

IN THE  
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

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No. 23-2366

K.C., *et al.*,

Plaintiffs/Appellees,

v.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL LICENSING  
BOARD OR INDIANA, *et al.*

Defendants/Appellants

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On Appeal from the United States District Court for the  
Southern District of Indiana, Indianapolis Division  
No. 1:23-cv-00595-JPH-KMB,  
The Honorable James P. Hanlon, Judge

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**Emergency Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc As To  
Sua Sponte Stay of Preliminary Injunction**

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APPEARANCE & CIRCUIT RULE 26.1 DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Appellate Court No: 23-2366

Short Caption: K.C. et al.. v. Individual Members of the Medical Licensing Board, et al.

To enable the judges to determine whether recusal is necessary or appropriate, an attorney for a non-governmental party, amicus curiae, intervenor or a private attorney representing a government party, must furnish a disclosure statement providing the following information in compliance with Circuit Rule 26.1 and Fed. R. App. P. 26.1.

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PLEASE CHECK HERE IF ANY INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS NEW OR REVISED AND INDICATE WHICH INFORMATION IS NEW OR REVISED.

- (1) The full name of every party that the attorney represents in the case (if the party is a corporation, you must provide the corporate disclosure information required by Fed. R. App. P. 26.1 by completing item #3): K.C., Nathaniel & Beth Clawson; M.W., Ryan & Lisa Welch; A.M, Emily Morris; M.R., Maria Rivera, Catherine Bast,MD Mosaic Health & Healing Arts, Inc. (Unredacted disclosure statement filed and sealed pursuant to July 17, 2023 Order)
(2) The names of all law firms whose partners or associates have appeared for the party in the case (including proceedings in the district court or before an administrative agency) or are expected to appear for the party in this court: ACLU of Indiana, American Civil Liberties Union
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i) Identify all its parent corporations, if any; and None
ii) list any publicly held company that owns 10% or more of the party's, amicus' or intervenor's stock: None
(4) Provide information required by FRAP 26.1(b) – Organizational Victims in Criminal Cases: N/A
(5) Provide Debtor information required by FRAP 26.1 (c) 1 & 2: N/A

Attorney's Signature: /s/ Kenneth J. Falk Date: September 18, 2023

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N/A

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Attorney's Signature: /s/ Stevie J. Pactor Date: July 19, 2023

Attorney's Printed Name: Stevie J. Pactor

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(5) Provide Debtor information required by FRAP 26.1 (c) 1 & 2:

N/A

Attorney's Signature: /s/ Chase Strangio Date: August 23, 2023

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Attorney's Signature: /s/ Harper Seldin Date: August 29, 2023

Attorney's Printed Name: Harper Seldin

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Table of Authorities..... ii

Statement Regarding Emergency Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc ..... 1

Background ..... 4

Reasons for Granting Emergency Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc ..... 6

    I. The panel’s sua sponte order presents an issue of exceptional importance as it causes severe, irreparable harm to Appellees ..... 6

    II. The panel’s sua sponte order conflicts with precedent of this Court and the Supreme Court ..... 10

Conclusion ..... 14

Certificate of Compliance ..... 15

## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

### Cases:

<i>Camelot Banquet Rooms, Inc. v. United States Small Bus. Admin.</i> , 14 F.4th 624 (7th Cir. 2021) .....	3, 12
<i>Eknes-Tucker v. Governor of Alabama</i> , 80 F.4th 1205(11th Cir. 2023), <i>pet for reh’g filed</i> (11th Cir. Sept. 11, 2023).....	13
<i>In re A &amp; F Enterprises, Inc. II</i> , 742 F.3d 763 (7th Cir. 2014) .....	11
<i>L. W. by &amp; through Williams v. Skrmetti</i> , 73 F.4th 408 (6th Cir. 2023) .....	13
<i>Nken v. Holder</i> , 556 U.S. 418 (2009) .....	3, 10

