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9 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
10 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
11

12 Russell B Toomey,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 State of Arizona,

16 Defendants.  
17

No. CV-19-00035-TUC-RM (LAB)

**ORDER**

18 Pending before the Court are Defendants State of Arizona, Gilbert Davidson, and  
19 Paul Shannon's (collectively, "State Defendants") Motion to Dismiss (Doc. 24), Magistrate  
20 Judge Leslie A. Bowman's Report and Recommendation ("R&R") on the Motion to  
21 Dismiss (Doc. 46), and the parties' Objections to the R&R (Docs. 49, 51, 52.)<sup>1</sup> The Court  
22 held oral argument on October 2, 2019, at which time it took under advisement the Motion,  
23 the R&R, and the Objections. (Doc. 65.) For the following reasons, the R&R will be  
24 adopted in part, modified in part, and rejected in part, and State Defendants' Motion to  
25 Dismiss will be denied.

26 . . . .

27 . . . .

28 <sup>1</sup> Also pending is Plaintiff's Motion to Certify Class (Doc. 28), which will be resolved separately.

1           **I.       Background**

2           Plaintiff Dr. Russell B. Toomey is a transgendered male. (Doc. 1 at 12.) “He has a  
3 male gender identity, but the sex assigned to him at birth was female.” (*Id.*) Dr. Toomey  
4 has been living as a male since 2003 and has received medically necessary hormone therapy  
5 and chest reconstruction surgery as treatment for diagnosed gender dysphoria. (Doc. 1 at  
6 12; Doc. 24 at 2.) Dr. Toomey is employed as an Associate Professor at the University of  
7 Arizona. (Doc. 1 at 4.) His health insurance (“the Plan”) is a self-funded plan provided by  
8 the State of Arizona. (*Id.* at 3, 10.) While the Plan provides coverage for most medically  
9 necessary care, including care related to transsexualism and gender dysphoria such as  
10 mental health counseling and hormone therapy, “gender reassignment surgery” is excluded  
11 from coverage. (*Id.* at 3, 10, 13; Doc. 24 at 3.)

12           At the recommendation of his doctor, Dr. Toomey sought preauthorization for a  
13 total hysterectomy from his provider, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Arizona (“BCBSAZ”).  
14 (Doc. 24 at 3.) BCBSAZ refused to approve the procedure due to the Plan’s exclusion of  
15 “gender reassignment surgery.” (*Id.* at 4.) Subsequently, Dr. Toomey filed an Equal  
16 Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) Charge against the Arizona Board of  
17 Regents (“ABOR”) alleging sex discrimination under Title VII. (Doc. 24–1.) Upon  
18 receiving a Notice of Right to Sue, he filed this lawsuit. (Doc. 39 at 15.) Plaintiff seeks  
19 declaratory relief, “including but not limited to a declaration that Defendants . . . violated  
20 Title VII and . . . the Equal Protection Clause,” as well as permanent injunctive relief  
21 “requiring Defendants to remove the Plan’s categorical exclusion of coverage for gender  
22 reassignment surgery and evaluate whether [Plaintiff’s] . . . surgical care for gender  
23 dysphoria is ‘medically necessary’ in accordance with the Plan’s generally applicable  
24 standards and procedures.” (Doc. 1 at 22.)

25           State Defendants filed the pending Motion to Dismiss on March 18, 2019. (Doc.  
26 24.) State Defendants argue this action should be dismissed because: (1) Plaintiff failed to  
27 exhaust the Plan’s internal appeals process before bringing suit; (2) Plaintiff fails to  
28 properly state a Title VII sex discrimination claim; (3) Plaintiff fails to properly state a

1 Fourteenth Amendment Equal Protection claim; (4) sovereign immunity bars Plaintiff's  
2 claims against State Defendants; and (5) Plaintiff failed to exhaust his Title VII remedies  
3 because he failed to file an EEOC charge against the State of Arizona or the Arizona  
4 Department of Administration ("ADOA") (Doc. 24; *see also* Doc. 41).

5 On June 24, 2019, Magistrate Judge Bowman issued an R&R recommending that  
6 State Defendants' Motion to Dismiss be partially granted and partially denied. (Doc. 46.)  
7 The R&R rejects State Defendants' argument concerning failure to exhaust the Plan's  
8 internal appeals process, finding that the Plans' exhaustion provision was ambiguous and  
9 that it was unclear whether the parties intended the appeals process to apply to Title VII  
10 and Equal Protection challenges. (*Id.* at 5.) The R&R recommends dismissing Plaintiff's  
11 Title VII claim as non-viable and therefore does not reach the issue of administrative  
12 exhaustion with respect to the Title VII claim. (*Id.* at 5–8, 11.) The R&R recommends  
13 denying State Defendants' Motion to Dismiss with respect to Plaintiff's Equal Protection  
14 claim on the grounds that Plaintiff has "alleged facts that, if true, could justify a heightened  
15 level of scrutiny" under the Equal Protection Clause. (*Id.* at 9.) With respect to sovereign  
16 immunity, the R&R finds that this case "falls comfortably within the *Ex Parte Young*  
17 exception." (*Id.* at 10.)

18 All parties filed Objections (Docs. 49; 51; 52) and Plaintiff and State Defendants  
19 filed Responses (Docs. 56; 57; 60). Defendants Arizona Board of Regents, Ron Shoopman,  
20 Larry Penley, Ram Krishan, Bill Ridenour, Lyndel Manon, Karrin Taylor Robson, Jay  
21 Heiler, and Fred DuVal object to the R&R only "to the extent that the dismissal of the Title  
22 VII claim does not apply to all parties." (Doc. 51.) State Defendants object to the R&R's  
23 findings and recommendations regarding Plaintiff's Equal Protection claim, exhaustion of  
24 the Plan's internal appeals process, and sovereign immunity. (Doc. 52.) Plaintiff objects to  
25 the R&R's findings and recommendations regarding his Title VII claim. (Doc. 49.)

26 On October 22, 2019, Judge Bowman denied State Defendants' Motion to Stay  
27 Proceedings Pending U.S. Supreme Court Decision in *R.G. & G.R. Harris Funeral Homes*  
28 *v. EEOC*, 2019 WL 1756679 (2019). (Docs. 41, 66.)

1           **II.       Standard of Review**

2                   **A. Review of Report and Recommendation**

3           A district judge “may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or  
4 recommendations” made by a magistrate judge. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). The district judge  
5 must “make a de novo determination of those portions” of the magistrate judge’s “report  
6 or specified proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made.” *Id.*

7                   **B. Motion to Dismiss**

8           Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) permits a defendant to file a motion to  
9 dismiss for failure “to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
10 12(b)(6). A dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) “may be based on either a lack of a cognizable  
11 legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory.”  
12 *Johnson v. Riverside Healthare Sys., LP*, 534 F.3d 1116, 1121 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal  
13 quotation omitted). To survive a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, “a complaint must contain  
14 sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its  
15 face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*,  
16 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A court evaluating a motion to dismiss must view the complaint  
17 “in the light most favorable to the plaintiff.” *Abramson v. Brownstein*, 897 F.2d 389, 391  
18 (9th Cir. 1990). All well-pleaded factual allegations of the complaint must be accepted as  
19 true; however, legal conclusions and other conclusory statements are not entitled to a  
20 presumption of truth. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678–79, 681.

21           Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) permits dismissal of a claim when the  
22 Court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction over the claims presented. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1).  
23 “[W]hen a federal court concludes that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, [it] must dismiss  
24 the complaint in its entirety.” *Arbaugh v. Y&H Corp.*, 546 U.S. 500, 514 (2006). A failure  
25 to exhaust administrative remedies bars federal subject-matter jurisdiction “where the  
26 exhaustion statute explicitly limits the grant of subject matter jurisdiction and is an integral  
27 part of the statute granting jurisdiction.” *McBride Cotton & Cattle Corp. v. Veneman*, 290  
28 F.3d 973, 979 (9th Cir. 2002).

### 1           **III. Discussion**

#### 2                   **A. Administrative Exhaustion**

3           Regulations implementing the Public Health Services Act require health insurance  
4 plans to provide internal processes for “full and fair review” of adverse benefits decisions.  
5 See 45 C.F.R. § 147.136(b); 29 C.F.R. § 2560.503–1(h). These requirements apply both to  
6 those health plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (“ERISA”)  
7 and those not subject to ERISA. Although ERISA does not explicitly require exhaustion  
8 of administrative remedies, federal courts have held that “an ERISA plaintiff claiming a  
9 denial of benefits must avail himself or herself of a plan’s own internal review procedures  
10 before bringing suit in federal court.” *Vaught v. Scottsdale Healthcare Corp. Health Plan*,  
11 546 F.3d 620, 626 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal quotation omitted); see also *Amato v. Bernard*,  
12 618 F.2d 559, 568 (9th Cir. 1980) (“federal courts have the authority to enforce the  
13 exhaustion requirement in suits under ERISA” and “as a matter of sound policy they should  
14 usually do so”).

15           Exhaustion is not required if “resort to the administrative route is futile or the  
16 remedy inadequate.” *Amato*, 618 F.2d at 568 (internal quotation omitted); see also *Harrow*  
17 *v. Prudential Ins. Co. of Am.*, 279 F.3d 244, 252 (3d Cir. 2002) (courts require exhaustion  
18 of administrative remedies for ERISA claim benefits but not for claims of substantive  
19 statutory violations). Furthermore, ERISA’s court-created exhaustion requirement applies  
20 only if the relevant plan requires exhaustion. *Spinedex Physical Therapy USA Inc. v.*  
21 *United Healthcare of Ariz., Inc.*, 770 F.3d 1282, 1298–99 (9th Cir. 2014).

22           Here, the Plan contains an exhaustion provision stating that “no action at law or in  
23 equity can be brought to recover on this Plan until the appeals procedure has been  
24 exhausted as described in this Plan.” (Doc. 1–2 at 77.) The R&R found that this exhaustion  
25 provision was ambiguous and that it was not clear if the parties intended the internal  
26 appeals process to apply to a Title VII or Equal Protection Clause challenge to a Plan  
27 exclusion; therefore, the R&R held that the intent of the parties was a matter for  
28 determination by the trier of fact based on extrinsic evidence. (Doc. 46 at 3–5.) State

1 Defendants object, arguing that the Plan’s exhaustion provision is unambiguous and that it  
2 required Plaintiff to exhaust the Plan’s internal appeals process prior to suing. (Doc. 52 at  
3 2-6; *see also* Doc. 26 at 6–8.) Plaintiff responds that the exhaustion requirement is  
4 inapplicable because Plaintiff is not seeking to recover on the Plan but, instead, is seeking  
5 to have the Plan declared unlawful under Title VII and the Equal Protection Clause. (Doc.  
6 57 at 3–6.)

7 The Court agrees with Plaintiff that the Plan’s exhaustion provision is inapplicable  
8 to the claims asserted in this litigation. Contrary to State Defendants’ assertions, Plaintiff  
9 is not seeking to “recover on th[e] Plan.” Rather, Plaintiff is seeking declaratory and  
10 injunctive relief for alleged violations of Title VII and the Equal Protection Clause. (Doc.  
11 1 at 16–22.) Neither the administrative exhaustion doctrine, nor the Plan itself, bars  
12 Plaintiff’s suit. The Court will deny State Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss to the extent it  
13 argues that Plaintiff’s claims are barred by a failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

#### 14 **B. Sovereign Immunity**

15 The Eleventh Amendment provides that “[t]he Judicial power of the United States  
16 shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted  
17 against one of the United States by citizens of another state . . .” U.S. Const. Amend. XI.  
18 The doctrine of sovereign immunity has been interpreted to bar suits against an  
19 unconsenting state brought by private parties, whether or not they are citizens of that state,  
20 and regardless of the nature of the relief sought. *See Seminole Tribe of Fla. v. Fla.*, 517  
21 U.S. 44, 54 (1996); *Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp. v. Halderman*, 465 U.S. 89, 100 (1984);  
22 *Hans v. Louisiana*, 134 U.S. 1, 15 (1890); *but see* 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-7 (sovereign  
23 immunity does not bar suit against a state for a violation of specified federal statutes  
24 prohibiting discrimination, including Title VI, if the state receives federal funds).

25 The *Ex Parte Young* exception to the doctrine of sovereign immunity permits  
26 actions seeking prospective injunctive relief against a state officer whose acts allegedly  
27 violate federal law. *Verizon Md., Inc. v. Pub. Serv. Comm’n of Md.*, 535 U.S. 635, 645  
28 (2002) (“a court need only conduct a straightforward inquiry into whether [the] complaint

1 alleges an ongoing violation of federal law and seeks relief properly characterized as  
2 prospective”); *but see Edelman v. Jordan*, 415 U.S. 651, 678 (1974) (the Eleventh  
3 Amendment bars a retroactive payment by the state of benefits found to have been  
4 wrongfully withheld).

5 Defendants contend that the doctrine of sovereign immunity bars Plaintiff’s claims  
6 against Defendants Davidson and Shannon as state officers. (Doc. 24 at 14–15.) Defendants  
7 contend that Plaintiff is actually seeking “a reversal of the Health Plan’s August 10, 2018  
8 denial of coverage for his gender reassignment surgery.” (*Id.* at 15.) Defendants  
9 characterize Plaintiff’s remedy as “in fact, a ‘retroactive payment of benefits’” that is  
10 barred by the Eleventh Amendment pursuant to *Edelman v. Jordan*, 415 U.S. 651 (1974).  
11 (*Id.*)

12 The R&R found that Plaintiff’s “proposed remedy is entirely prospective” and  
13 therefore “falls comfortably within the *Ex Parte Young* exception.” (Doc. 46 at 10.) As  
14 discussed *supra*, Plaintiff is seeking injunctive and declaratory relief, not a recovery of  
15 benefits under the Plan. He is not seeking any remedy based on his past denial of coverage  
16 but, instead, prospective relief requiring his surgery to be evaluated for medical necessity  
17 under the Plan’s generally applicable standards and procedures. State Defendants’ Motion  
18 to Dismiss, and their Objection to the R&R’s findings on sovereign immunity, rely upon a  
19 mischaracterization of Plaintiff’s requested relief. The R&R is adopted in full with respect  
20 to its findings on sovereign immunity. The Court will deny the Motion to Dismiss to the  
21 extent it argues that this action is barred by the doctrine of sovereign immunity.

### 22 **C. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act**

23 Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits an employer from discriminating  
24 against an employee “with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of  
25 employment, because of such individual’s . . . sex.” 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1). Health  
26 insurance is a term, condition, or privilege of employment under Title VII. *Newport News*  
27 *Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. v. EEOC*, 462 U.S. 669, 682 (1983). An employer violates  
28 Title VII if, but for the individual’s sex, the employer’s treatment of the individual would

1 be different. *City of L.A., Dep't of Water & Power v. Manhart*, 435 U.S. 702, 711 (1978).  
2 Gender discrimination at work based on sex stereotyping or perceived gender  
3 nonconformity is also prohibited by Title VII. *Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins*, 490 U.S. 228,  
4 240 (1989). Both men and women are protected by Title VII's prohibition on sex  
5 discrimination. *See id.* at 251 (Title VII "strike[s] at the entire spectrum of disparate  
6 treatment of men and women resulting from sex stereotypes." (internal quotation omitted));  
7 *see also Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Servs., Inc.*, 523 U.S. 75, 79–81 (1998) (same-sex  
8 sexual harassment is actionable under Title VII).

9 Sex discrimination can occur in the context of either "disparate treatment" or  
10 "disparate impact." *Ricci v. DeStefano*, 557 U.S. 557, 577 (2009); *see also Healey v.*  
11 *Southwood Psychiatric Hosp.*, 78 F.3d 128, 131 (3d Cir. 1996). Under a disparate impact  
12 theory, a prima facie case of discrimination occurs when a facially neutral policy affects  
13 members of a protected class in a discriminatory manner. *Dothard v. Rawlinson*, 433 U.S.  
14 321, 328–29 (1977). This triggers a burden-shifting analysis wherein the employer must  
15 prove that its practices are legitimately related to job performance or business necessity.  
16 *Griggs v. Duke Power Co.*, 401 U.S. 424, 431 (1971); *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*,  
17 411 U.S. 792, 802, (1973). "Proof of discriminatory motive is not required under a  
18 disparate impact theory." *Hazen Paper Co. v. Biggins*, 507 U.S. 604, 609 (1993) (internal  
19 quotation and alteration omitted).

20 Under a disparate treatment theory, a prima facie case is made when "an employer  
21 has treated a particular person less favorably than others because of a protected trait." *Ricci*,  
22 557 U.S. at 577 (internal quotation and alterations omitted). Such cases present "the most  
23 easily understood type of discrimination." *Id.* (internal quotation omitted). Where the  
24 policy at issue is facially discriminatory, a disparate treatment—rather than disparate  
25 impact—analysis is appropriate. *Healey*, 78 F.3d at 131. "[A] disparate treatment claim  
26 cannot succeed unless the employee's protected trait [] played a role in the [employer's  
27 decision-making process] and had a determinative influence on the outcome." *Hazen Paper*  
28 *Co.*, 507 U.S. at 610. In some situations, discriminatory motive can "be inferred from the



1 mere fact of differences in treatment.” *Id.* at 609 (citing *Int’l Bhd. of Teamsters v. United*  
2 *States*, 431 U.S. 324, 335–36 n. 15 (1977)).

3 United States Circuit Courts are divided on whether discrimination based on a  
4 person’s transgender or transsexual identity constitutes sex discrimination for purposes of  
5 Title VII. Some courts have found that transgender individuals are a protected class in and  
6 of themselves; others have found that such individuals are protected, not by virtue of their  
7 status as transgendered, but by applying the analysis used in cases finding sex  
8 discrimination against cisgendered (i.e. not transgendered) individuals. *See, e.g., Schwenk*  
9 *v. Hartford*, 204 F.3d 1187, 1202 (9th Cir. 2000) (a transgender individual states a viable  
10 sex discrimination claim if the perpetrator was motivated by the victim’s real or perceived  
11 non-conformance to socially constructed gender norms); *EEOC v. R.G. & G.R. Harris*  
12 *Funeral Homes, Inc.*, 884 F.3d 560, 574–75 (6th Cir. 2018), *cert. granted in part sub nom.*  
13 *R.G. & G.R. Harris Funeral Homes, Inc. v. EEOC*, 139 S. Ct. 1599 (2019) (“discrimination  
14 on the basis of transgender and transitioning status violates Title VII”); *Etsitty v. Utah*  
15 *Transit Auth.*, 502 F.3d 1215, 1222 (10th Cir. 2007) (“transsexuals are not a protected class  
16 under Title VII”); *Smith v. City of Salem, Ohio*, 378 F.3d 566, 575 (6th Cir. 2004) (“a label,  
17 such as ‘transsexual,’ is not fatal to a sex discrimination claim where the victim has suffered  
18 discrimination because of his or her gender non-conformity”); *Glenn v. Brumby*, 663 F.3d  
19 1312, 1317 (11th Cir. 2011) (“discrimination against a transgender individual because of  
20 her gender-nonconformity is sex discrimination”).

21 District Courts in the Ninth Circuit have found that discrimination based on  
22 transgender or transsexual identity violates Title VII. *See Prescott v. Rady Children’s*  
23 *Hosp.-San Diego*, 265 F. Supp. 3d 1090, 1099 (S.D. Cal. 2017) (“discrimination on the  
24 basis of transgender identity is discrimination on the basis of sex”); *Roberts v. Clark Cnty.*  
25 *Sch. Dist.*, 215 F. Supp. 3d 1001, 1014 (D. