintain the medical records computer system for all the hospitals owned by her employer. Since March 2007, Karissa has presented full-time at work and in all other aspects of her life as a woman.

52. Karissa lost health insurance coverage of approximately \$10,000 in health care expenses because she was unable to get a birth certificate with her female gender on it. Her employer had a policy that the gender reflected in an employment record would not be changed from what it was when the employee started work unless the employee presented a birth certificate showing the new gender. Because her employer's insurance coverage for certain medical expenses requires that she be classified in her employment records as a woman, Karissa was required to repay bills for previous years of medical treatments, such as hormone level blood tests, because she was unable to present a birth certificate to prove that she is female.

53. Finally, after numerous complaints from Karissa to her employer, the employer changed the proof it required her to show of her female gender and her insurer paid for the medical expenses it had previously rejected. However, Karissa lost the use and benefit of the money she used to pay for uninsured medical expenses until her employer's policy was changed. In addition, Karissa's credit rating was seriously damaged because of the delay in payment of these medical bills and that harm continues to the present. Karissa worries that this harm could occur again if she changes employers and her new employer has a policy requiring her to show a birth certificate before she can be treated as a woman for insurance purposes.

54. Karissa's current birth certificate fails to reflect who she is. She wants and needs the sex designation on her birth certificate to match her body and mind. Moreover, she has seen how much more restrictive the government has become about identity documents since September 11th, so she is concerned that, unless her birth certificate is corrected, more invasive and restrictive laws or government practices in the future may prevent her from obtaining a passport or driver's license with her correct gender on it, or may make her inaccurate birth certificate more accessible to strangers. She reasonably fears the embarrassment and potential for violence that result from being forced to show an identity document which identifies her as male.

55. She knows how traumatic and embarrassing it can be to have to show an identity document that lists her gender as male, since she was stopped a few years ago by a police officer or sheriff in a small Wisconsin town after she began to present as a woman but before the gender on her driver's license had been changed. After discovering that the sex on her driver's license did not match her female appearance, the officer detained her and questioned her for approximately an hour and a half before finally allowing her to leave. It is psychologically and

emotionally harmful for Karissa to have a government-issued birth certificate that states incorrectly that she is male.

The Illinois Vital Records Act

56. The State of Illinois establishes laws governing vital records for persons born in Illinois. It has set out in the Vital Records Act (VRA), 410 ILCS § 535/17, a process for obtaining a new sex designation on a birth certificate. Under the VRA, the State Registrar of Vital Records shall establish a new certificate of birth when the Registrar receives an affidavit from a physician providing that he or she has performed an operation on a person, and that by reason of the operation, the sex designation on such person's birth records should be changed. *Id.* at § 535/17(1)(d). After the new certificate is established, the new certificate is substituted for the original certificate of birth. *Id.* at § 535/17(2).

57. The VRA defines physician as “a person licensed to practice medicine in Illinois or any other State.” *Id.* at § 535/1(9).

58. Plaintiffs Victoria Kirk and Karissa Rothkopf applied for a new birth certificate with the correct gender listed on it at the Office of Vital Records.

59. They submitted to the Office of Vital Records a medical certificate from the Thailand-licensed surgeon who performed their genital reconstruction surgery listing the surgeries he performed and concluding that their genitalia had been permanently changed from male to female.

60. They also provided to the Office of Vital Records an affidavit from a doctor licensed in Illinois who examined them and certified that they have undergone gender confirmation surgeries and that by reason of the surgeries their sex designation should be changed from male to female on their birth certificates.

61. Notwithstanding the medical certificate from the surgeon who performed their surgeries and the affidavit from a U.S.-licensed doctor who confirmed that the surgeries had been performed, their requests for accurate birth certificates were denied solely because the physician who performed some of their surgeries was not U.S. licensed.

Harm to Plaintiffs

62. Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable harm as a result of being denied a birth certificate with the correct sex on it. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.

Count One: Violation of the Vital Records Act

63. Plaintiffs re-allege paragraphs 1 through 62 as though fully set forth herein.

64. The VRA states that “[a]s used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires: . . . ‘Physician’ means a person licensed to practice medicine in Illinois or any other State.” 410 ILCS § 535/1. It does not define the term “State.”

65. The ordinary and popularly understood meaning of “state” is “[t]he political system of a body of people who are politically organized.” Black’s Law Dictionary 1443 (8th ed. 2004). Alternatively, “state” is defined as “a body of people occupying a territory and organized under one government” or “one of the constituent units of a nation having a federal government.” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary 480 (11th ed. 2005).

66. Other Illinois statutes have explicitly defined “state” to include foreign countries, *see, e.g.*, 35 ILCS § 5/1501(22) and 750 ILCS § 22/102, including Illinois statutes that address licensing requirements for physicians, 225 ILCS § 60/22(A)(34); podiatrists, *id.* at § 100/24(29); and nurses, *id.* at § 65/70-5(16).

67. With the exception of § 535/17(1)(d) of the VRA, the provision at issue here, all other uses of the word “physician” in the VRA refer to an event, such as a birth or death, that took place in the State of Illinois. In contrast, the change of a gender marker allowed by § 535/17(1)(d) may take place anywhere where there is a surgeon with the specialized expertise to complete some type of gender confirmation surgery.

68. For many years Defendant interpreted Section 17 of the VRA to allow physicians licensed in foreign countries to complete the required affidavit, an interpretation in which the Illinois General Assembly acquiesced. Notwithstanding the many years that the Department of Vital Records applied the VRA to allow physicians licensed in foreign countries to sign the affidavit, the Department abruptly changed its practice and started refusing to accept such affidavits in or about 2005.

69. Section 17 of the VRA is a remedial statute that should be construed liberally to fulfill its purposes and should, therefore, be read to allow physicians licensed in foreign countries to complete the required affidavit.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request the following relief:

(A) entry of a declaratory judgment that Defendant violates the Illinois Vital Records Act by refusing to issue a birth certificate with the correct gender listed on it to Plaintiffs because they chose a surgeon for some of their gender confirmation surgeries who is licensed in a foreign state rather than in a state of the United States;

(B) entry of a permanent injunction ordering Defendant to grant new birth certificates to Plaintiffs with their correct gender listed on them;

(C) award of Plaintiffs’ costs and expenses of this action; and

(D) entry of such other and further relief as deemed appropriate by the Court.

Count Two:
Violation of Equal Protection

70. Plaintiffs re-allege paragraphs 1 through 62 as though fully set forth herein.

71. Article I, § 2 of the Illinois Constitution provides that “No person shall . . . be denied the equal protection of the laws.”

72. Defendant will issue a new birth certificate with a corrected gender marker only to persons whose surgeon for their gender confirmation surgeries was licensed in Illinois or another state of the United States.

73. Even when presented with an affidavit from a U.S.-licensed physician who examined the person and certified that she had undergone gender confirmation surgeries and that by reason of the surgeries her sex designation should be changed from male to female on their birth certificates, Defendant refuses to issue a corrected birth certificate.

74. There is no legally adequate justification for the denial of an accurate birth certificate to persons whose surgeon for some of their gender confirmation surgeries was not licensed in Illinois or another state of the United States, especially when those persons have provided affidavits from a U.S.-licensed physician certifying that the gender confirmation surgeries have been performed and that their sex designation should be changed accordingly.

75. The Vital Records Act, or, in the alternative, Defendant’s interpretation and administration of the Act to refuse to grant a birth certificate with the correct gender on it to Plaintiffs, violates the equal protection clause in Article I, § 2 of the Illinois Constitution.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request the following relief:

(A) entry of a declaratory judgment that Defendant violates the equal protection clause in Article I, § 2 of the Illinois Constitution by refusing to issue a birth certificate with the

correct gender listed on it to Plaintiffs because they chose a surgeon for some of their gender confirmation surgeries who is licensed in a foreign state rather than in a state of the United States;

(B) entry of a permanent injunction ordering Defendant to grant new birth certificates to Plaintiffs with their correct gender listed on them;

(C) award of Plaintiffs' costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys' fees; and

(D) entry of such other and further relief as deemed appropriate by the Court.

Count Three:
Violation of Due Process

76. Plaintiffs re-allege paragraphs 1 through 62 as though fully set forth herein.

77. Article I, § 2 of the Illinois Constitution provides that "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law"

78. The due process clause of the Illinois Constitution protects the fundamental right to make decisions regarding one's medical treatment.

79. Defendant burdens Plaintiffs' fundamental right to make decisions regarding their medical treatment, since he refuses to issue them a birth certificate with the correct gender listed on it because they chose a surgeon who is not licensed in Illinois or another state of the United States.

80. There is no legally adequate justification for burdening Plaintiffs' due process right to make decisions regarding their medical treatment, especially since Plaintiffs have provided affidavits from a U.S.-licensed physician certifying that their gender confirmation surgeries have been performed and that their sex designation should be changed accordingly.

81. The Vital Records Act, or, in the alternative, Defendant's interpretation and administration of the Act to refuse to grant a birth certificate with the correct gender on it to Plaintiffs, violates the due process clause in Article I, § 2 of the Illinois Constitution.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs request the following relief:

(A) entry of a declaratory judgment that Defendant violates the due process clause in Article I, § 2 of the Illinois Constitution by refusing to issue a birth certificate with the correct gender listed on it to Plaintiffs because they chose a surgeon for some of their gender confirmation surgeries who is licensed in a foreign state rather than in a state of the United States;

(B) entry of a permanent injunction ordering Defendant to grant new birth certificates to Plaintiffs with their correct gender listed on them;

(C) award of Plaintiffs' costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys' fees; and

(D) entry of such other and further relief as deemed appropriate by the Court.

Count Four:
Violation of Privacy

82. Plaintiffs re-allege paragraphs 1 through 62 as though fully set forth herein.

83. Article I, § 6 of the Illinois Constitution provides that: "The people shall . . . be secure in their persons . . . against . . . unreasonable invasions of privacy"

84. Article I, § 12 of the Illinois Constitution provides that: "Every person shall find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he receives to his person, privacy, property or reputation. He shall obtain justice by law, freely, completely, and promptly."

85. The right to privacy protected by the Illinois Constitution, Article I, §§ 6 and 12, protects individual autonomy, including the right to make personal choices about one's own medical treatment free from government interference.

86. Defendant burdens Plaintiffs' privacy right to make decisions regarding their medical treatment, since he refuses to issue them a birth certificate with the correct gender listed on it because they chose a surgeon who is not licensed in Illinois or another state of the United States.

87. There is no legally adequate justification for burdening Plaintiffs' right to make decisions regarding their medical treatment, especially since Plaintiffs have provided affidavits from a U.S.-licensed physician certifying that their gender confirmation surgeries have been performed and that their sex designation should be changed accordingly.

88. The Vital Records Act, or, in the alternative, Defendant's interpretation and administration of the Act to refuse to grant a birth certificate with the correct gender on it to Plaintiffs, violates the privacy protections in Article I, §§ 6 and 12 of the Illinois Constitution.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs request the following relief:

(A) entry of a declaratory judgment that Defendant violates Article I, §§ 6 and 12 of the Illinois Constitution by refusing to issue a birth certificate with the correct gender listed on it to Plaintiffs because they chose a surgeon for some of their gender confirmation surgeries who is licensed in a foreign state rather than in a state of the United States;

(B) entry of a permanent injunction ordering Defendant to grant new birth certificates to Plaintiffs with their correct gender listed on them;

(C) award of Plaintiffs' costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys' fees; and

(D) entry of such other and further relief as deemed appropriate by the Court.

DATED: _____

Respectfully submitted,

One of Plaintiffs' attorneys

JOHN A. KNIGHT
HARVEY GROSSMAN
Roger Baldwin Foundation
of ACLU, Inc.
180 North Michigan Avenue
Suite 2300
Chicago, Illinois 60601
(312) 201-9740

JAMES D. ESSEKS
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Project
125 Broad Street
New York, New York 10004
(212) 549-2623

MARGARET J. SIMPSON
KYLE A. PALAZZOLO
JENNER & BLOCK LLP (#05003)
330 N. Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 222-9350