### Statutes:

Indiana Senate Enrolled Act 480 .....	<i>passim</i>
Indiana Code § 25-1-22-13(a) .....	5, 6
Indiana Code § 25-1-22-13(b) .....	4
Indiana Code § 25-1-22-13(d) .....	5, 6

### Court rules:

Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 35 .....	1
Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 40 .....	1
Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 41(b).....	2

### Regulations

844 Ind. Admin. Code § 5-2-7 .....	9
------------------------------------	---



Other authorities:

AMA Code of Medical Ethics, Opinion 1.2.3, <https://code-medical-ethics.ama-assn.org/ethics-opinions/consultation-referral-second-opinions> ..... 9

**STATEMENT REGARDING EMERGENCY PETITION FOR PANEL  
REHEARING AND REHEARING EN BANC**

Pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 40 and Fed. R. App. P. 35, Appellees respectfully move for panel rehearing and rehearing en banc of the panel's February 27, 2024 Order staying the preliminary injunction and order entered by the district court on June 16, 2023. (District Court Dkt. Nos. 67 and 68).

By staying the district court's preliminary injunction and order sua sponte and allowing Senate Enrolled Act ("SEA") 480 to go into effect upon entry of its order, the panel did not allow for briefing on the immediate, irreparable harms that would flow to Appellees and the hundreds of other transgender adolescents and parents across Indiana, who are all suddenly unable to obtain vital care. It also did not allow for briefing on the immediate, irreparable harms that would flow to Mosaic Health and Healing Arts, Inc., and other medical providers, who not only must immediately cease providing care to their patients but may not even refer their patients to out-of-state providers or cooperate with those providers to ensure the continuity of their patients' care. Ultimately, the panel decision was contrary to the governing legal standard for stays pending appeal.

The panel issued its stay sua sponte with no opinion and no reversal of the district court's injunction. Had a stay application ever been filed by the Appellants, Appellees and other transgender adolescents and families could have prepared for the possibility that SEA 480 might immediately go into effect. Alternatively, had an opinion and order reversing the district court's preliminary injunction been issued,

Appellees and other transgender adolescents and families would have had either 21 days from the issuance of the order or from denial of rehearing for the mandate to issue. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 41(b). Because the panel circumnavigated those typical procedures, transgender youth, their families, and their medical providers are now left without medical care, and with no notice and no opportunity to meaningfully find alternative treatment options outside of Indiana. The panel's sua sponte order, by failing to allow briefing on these harms and the balance of them against the absence of any harm to the Appellants in continuing the normal appellate process greatly prejudiced Appellees, and the panel's ultimate decision to stay the district court's injunction and order was contrary to controlling precedent.

Rehearing en banc is warranted for the reasons stated above and because the panel's decision presents an issue of exceptional importance and conflicts with decisions of this Court and the Supreme Court. As shown below:

- The panel's sua sponte order without any written opinion presents a matter of exceptional importance insofar as it immediately terminates medical treatment that Appellees have been relying on for their health and well-being, punishes medical providers for following their ethical duty to ensure continuity of care for their patients, and forces parents to watch their children suffer or uproot their families in a matter of hours, all creating severe and irreparable harms;
- The panel's sua sponte decision to stay the district court's preliminary injunction conflicts with well-established precedent of this Court and the

Supreme Court. When considering whether to issue a stay, this Court considers the likelihood of success on the merits of the appeal and the threat of irreparable harm absent a stay, but also takes into account “the balance of harms, primarily in terms of the balance of risks of irreparable harm in case of a judicial error, and ... the public interest, which refers primarily to the interests of those who are not parties to the suit.” *Camelot Banquet Rooms, Inc. v. United States Small Bus. Admin.*, 14 F.4th 624, 628 (7th Cir. 2021); see also *Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 434 (2009) (noting the traditional stay factors include “(1) whether the stay applicant has made a strong showing that he is likely to succeed on the merits; (2) whether the applicant will be irreparably injured absent a stay; (3) whether issuance of the stay will substantially injure the other parties interested in the proceeding; and (4) where the public interest lies.”) (internal quotation and citation omitted). The panel issued the stay sua sponte with no opinion or reasoning, but they did so despite serious irreparable harm to Appellees as well as to other transgender adolescents, their parents, and their medical providers. Even if the panel determined that Appellants were likely to succeed on the merits of their appeal, that alone is not sufficient to grant a stay, particularly a stay causing such an immediate and transformational change in the legal paradigm in Indiana. There was no basis to conclude, particularly without the benefit of briefing, that the irreparable harm to Appellees was somehow outweighed by a never-identified harm to Appellants and that the public interest was served

