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an individual, and KATHARINE PRESCOTT, on  
17 behalf of KYLER PRESCOTT, a deceased minor

18 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

19 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

20 KATHARINE PRESCOTT, AN  
INDIVIDUAL, AND KATHARINE  
21 PRESCOTT, ON BEHALF OF  
KYLER PRESCOTT, A  
DECEASED MINOR,

22 Plaintiffs,

23 v.

24 RADY CHILDREN'S  
25 HOSPITAL—SAN DIEGO,

26 Defendant.

Case No. 16-cv-02408-BTM-JMA

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR:**

- 27 1. **VIOLATION OF AFFORDABLE CARE ACT § 1557, 42 U.S.C. § 18116 (DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEX)**
- 28 2. **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, CIVIL CODE § 51 ET SEQ. (DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEX)**
- 3. **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, CIVIL CODE § 51 ET SEQ. (DISCRIMINATION BASED ON DISABILITY)**
- 4. **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE § 11135 (DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEX)**
- 5. **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA**

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- GOVERNMENT CODE § 11135  
(DISCRIMINATION BASED ON  
DISABILITY)**
- 6. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA  
BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE  
§ 17200 ET SEQ.**
- 7. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA  
BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE  
§ 17500 ET SEQ.**
- DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff KATHARINE PRESCOTT (“Katharine”), an individual, and on behalf of KYLER PRESCOTT (“Kyler”), a deceased minor, by and through her attorneys, hereby alleges as follows against Defendant RADY CHILDREN’S HOSPITAL–SAN DIEGO (“Defendant” or “RCHSD”):

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Kyler Prescott was a 14-year-old transgender boy who was admitted to RCHSD on April 5, 2015, on a 72-hour hold due to his suicidal ideation related to gender dysphoria. Upon admission, RCHSD staff assured Kyler and his mother Katharine that while at RCHSD, Kyler would be treated as a boy. RCHSD staff, however, failed to do so. RCHSD ultimately discharged Kyler early from the 72-hour hold due to Kyler’s increasingly severe distress related to the discrimination he faced from RCHSD. Kyler subsequently died by suicide.

2. This is an action to secure relief for violations of rights guaranteed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the “ACA”), 42 U.S.C. § 18116 (“Section 1557”), California Civil Code § 51 *et seq.*, also known as the Unruh Civil Rights Act (the “Unruh Act”), California Government Code § 11135 (“Section 11135”), California Business & Professions Code § 17200, also known as the California Unfair Competition Law (“Section 17200”), and California Business & Professions Code § 17500 (“Section 17500”).

3. Section 1557 of the ACA prohibits discrimination based on sex by health

1 care providers that receive federal financial assistance. 42 U.S.C. § 18116 (a); 20 U.S.C.  
2 § 1681(a). The Unruh Act prohibits discrimination in public accommodations in the  
3 State of California on the basis of sex (which expressly includes gender identity) and  
4 disability. Cal. Civ. Code §§ 51(b), (e)(1), (e)(5).

5 4. Both statutes prohibit health care programs from discriminating against a  
6 patient based on the patient’s sex, which includes gender identity. Kyler experienced  
7 severe emotional distress and other damages after he was discriminated against on the  
8 basis of his sex and/or his disability while he was a patient at RCHSD.

9 5. Section 11135 of the California Government Code also prohibits  
10 discrimination on the basis of sex (which expressly includes gender identity) by  
11 government agencies or any entity that receives funding from the state of California. *See*  
12 Cal. Gov’t Code §§ 11135, 12926(r)(2). RCHSD’s actions and omissions also constitute  
13 discrimination on the basis of sex, gender identity, and/or disability within the meaning  
14 of Section 11135 of the California Government Code.

15 6. Section 17200 of the California Business & Professions Code prohibits any  
16 “unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice” as well as any “unfair,  
17 deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

18 7. Section 17500 of the California Business & Professions Code prohibits,  
19 among other things, a business from making or disseminating any statement concerning  
20 professional services that is untrue or misleading and is either known or should be known  
21 to be untrue or misleading. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

22 8. Despite RCHSD’s representations that it had experience with transgender  
23 youth, RCHSD discriminated against Kyler, resulting in his inability to access necessary  
24 services and treatment during a dire medical crisis. These actions amount to  
25 discrimination within the meanings of Section 1557 of the ACA, the Unruh Act, and  
26 California Government Code Section 11135.

27 9. RCHSD’s discriminatory conduct toward and treatment of Kyler also  
28 constitute unlawful and/or unfair business practices within the meaning of California

1 Business & Professions Code Section 17200.

2 10. Additionally, RCHSD's representations, via the Internet and by personal  
3 communication to Katharine, that it had experience with transgender youth, constitute  
4 untrue or misleading advertising within the meanings of California Business &  
5 Professions Code Sections 17200 and 17500.

6 11. Katharine brings this action as an individual and on Kyler's behalf to  
7 recover damages for the harms done to her and her deceased son.

8 12. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties  
9 concerning their respective rights, duties, and obligations under federal and state law.

10 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

11 13. This Court has original jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' claims arising under the  
12 ACA, 42 U.S.C. § 18116, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

13 14. Plaintiffs' state law claims are so related to those under which this Court has  
14 original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case and controversy. Supplemental  
15 jurisdiction is therefore appropriate over Plaintiffs' remaining claims pursuant to 28  
16 U.S.C. § 1367.

17 15. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1391(b), because the  
18 events giving rise to the claims made herein occurred in this Judicial District, and  
19 Defendant RCHSD has its principal place of business within this District.

20 **THE PARTIES**

21 16. Kyler Prescott, as represented by his mother Katharine Prescott, is a  
22 deceased minor and was at all times mentioned herein a resident of the County of San  
23 Diego, California.

24 17. Katharine Prescott, as Kyler's mother, has a special interest in this matter  
25 that is concrete and therefore has standing to bring this claim as a survivorship action.

26 18. Defendant RCHSD is now, and was at all times mentioned herein, a  
27 nonprofit healthcare organization affiliated with the University of California, San Diego  
28 School of Medicine, with its principal place of business located at 3020 Children's Way,

1 San Diego, CA 92123. RCHSD is a business establishment that offers to the public  
2 accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, and services.

3 19. RCHSD runs its Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Services (“CAPS”)  
4 program as an inpatient unit for children who need psychiatric treatment.

5 20. RCHSD receives federal and state financial assistance such as credits,  
6 subsidies, or contracts of insurance within the meanings of Section 1557 of the ACA and  
7 Section 11135 of the California Government Code. 42 U.S.C. § 18116(a); Cal. Gov’t  
8 Code § 11135. According to the Department of Health and Human Services, RCHSD  
9 received \$5 million in federal funds in 2015 and nearly \$2.2 million in federal funds in  
10 2016.<sup>1</sup> According to RCHSD’s most recent Department of Pediatrics annual report,  
11 48.9% of RCHSD’s insurance payments in 2011–2013 stemmed from Medi-Cal plans  
12 from the State of California.<sup>2</sup> RCHSD’s 2013 federal tax Form 990 indicates that  
13 RCHSD received \$98.4 million in local, state, or federal government funding sources.  
14 Additionally, RCHSD’s 2014 California Office of Statewide Health Planning and  
15 Development (“OSHPD”) annual disclosure report states that RCHSD received \$7.3  
16 million in government contract revenues.<sup>3</sup>

17 21. At all relevant times, RCHSD employed the services of doctors, nurses,  
18 other professional and non-professional health care providers, and staff, including the  
19 nurses, other health care providers, and staff who interacted with Kyler in April 2015.  
20 RCHSD advertised its expertise in treating transgender and gender nonconforming  
21 children and adolescents through its Gender Management Clinic, from which Kyler had  
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23 <sup>1</sup> *Recipient Search*, TAGGS.HHS.GOV, <https://taggs.hhs.gov/SearchRecip> (under “Enter  
24 a Keyword,” search for “Rady Children’s Hospital – San Diego,” then under “Fiscal Year  
25 (FY),” select either “2016” or “2015” to view sum of awards to RCHSD for each fiscal  
26 year) (last visited Sept. 25, 2016).

27 <sup>2</sup> RYDY CHILDREN’S HOSP. – SAN DIEGO, DEPT. OF PEDIATRICS BIENNIAL REPORT 2011-  
28 2013 6, *available at* [http://www.rchsd.org/documents/2014/04/dept-of-pediatrics-report-  
2011-13.pdf](http://www.rchsd.org/documents/2014/04/dept-of-pediatrics-report-2011-13.pdf) (last visited Sept. 25, 2016).

29 <sup>3</sup> OSHPD SIERA Financial Disclosure Reports, <https://siera.oshpd.ca.gov/FinancialDisclosure.aspx> (select report type “Hospital Annual,”  
30 set “From Year” and “To Year” to 2014, and search for “Rady Children’s Hospital – San  
31 Diego (106370673),” then, under “Audited,” select the “Detail” PDF link.

1 previously received care. RCHSD held itself out and warranted itself to the public as  
2 competent, careful, and experienced in the care and treatment of patients, particularly  
3 transgender patients and those with gender dysphoria. RCHSD’s website states that  
4 transgender youth “deserve to have a medical home at Rady Children’s Hospital–San  
5 Diego.”<sup>4</sup>

6 **GENDER IDENTITY AND GENDER DYSPHORIA IN CHILDREN**

7 22. Gender identity is a person’s deeply felt understanding of their own gender.  
8 People generally become aware of their gender identity as early as two or three years of  
9 age. Most people’s gender identity aligns with the gender designated on their birth  
10 certificate (a determination generally based solely on the appearance of a baby’s external  
11 genitalia at birth). Some children and adolescents, however, manifest persistent signs  
12 that the gender they were assumed to be at birth does not align with their gender identity,  
13 or their sense of themselves as a boy or a girl. For example, a transgender boy is a child  
14 who was assumed to be female at birth but who identifies as a boy. A transgender girl is  
15 a child who was assumed to be a boy at birth but identifies as a girl.