by a sua sponte stay. Such decision is inconsistent with precedent of this Court and the Supreme Court and warrants lifting the stay.

### **BACKGROUND**

This is an appeal of the district court's opinion and order (District Court Docket Numbers ["Dkts."] 67 and 68) entering a preliminary injunction against enforcement of Indiana Senate Enrolled Act ("SEA") 480, which bans gender affirming medical care, including pubertal suppression and gender affirming hormone therapy, for transgender adolescents with gender dysphoria and prohibits medical providers from "aiding or abetting" in the provision of such care. The district court found that SEA 480 likely violated the Equal Protection Clause and that the aiding or abetting prohibition in the law, Indiana Code § 25-1-22-13(b), likely violated the First Amendment to the extent that it prohibited "providing patients with information, making referrals to other medical providers, and providing medical records or other information to medical providers." (Dkt. 68). Defendants appealed the district court's order preliminarily enjoining SEA 480 but did not seek a stay of the injunction.

The appeal is fully briefed, and oral argument was presented to a panel of this Court on February 16, 2024. At no time prior to, during, or after oral argument did Appellants request a stay of the district court's injunction. At no time prior to, during, or after argument were the parties informed that the Court was considering staying the district court's injunction. On February 27, 2024, the panel issued its Order staying the lower court's opinion and order in their entirety. The immediate and unforeseen effects of the Order staying the district court's injunction and allowing

SEA 480 to go into effect for the first time will be disastrous. By operation of the Court's Order, gender-affirming medical care in Indiana for transgender adolescents suffering from gender dysphoria became prohibited as of February 27, 2024.

The immediacy of the Court's Order is contrary to SEA 480 itself, which allowed for a six-month grace period for those adolescents currently receiving gender-affirming hormones to taper off such treatment and make other arrangements. *See* Ind. Code § 25-2-22-13(a), (d) (allowing for treatment to continue for a period of six months after the law's effective date on July 1, 2023, terminating on January 1, 2024). Whereas the legislature recognized, at a minimum, that those currently undergoing treatment could not and should not have that treatment immediately cut off, this Court has now created, without notice or warning, the conditions that the Indiana legislature sought to avoid in passing SEA 480.

The district court record details the serious harms of gender dysphoria and the efficacy of the now-banned treatment at alleviating those harms. The record further details the particularly acute impact of cutting off treatment for those who are currently relying on it. In addition to the serious medical harms that will flow to transgender adolescents across Indiana, the Court's Order will force medical providers to abandon their patients with no information about how to continue treatment, and will leave parents without the ability to care for their minor children, forcing them to either watch their children suffer or to relocate their families literally overnight.

**REASONS FOR GRANTING EMERGENCY PETITION FOR PANEL  
REHEARING AND REHEARING EN BANC**

I. THE PANEL'S SUA SPONTE ORDER PRESENTS AN ISSUE OF EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE AS IT CAUSES SEVERE, IRREPARABLE HARM TO APPELLEES.

The panel's sua sponte order causes severe, irreparable harm to the Appellees and the members of the certified classes they represent because it requires the abrupt termination of ongoing care, immediately prohibits medical treatment with no notice or grace period to make alternate arrangements, and prohibits families from working with their Indiana physicians to maintain continuity of care out of state.

**Severe, irreparable harm to Appellee Minors and the Minor Patient Class.** The Court's Order immediately prohibits all gender affirming medical care for minors in Indiana, even for those who are currently receiving care. Even SEA 480 itself did not require an abrupt cessation of care. *See* Ind. Code § 25-2-22-13(a), (d) (providing for six-month grace period). Immediately ceasing gender affirming hormones “can cause severe physical side effects” (Dkt. 26-2 at 22 ¶ 81), in addition to the harm caused by forcing these patients to continue suffering from the distress caused by gender dysphoria. (Dkt. 58-2 at 9 ¶ 28; Dkt. 58-3 at 4 ¶ 16). If gender dysphoria is left untreated, “it can result in severe anxiety and depression, eating disorders, substance abuse, self-harm, and suicidality,” (Dkt. 26-2 at 8 ¶ 35), as well as posttraumatic stress disorder (Dkt. 26-1 at 16 ¶ 57). By definition, those minors who were receiving care as of yesterday have had a medical provider determine that such care is medically necessary, and “denying gender-affirming medical care to

adolescents for whom it is medically indicated puts them at risk of significant harm to their health and well-being.” (Dkt. 26-1 at 18 ¶ 61).

Those risks of significant harm begin today. There are now hundreds of transgender adolescents in Indiana who cannot receive treatment or even a referral from their doctors as to where to continue the treatment they have come to rely on and that is necessary for their health and wellbeing. In granting Plaintiffs’ Motion for Class Certification (Dkt. 116), the district court found, as of April 2023, that Appellee Mosaic treated 72 minor patients who were prescribed puberty blockers and/or hormone therapy to treat their gender dysphoria. (Dkt. 116 at 3). Those 72 patients—none of whom can receive care, as of yesterday—are part of a class that even the State did not dispute contained hundreds of members. (*Id.* at 6). Because of the panel’s order staying the district court injunction, all of those Indiana adolescents woke up this morning to learn that they can no longer continue receiving puberty blockers and hormone therapy in Indiana.

**Severe, irreparable harm to Appellee Parents and the Parent Class.**

When those adolescents asked over breakfast what their families were going to do, their parents could not have had any answers, because they had no notice of the possibility that the panel would immediately stay the district court injunction. If the Court had informed the parties of its intention to consider a stay prior to issuing its opinion, the Appellee Parents and Parent Class could have attempted to make contingency arrangements for their children’s medical care, or at least the Appellees could have demonstrated to the Court the need to build some grace period into any



implementation—as, again, SEA 480 itself provided—should the preliminary injunction order be vacated. That grace period is essential to continuity of care given the barriers to obtaining care of out of state, including long wait times, insurance, and travel. (*See* Dkt. 58-3 at 12 ¶ 38). However, by issuing the stay without notice and without an opportunity to be heard, the Court has precluded any continuity of care and assured serious injury to those adolescents, as the district court concluded was likely in the event SEA 480 went into effect. (*See* Dkt. 67 at 30-31). Even those families who had contingency plans in the event of this Court’s reversal of the preliminary injunction assumed that they would have at least 21 days’ notice to prepare for such a drastic change should reversal on the merits occur.

In addition to the harms to transgender adolescents (who woke up this morning without access to ongoing medical care) and the parents who love them (who had no answers for their children when asked what their families would do next), the physicians who were treating those adolescents are now being forced to violate their ethical duty to their patients.

**Severe, irreparable harm to Appellee Providers and the Provider Class.** When the Appellee Parents and the Parent Class call their children’s doctors today to ask what to do as a result of the panel’s order last night, those doctors cannot, under the State’s admitted interpretation of SEA 480, provide those parents with any assistance. According to the State, those doctors must abandon those patients and

cannot provide them with referrals out of state for care.<sup>1</sup> Appellees Dr. Bast and Mosaic, who represent the Provider Class (Dkt. 116 at 5), are already cancelling appointments for their own patients. This will cause them and physicians in the Provider Class to violate their ethical duties, some imposed by Indiana law, to attempt to secure adequate or continuing care for their patients. *See, e.g.*, 844 Ind. Admin. Code § 5-2-7 (requiring physicians to refer patients to another practitioner “in any case where the referring practitioner does not consider himself/herself qualified to treat the patient”); AMA Code of Medical Ethics, Opinion 1.2.3 - *Consultation, Referral, and Second Opinions* (“Physicians’ fiduciary obligation to promote patients’ best interest and welfare can include consulting other physicians for advice in care of the patient or referring patients to other professionals to provide care.”).<sup>2</sup>

Overnight, the panel’s order left Indiana “physicians without any evidence-based treatments for adolescents’ gender dysphoria, which, when left untreated, has been linked to dramatic adverse mental health outcomes, including suicidality.” (Dkt.

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<sup>1</sup> The Appellants have never disputed that the aiding or abetting provision bans even referrals by covered practitioner. (Dkt. 54 at 41-42). This is understandable as the plain language of the law and the briefing make clear that it prohibits the provision of any information or referral for ongoing care even when such referral is made to a state where the care or legal. Not surprisingly, therefore, counsel for Appellants conceded during oral argument before this Court on February 16, 2024, that the State interprets the aiding or abetting provisions to prevent the dispensing of such information, making referrals, or providing medical records or other information to out-of-state providers where the banned care is lawful.

<sup>2</sup> AMA Code of Medical Ethics, Opinion 1.2.3, <https://code-medical-ethics.ama-assn.org/ethics-opinions/consultation-referral-second-opinions> (last visited Feb, 28, 2024).

26-3 at 18 ¶ 32).<sup>3</sup> Worse, by allowing SEA 480 to go into effect immediately and with no prior notice, the panel's order left those same physicians without any options for assisting their patients in finding a doctor who could continue to provide that care out of state.

**These severe, irreparable harms present an issue of exceptional importance**, and those injuries arise not only from the stay of the injunction itself, but also from the lack of notice as to the possibility thereof and the immediate, overnight effect on Indiana adolescents, their parents, and their physicians.

## II. THE PANEL'S SUA SPONTE ORDER CONFLICTS WITH PRECEDENT OF THIS COURT AND THE SUPREME COURT.

This Court and the Supreme Court follow well-established standards for assessing whether to grant a stay of a preliminary injunction pending appeal. As the Supreme Court has explained, the relevant factors courts consider before granting a stay application include: “(1) whether the stay applicant has made a strong showing that he is likely to succeed on the merits; (2) whether the applicant will be irreparably injured absent a stay; (3) whether issuance of the stay will substantially injure the other parties interested in the proceeding; and (4) where the public interest lies.” *Nken*, 556 U.S. at 426 (internal quotation and citation omitted). This Court has likewise explained that a stay pending appeal will consider: “the moving party’s

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<sup>3</sup> The record is unequivocal that there are no evidence-based alternatives to the medical treatment now banned as of yesterday as a result of the panel's sua sponte order. Indeed, counsel for the State admitted during oral argument before the district court that there were no evidence-based alternative treatments for gender dysphoria other than the ones now banned by S.E.A. 480 and taken away from Hoosiers by the Court's Order overnight. (Transcript at 35).

likelihood of success on the merits, the irreparable harm that will result to each side if the stay is either granted or denied in error, and whether the public interest favors one side or the other.” *In re A & F Enterprises, Inc.* II, 742 F.3d 763, 766 (7th Cir. 2014). The panel’s Order is contrary to these well-established standards and en banc review is warranted.

Under this Court’s and Supreme Court precedent, courts must consider the balance of harms and the harm to the public interest before granting a stay. Though the panel’s sua sponte order included no reasoning, neither the balance of harms nor the public interest was served by the issuance of a stay.<sup>4</sup> The State presented no argument that it was harmed by the preliminary injunction during the pendency of the appeal. Nor could it. Indeed, all the preliminary injunction did was restore the status quo ante and allow patients, parents, and doctors to continue working together to treat adolescents consistent with medical standards. At no point during the eight months since the district court preliminarily enjoined enforcement of SEA 480 did Appellants argue that they needed emergency relief from that injunction. Although the district court issued its injunction on June 16, 2023, the Appellants waited until July 12, 2023 to file their appeal of the district court’s order. (*See* 7th Cir. Dkt. No. 1 [Civil Case Docketed on July 12, 2023]). Not only did the Appellants not seek to expedite the briefing of the case, but they sought and received an extension to file

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<sup>4</sup> Appellees herein further submit that none of the stay factors were met and the Order is contrary to the controlling standard in its entirety. But given that no reasoning was provided and there was no underlying Motion briefed, Applicants rely on their merits brief on appeal for support of their argument that a stay was improper because Appellants are unlikely to succeed on the merits of their appeal.

their reply brief. (*See* 7th Cir. Dkt. Nos. 58, 71). By contrast, as detailed above, *supra*, Point I, the harms to Appellees that flow from the panel’s Order are severe and irreparable. Additionally, this Court specifically considers “the interests of those who are not parties to the suit” when determining the appropriateness of a stay. *Camelot Banquet Rooms, Inc.*, 14 F.4th at 628. Here, there are hundreds of transgender adolescents, parents and medical providers who are members of the classes certified by the district court who and who are now, in a matter of hours, left scrambling. Surely, this is contrary to the public interest. Diverting from normal practice and sua sponte staying the district court’s injunction, undermined, rather than served, the public interest.

Further, the Court’s Order contravenes the typical stay process, which itself created additional harms to Appellees and to transgender adolescents, their parents, and their medical providers across Indiana. By issuing the stay sua sponte in advance of an opinion on the merits, the panel has, in effect, reversed the district court’s preliminary injunction determination without affording Appellees the minimum 21-day period that would exist between a reversal and the issuance of the Mandate. Even if the district court’s injunction is ultimately overturned, Appellees have now been forced into the unworkable position of trying to obtain alternative care out of state on an evening’s notice, while their covered healthcare providers are prohibited from even engaging in speech to inform or assist them about where and how they may find care. Now, many youth will find themselves without care, some may turn to harmful means of trying to obtain care, and families may be uprooted or separated.

What is certain is that as a result of the panel's Order, hundreds of transgender youth and the parents who love and care for them will needlessly suffer immediate, irreparable harm.

The panel's stay sua sponte stay order finds no analogue in this or any other court. In other contexts where parties have asked this Court to expedite the issuance of the mandate, the Court still affords parties an opportunity for briefing. The panel's stay is likewise nothing like the stays entered in the Sixth and Eleventh Circuits in cases challenging other bans on gender-affirming care. In *L. W. by & through Williams v. Skrmetti*, 73 F.4th 408, 413 (6th Cir. 2023), the district court's preliminary injunction was stayed only after an application by the Defendants. In *Eknes-Tucker v. Governor of Alabama*, the Eleventh Circuit stayed the district court's preliminary injunction only after a panel decision issued, a petition for rehearing was filed, and a subsequent application for a stay of the injunction was filed by the defendants. See *Eknes-Tucker v. Governor of Alabama*, 80 F.4th 1205, 1210 (11th Cir. 2023), *pet for reh'g filed* (11th Cir. Sept. 11, 2023); Motion for Stay of Injunction, No. 22-11707, Dkt. No. 141 (11th Cir. Nov. 21, 2023). Unlike in those cases, the panel here acted upon no application, with no warning, and transformed the material realities for transgender adolescents, their families, and their medical providers in an instant.

## CONCLUSION

The Court should grant panel rehearing or rehearing en banc to immediately lift the stay entered by the panel and allow for the appellate process to continue. In the alternative, the Court should delay the stay for a period of at least 21 days to allow families to get their affairs in order, to permit doctors to refer patients to safe providers of care, and to prevent medical care from being catastrophically discontinued in a matter of hours.

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**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

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