16 23. For a transgender child, the incongruity between the child’s anatomy and  
17 gender identity commonly leads to psychological distress characterized by severe and  
18 unremitting feelings of sadness, anxiety, and/or frustration. This distress is a serious  
19 condition recognized by medical professionals as gender dysphoria.

20 24. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) defines  
21 gender dysphoria as a marked difference between a person’s gender identity and their  
22 assumed gender at birth, which persists for at least six months and manifests itself in at  
23 least two other symptoms (*e.g.*, “a desire to prevent the development of the anticipated  
24 secondary sex characteristics,” “a strong desire to be of the other gender,” and/or “a  
25 strong desire to be treated as the other gender”). American Psychiatric Association,  
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27 <sup>4</sup> RADY CHILDREN’S HOSP., *Gender Management Clinic*, [http://www.rchsd.org/programs-](http://www.rchsd.org/programs-services/endocrinology-diabetes/services/gender-management-clinic/)  
28 [services/endocrinology-diabetes/services/gender-management-clinic/](http://www.rchsd.org/programs-services/endocrinology-diabetes/services/gender-management-clinic/) (last visited Sept.  
25, 2016).

1 DIAGNOSTIC AND STATISTICAL MANUAL OF MENTAL DISORDERS 452 (5th ed. 2013).  
2 Gender dysphoria is associated with clinically significant distress or impairment in social,  
3 occupational, or other important areas of functioning. *Id.* at 453. If left untreated, this  
4 clinical distress can lead to debilitating depression and diminishment of self-esteem as  
5 well as serious incidents of self-harm, suicide attempts, and suicide.

6 25. Transgender children represent a small but naturally occurring variation of  
7 human diversity. Diane Ehrensaft, *From Gender Identity Disorder to Gender Identity*  
8 *Creativity: True Gender Self Child Therapy*, 51 J. OF HOMOSEXUALITY 337, 338-39  
9 (2012); Norman Spack et al., *Children and Adolescents with Gender Identity Disorder*  
10 *Referred to a Pediatric Medical Center*, 129 PEDIATRICS 418, 421 (2012).

11 26. Medical evidence and clinical practice demonstrate that family and societal  
12 rejection or disregard of a child's gender identity, as well as attempts to change a child's  
13 gender identity, are harmful to transgender children.

14 27. Kyler was assumed to be female at birth. However, as early as age 10, Kyler  
15 began exhibiting signs that he was a boy, not a girl. His clothing choices became more  
16 stereotypically masculine and he expressed a desire to become more muscular. He also  
17 began to socialize almost exclusively with other boys. When he was twelve, due to  
18 increasing gender dysphoria, Kyler began engaging in self-harming behaviors.

19 28. When Kyler was thirteen, he told his mother Katharine that he was boy. At  
20 this point, Kyler cut his hair short and began to come out to other family members and  
21 close friends as a boy. As he entered puberty, Kyler's distress due to his gender  
22 dysphoria significantly worsened. Kyler became acutely depressed and began engaging  
23 in severe self-harming behaviors. Kyler's parents became increasingly concerned about  
24 his mental health, and Kyler's then-therapist focused their therapy sessions on helping  
25 him cope with his gender dysphoria and depression.

26 29. Many transgender children and their families work with mental health  
27 providers. Besides evaluating children for and diagnosing children with gender  
28 dysphoria, mental health providers create a space where a child is able to develop a better

1 understanding of their gender identity, alleviate the psychological distress associated with  
2 gender dysphoria, and explore treatment options for addressing the child's gender  
3 dysphoria.

4 30. Health care providers recognize that when a child is experiencing significant  
5 and prolonged distress associated with gender dysphoria, transition is the only known and  
6 effective treatment that improves a child's mental health and reduces the risk that the  
7 child will engage in self-harming behaviors. Transition is the process by which a person  
8 brings their outer appearance and identity into closer alignment with their gender identity,  
9 or affirmed gender. Social transition specifically refers to steps of a transition that do not  
10 involve medication or surgical intervention, and can include changing one's name and  
11 pronouns, and wearing clothes that match the person's affirmed gender.

12 31. To alleviate what might otherwise be incapacitating distress and give a  
13 young person the opportunity to develop a strong, positive sense of self, health care  
14 providers can prescribe medications that delay the puberty of children with gender  
15 dysphoria. Those medications signal to a person's body not to produce pubertal  
16 hormones (*i.e.*, testosterone or estrogen). As a result, those medications prevent a  
17 transgender boy from developing breasts, feminine facial features, and beginning  
18 menstruation, among other unwanted secondary sex characteristics and effects of puberty.  
19 With puberty-delaying medication acting as a "pause button," that child has the  
20 opportunity to live life consistent with their gender identity without the distress of  
21 permanent, unwanted physical characteristics of their assumed gender at birth. During  
22 this time, the young person will work with their family and health care providers to  
23 develop a tailored treatment plan to address the child's gender dysphoria.

24 32. At the age of thirteen, Kyler, with the support of his parents, socially  
25 transitioned to living life as a boy. By the time he was fourteen, Kyler began seeing a  
26 new therapist, Darlene Tando, who has expertise in providing therapy to transgender  
27 youth. Starting in July 2014, Darlene Tando met with Kyler every two weeks. She also  
28 held joint sessions with Kyler and his family members to assist the family in supporting

1 Kyler’s transition.

2 33. In September 2014, Kyler’s endocrinologist, a physician in the Gender  
3 Management Clinic at RCHSD, approved him for puberty-delaying medication, and in  
4 October 2014, Kyler received his first such treatment. Kyler was thrilled with the  
5 medication because it stopped him from menstruating, which had been causing him  
6 extreme distress.

7 34. Despite the positive effect his transition had on his overall mental health,  
8 Kyler still experienced depression and gender dysphoria and occasionally engaged in  
9 self-harming behaviors. This was compounded by the fact that Kyler was also bullied  
10 and harassed about his gender identity by his peers and teachers.

11 35. Once a transgender person with gender dysphoria transitions, being referred  
12 to with the wrong gender pronoun or honorific is often incredibly distressing. Such  
13 misgendering is frequently understood by a transgender person as a rejection or denial of  
14 the person’s identity and can significantly exacerbate gender dysphoria. Children and  
15 adolescents, especially those with gender dysphoria, are often highly sensitive to  
16 misgendering.

17 36. For Kyler, being misgendered—being called “she” instead of “he”—was a  
18 huge source of psychological distress. In fact, Kyler withdrew from classroom learning  
19 at the charter school he attended to participate in a private independent study because  
20 some of his teachers continuously misgendered him, causing him such distress that he  
21 was unable to function in school.

22 **DEFENDANT’S WRONGFUL CONDUCT**

23 37. Late in the day on April 5, 2015, Katharine took Kyler to be seen at the Sam  
24 S. and Rose Stein Emergency Care Center of RCHSD for suicidal ideation related to his  
25 gender dysphoria and to treat serious self-inflicted lacerations. He was then admitted to  
26 RCHSD’s Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Services (“CAPS”) unit in the early morning  
27 of April 6, 2015, on a Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code Section 5150 hold for psychiatric inpatient  
28 care.

1 38. At this time, Kyler had received a legal name and gender change, which was  
2 reflected in his medical records. In addition, upon Kyler's intake at CAPS, RCHSD and  
3 CAPS staff were made aware by Katharine of Kyler's male sex gender identity and his  
4 need to be referred to exclusively with male gender pronouns. In fact, his male gender  
5 identity was denoted on the medical wrist bracelet RCHSD provided him.

6 39. Upon Kyler's intake at CAPS, RCHSD staff informed Katharine that Kyler's  
7 sex and gender identity would be respected and affirmed; in other words, RCHSD staff  
8 assured Katharine that all staff would refer to Kyler with male gender pronouns and  
9 would otherwise treat him as a boy.

10 40. Upon his admission and throughout his stay, RCHSD knew that Kyler was a  
11 transgender boy in acute psychological distress.

12 41. Despite RCHSD and CAPS staff's knowledge of his need to be referred to  
13 with masculine pronouns, of his diagnosis of gender dysphoria, and of his then-current  
14 acute psychological state, nursing and other RCHSD staff repeatedly addressed and  
15 referred to Kyler as a girl, using feminine pronouns. RCHSD staff repeatedly  
16 misgendered Kyler and actively denied and ignored his sex, including his gender identity.

17 42. Kyler complained to Katharine repeatedly during his stay at RCHSD that  
18 RCHSD and CAPS staff were referring to him with feminine pronouns, which was  
19 causing him extreme distress. Kyler also reported to Katharine that the other children  
20 who were patients on his floor had initially referred to him as "he," correctly recognizing  
21 him as male, but subsequently, as a result of RCHSD staff's misgendering Kyler, had  
22 begun to call Kyler "she," causing him great embarrassment and distress. After Kyler  
23 was discharged, Kyler told Katharine that one RCHSD employee had said to him,  
24 "Honey, I would call you 'he,' but you're such a pretty girl."

25 43. At admission and during Kyler's stay at RCHSD, Katharine observed staff  
26 calling Kyler "she" on several occasions, and she reiterated each time that it was essential  
27 to exclusively refer to Kyler with male gender pronouns, and that misgendering caused  
28 him serious harm.

1 44. During Kyler's stay at RCHSD, Katharine called RCHSD multiple times to  
2 share Kyler's reports of misgendering and remind RCHSD and CAPS staff of their  
3 commitment and obligation to exclusively refer to Kyler with masculine pronouns.  
4 Katharine repeatedly told RCHSD and CAPS staff that it was essential that Kyler be  
5 referred to with exclusively masculine pronouns.

6 45. In response, RCHSD blocked Katharine's phone number, leaving her unable  
7 call the CAPS unit, which had control over her son during his time of distress, as well as  
8 leaving her unable to solicit updates on Kyler's condition. Katharine then contacted her  
9 son's therapist, who confirmed that RCHSD had blocked Katharine's number from  
10 calling the CAPS unit. As a result of RCHSD's egregious conduct, Kyler suffered severe  
11 emotional distress and harm. Additionally, Katharine was and continues to be  
12 traumatized by the experience.

13 46. While Kyler was isolated from his mother, RCHSD and CAPS continued to  
14 ignore Katharine's requests to respect Kyler's gender identity, which caused him severe  
15 emotional distress and harm.

16 47. Kyler was severely harmed by RCHSD staff's repeated misgendering, as a  
17 result of RCHSD's failure to respect and affirm his male gender and his gender  
18 dysphoria. Kyler's distress was compounded by Katharine's inability to advocate for or  
19 console her son as a result of RCHSD's blocking Katharine's phone calls to the CAPS  
20 unit.

21 48. Given Kyler's worsening condition, Katharine contacted Kyler's therapist,  
22 who in turn contacted CAPS, to inform them of Kyler's increasing distress due to the  
23 discriminatory actions of RCHSD.

24 49. Kyler's medical providers ultimately concluded that despite Kyler's serious  
25 continuing depression and suicidal ideation, he should nonetheless be discharged early  
26 from the Cal. Welf. & Inst. Section 5150 hold at RCHSD, due to the discrimination he  
27 experienced at RCHSD.

28 50. Kyler was discharged from Defendant's facility on April 7, 2015, with over

1 48 hours left on his 72-hour hold.

2 51. Following his discharge from RCHSD, Kyler continued to feel shocked,  
3 angry, humiliated, anxious, and depressed as a result of the discriminatory treatment he  
4 was subjected to at RCHSD. Kyler later stated that his experience at RCHSD was  
5 “horrible.”

6 52. On May 18, 2015, Kyler died by suicide.

7 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **VIOLATION OF AFFORDABLE CARE ACT § 1557, 42 U.S.C. § 18116**

9 **(Discrimination Based on Sex)**

10 53. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the foregoing  
11 paragraphs of this Complaint.

12 54. The Affordable Care Act (“ACA”) includes robust antidiscrimination  
13 provisions prohibiting healthcare programs receiving federal assistance from  
14 discriminating on the basis of sex. 42 U.S.C. § 18116.

15 55. Defendant is a hospital facility that receives federal funding in the form of  
16 extensive federal grants for services provided to its patients. Defendant therefore meets  
17 the requirement of being a “health program or activity, any part of which is receiving  
18 Federal financial assistance.” 42 U.S.C. § 18116(a).

19 56. The ACA’s ban on sex discrimination includes discrimination against any  
20 individual on the basis of sex for the purpose of providing health services. The ACA  
21 provides the following:

22 [A]n individual shall not, on the ground prohibited under . . .  
23 title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 USC 1681 et  
24 seq.) . . . be excluded from participation in, be denied benefits  
25 of, or be subjected to discrimination under, any health program  
26 or activity, any part of which is receiving Federal financial  
27 assistance, including credits, subsidies, or contracts of  
28 insurance, or under any program or activity that is administered

1 by an Executive Agency or any entity established under this  
2 title (or amendments).

3 42 U.S.C. § 18116(a).

4 57. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.*,  
5 prohibits discrimination based on sex in education programs that receive federal financial  
6 assistance.

7 58. Over the past two decades, federal courts have been nearly unanimous in  
8 interpreting federal civil rights laws, including Title IX and Title VII, to prohibit  
9 discrimination against transgender people. Federal agencies similarly have interpreted  
10 federal civil rights laws to prohibit discrimination or harassment of transgender people.  
11 Indeed, the regulations implementing the ACA’s nondiscrimination provision mandate  
12 that covered entities must “treat individuals consistent with their gender identity . . . .” 45  
13 C.F.R. § 92.206.

14 59. As a transgender child, Kyler had a right under the ACA to receive health  
15 care services free from discrimination based upon sex.

16 60. Defendant discriminated against Kyler in violation of the ACA by  
17 intentionally ignoring his sex, referring to him with the wrong gender pronouns, and by  
18 blocking Katharine’s phone calls to the hospital. Non-transgender individuals or  
19 individuals without a diagnosis of gender dysphoria would not have been subjected to  
20 this discrimination or isolation by RCHSD. Kyler has been aggrieved by this violation of  
21 the ACA.

22 61. As a result of Defendant’s conduct, Kyler suffered emotional distress and  
23 anguish, embarrassment, humiliation, violation of dignity, loss of enjoyment of life, and  
24 other compensatory damages.

25 62. Plaintiffs seek relief as set forth below.  
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**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

**VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA’S UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT,**

**CIVIL CODE § 51 *et seq.***

**(Discrimination Based on Sex)**

63. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint.

64. California Civil Code Section 51(b) *et seq.*, also known as the Unruh Civil Rights Act, provides that all persons in the state are entitled to the “full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever,” regardless of sex. Under California Civil Code Section 51(e)(5), sex is expressly defined to include “a person’s gender identity and gender expression.”

65. Kyler was a transgender boy. As such, he is within a class of persons protected by California Civil Code Section 51(b).

66. RCHSD is a “business establishment” for the purposes of California Civil Code Section 51.

67. Kyler sought appropriate medical care, a service RCHSD provides to the public.

68. RCHSD’s conduct denied, aided, incited a denial of, discriminated, or made a distinction that denied full and equal advantages, privileges, and services to Kyler based upon his sex, and therefore constituted a violation of California Civil Code Section 51(b). Accordingly, Kyler is entitled to recover a civil penalty authorized by California Civil Code Section 52(a).

69. RCHSD staff repeatedly addressed Kyler as female and refused to respect or acknowledge his sex and male gender identity. As a result, Kyler was forced to leave RCHSD before completing his 72-hour hold and was left without in-patient treatment during a time of crisis.

70. RCHSD’s staff blocked Katharine’s phone calls to RCHSD/CAPS during

1 Kyler’s time of distress.

2 71. As a direct and proximate result of RCHSD’s wrongful actions, Kyler has  
3 suffered damages, all in an amount to be proven at trial but exceeding the minimum  
4 jurisdictional limits of this court.

5 72. Plaintiffs seek relief as set forth below.

6 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
7 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA’S UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT,**  
8 **CIVIL CODE § 51 *et seq.***  
9 **(Discrimination Based on Disability)**

10 73. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the foregoing  
11 paragraphs of this Complaint.

12 74. California Civil Code Section 51(b) *et seq.*, also known as the Unruh Civil  
13 Rights Act, provides that “(a)ll persons within the jurisdiction of this state are free and  
14 equal, and no matter what their . . . disability . . . are entitled to the full and equal  
15 accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business  
16 establishments of every kind whatsoever.”

17 75. RCHSD is a “business establishment” within the meaning of Unruh Civil  
18 Rights Act Cal. Civ. Code Section 51(b) *et seq.*

19 76. Kyler’s gender dysphoria constitutes a mental disability that limits a major  
20 life activity. Cal. Gov’t Code §§ 12926(j), 12926.1(c). This disability falls within the  
21 purview of the Unruh Civil Rights Act. Cal. Civ. Code § 51(e)(1).

22 77. Kyler sought appropriate medical care, a service RCHSD provides to the  
23 public.

24 78. RCHSD’s conduct violated the Unruh Civil Rights Act by denying (or  
25 aiding or inciting the denial of) Kyler’s rights to full and equal use of the  
26 accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services RCHSD offers to patients  
27 by denying Kyler adequate care on the basis of his disability. Accordingly, Kyler is  
28 entitled to recover a civil penalty authorized by California Civil Code Section 52(a).

1 79. As a direct and proximate result of RCHSD’s wrongful actions, Kyler  
2 suffered damages, all in an amount to be proven at trial but exceeding the minimum  
3 jurisdictional limits of this court.

4 80. Plaintiffs seek relief as set forth below.

5 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE § 11135**

7 **(Discrimination Based on Sex)**

8 81. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the foregoing  
9 paragraphs of this Complaint.

10 82. Section 11135(a) of the California Government Code provides in pertinent  
11 part that no person in the State of California shall, on the basis of sex, be unlawfully  
12 denied full and equal access to the benefits of, or be unlawfully subjected to  
13 discrimination under, any program or activity that is funded directly by the state or  
14 receives any financial assistance from the state. Cal. Gov’t Code § 11135(a).

15 83. The term “sex” expressly includes discrimination based on gender identity  
16 and expression. Cal. Gov’t Code §§ 11135(e), 12926(r)(2).

17 84. California Government Code Section 11135(f) clarifies that any person who  
18 is perceived to have, or is associated with someone who has, any of the characteristics  
19 listed under Section 11135 is also protected from discrimination in state-funded  
20 programs.

21 85. At all times relevant to this action, RCHSD received financial assistance  
22 from the State of California. As such, Defendant is subject to the anti-discrimination  
23 provisions of Section 11135.

24 86. Defendant’s conduct denied Kyler full and equal access to the services,  
25 programs, and activities offered by Defendant to patients at RCHSD in violation of Cal.  
26 Gov’t Code Section 11135.

27 87. Defendant’s conduct also denied Katharine, who is “associated with” Kyler  
28 under the meaning of the statute by virtue of the fact that she is the mother of Kyler, a

1 transgender child, full and equal access to the services, programs, and activities offered  
2 by Defendant in violation of Section 11135.

3 88. As a direct and proximate result of RCHSD's violation of California  
4 Government Code Section 11135, Katharine and Kyler suffered significant losses, and  
5 RCHSD was unjustly enriched.

6 89. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 11139, Plaintiffs are  
7 entitled to restitution of all monies paid to RCHSD that, in good conscience, belong to  
8 Plaintiffs.

9 90. Plaintiffs have assumed the responsibility of enforcement of the laws and  
10 lawful claims specified herein. There is a financial burden incurred in pursuing this  
11 action which is in the public interest. Therefore, reasonable attorneys' fees are  
12 appropriate pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1021.5.

13 91. Plaintiffs seek relief as set forth below.

14 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE § 11135**

16 **(Discrimination Based on Disability)**

17 92. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the foregoing  
18 paragraphs of this Complaint.

19 93. Section 11135(a) of the California Government Code provides in pertinent  
20 part that no person in the State of California shall, on the basis of disability, be  
21 unlawfully denied full and equal access to the benefits of, or be unlawfully subjected to  
22 discrimination under, any program or activity that is funded directly by the state or  
23 receives any financial assistance from the state. Cal. Gov't Code § 11135(a).

24 94. California Government Code Section 11135(f) clarifies that any person who  
25 is perceived to have, or is associated with someone who has, any of the characteristics  
26 listed under Section 11135 is also protected from discrimination in state-funded  
27 programs.

28 95. At all times relevant to this action, Kyler was and is a qualified individual

1 with a disability within the meaning of Section 11135(c)(1) and meets the essential  
2 requirements for the receipt of the services, programs, or activities of Defendant. Cal.  
3 Gov't Code §§ 11135; 12926(j).

4 96. At all times relevant to this action, RCHSD received financial assistance  
5 from the State of California. As such, Defendant is subject to the anti-discrimination  
6 provisions of Section 11135.

7 97. Defendant's conduct denied Kyler full and equal access to the services,  
8 programs, and activities offered by Defendant to patients at RCHSD in violation of Cal.  
9 Gov't Code Section 11135.

10 98. Defendant's conduct also denied Katharine, who is "associated with" Kyler  
11 under the meaning of the statute by virtue of the fact that she is the mother of Kyler, a  
12 qualified individual with a disability within the meaning of Section 11135(c)(1), full and  
13 equal access to the services, programs, and activities offered by Defendant in violation of  
14 Section 11135.

15 99. As a direct and proximate result of RCHSD's violation of California  
16 Government Code Section 11135, Katharine and Kyler suffered significant losses, and  
17 RCHSD was unjustly enriched.

18 100. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 11139, Plaintiffs are  
19 entitled to restitution of all monies paid to RCHSD that, in good conscience, belong to  
20 Plaintiffs.

21 101. Plaintiffs have assumed the responsibility of enforcement of the laws and  
22 lawful claims specified herein. There is a financial burden incurred in pursuing this  
23 action which is in the public interest. Therefore, reasonable attorneys' fees are  
24 appropriate pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1021.5.

25 102. Plaintiffs seek relief as set forth below.

26 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

27 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE**

28 **§ 17200 *et seq.***

1 103. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the foregoing  
2 paragraphs of this Complaint.

3 104. California Business & Professions Code Section 17200, also known as the  
4 California Unfair Competition Law, prohibits unfair competition in the form of any  
5 unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice.

6 105. California Business & Professions Code Section 17204 allows “any person  
7 acting for the interests of itself, its members, or the general public” to prosecute a civil  
8 action for violation of the Unfair Competition Law.

9 106. As set forth herein, RCHSD committed unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent  
10 business acts and practices as defined by California Business & Professions Code Section  
11 17200, by engaging in the following acts, without limitation:

12 a. Unfairly and falsely representing itself to Katharine, Kyler, and to the  
13 general public as being capable of working with transgender patients and patients  
14 with gender dysphoria in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code Section 17500.  
15 Defendant made these representations through the operation of its Gender  
16 Management Clinic and through statements and information contained on its  
17 website.

18 b. Failing to respect the rights of patients pursuant to the Lanterman-  
19 Petris Short Act, which clarifies the rights of people with mental health conditions  
20 and provides safeguards to ensure that treatment procedures are appropriate. Cal.  
21 Welf. & Inst. Code § 5325. These rights require that “[t]reatment should be  
22 provided in ways that are least restrictive of the personal liberty of the individual,”  
23 and provide a “right to dignity, privacy, and human care,” and a “right to be free  
24 from unnecessary or excessive . . . isolation, or abuse.” Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code §  
25 5325.1.

26 c. Failing to provide public accommodations free from discrimination  
27 based on gender identity, as required by the Unruh Civil Rights Act, California  
28 Government Code section 11135, and the Affordable Care Act.

1           d.     Failing to provide public accommodations free from discrimination  
2           based on disability, as required by the Unruh Civil Rights Act, and California  
3           Government Code § 11135.

4           107. Katharine would not have sought medical care for Kyler at RCHSD had she  
5           known that RCHSD's claims were false.

6           108. The unfair acts describe above and the violations of law serve as unlawful,  
7           unfair, and/or fraudulent predicate acts and practices for purposes of California Business  
8           & Professions Code Section 17200. As a direct and proximate result of RCHSD's unfair  
9           acts and practices described herein, Katharine and Kyler have suffered economic injury,  
10          including but not limited to the loss of money and/or property, such as medical and  
11          hospital costs, counseling fees, travel expenses, and other out-of-pocket expenses.

12          109. Katharine and Kyler have also suffered injury in fact as a result of RCHSD's  
13          actions for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

14          110. By all of the foregoing alleged conduct, RCHSD has committed, and is  
15          continuing to commit, ongoing unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business practices  
16          within the meaning of California Business & Professions Code Section 17200 *et seq.*

17          111. As a direct and proximate result of the unfair business practices described  
18          above, Plaintiffs have suffered significant losses, and Defendant has been unjustly  
19          enriched.

20          112. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code Section 17203,  
21          Plaintiffs are entitled to restitution of money acquired by means of Defendant's unfair  
22          business practices, in amounts not yet ascertained but to be ascertained at trial.

23          113. Plaintiffs have assumed the responsibility of enforcement of the laws and  
24          lawful claims specified herein. There is a financial burden incurred in pursuing this  
25          action which is in the public interest. Therefore, reasonable attorneys' fees are  
26          appropriate pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1021.5.

27          114. Plaintiffs seek relief as set forth below.  
28

**SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE**

**§ 17500 *et seq.***

1  
2  
3  
4 115. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the foregoing  
5 paragraphs of this Complaint.

6 116. RCHSD has engaged in false advertising by the following acts, without  
7 limitation:

8 a. Stating on its website that children with gender dysphoria “deserve to  
9 have a medical home at Rady Children’s Hospital–San Diego.”

10 117. Katharine would not have sought medical care for Kyler at RCHSD had she  
11 known that RCHSD’s claims were false.

12 118. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege, that RCHSD  
13 intended to sell services by engaging in advertising that was untrue or misleading, and  
14 which RCHSD knew or should have known was untrue or misleading, concerning its  
15 ability to provide services to transgender patients.

16 119. As a direct and proximate result of RCHSD’s unfair acts and practices  
17 described herein, Katharine and Kyler have suffered economic injury, including but not  
18 limited to the loss of money and/or property, such as medical and hospital costs,  
19 counseling fees, travel expenses, and other out-of-pocket expenses.

20 120. RCHSD’s false advertising is ongoing and presents a threat to members of  
21 the general public seeking appropriate medical treatment options in that RCHSD has  
22 failed to publicly acknowledge the wrongfulness of its actions, implement institutional  
23 changes to prevent problems from recurring, and otherwise provide the complete relief  
24 required by statute.

25 121. RCHSD’s acts and practices as alleged herein constitute acts of false  
26 advertising within the meaning of California Business & Professions Code Section 17500  
27 *et seq.*

28 122. Plaintiffs are entitled to restitution of all monies paid to RCHSD as a result

1 of Defendant’s false advertising.

2 123. Plaintiffs have assumed the responsibility of enforcement of the laws and  
3 lawful claims specified herein. There is a financial burden incurred in pursuing this  
4 action which is in the public interest. Therefore, reasonable attorneys’ fees are  
5 appropriate pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1021.5.

6 124. Plaintiffs seek relief as set forth below.

7 **PRAYER**

8 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as follows:

- 9 1. Compensatory damages and restitution in an amount to be determined at  
10 trial, plus interest accruing between April 5, 2015, and the date of judgment;
- 11 2. For punitive damages according to proof, but not less than \$4,000;
- 12 3. For attorney fees, statutory costs, and expenses;
- 13 4. For judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against each Defendant on all causes  
14 of action; and
- 15 5. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

16  
17  
18 DATED: October 12, 2017

**FOLEY & LARDNER LLP**  
Eileen R. Ridley  
Alan R. Ouellette  
Kathryn A. Shoemaker

19  
20  
21  
22 /s/ Eileen R. Ridley  
Eileen R. Ridley  
23 Attorneys for Plaintiffs KATHARINE  
24 PRESCOTT, an individual, and  
25 KATHARINE PRESCOTT, on behalf of  
26 KYLER PRESCOTT, a deceased minor  
27  
28

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff Katharine Prescott, an individual, and on behalf of Kyler Prescott, a deceased minor, hereby demands a jury trial.

DATED: October 12, 2017

**FOLEY & LARDNER LLP**  
Eileen R. Ridley  
Alan R. Ouellette  
Kathryn A. Shoemaker

/s/ Eileen R. Ridley  
Eileen R. Ridley  
Attorneys for Plaintiffs KATHARINE  
PRESCOTT, an individual, and  
KATHARINE PRESCOTT, on behalf of  
KYLER PRESCOTT, a deceased minor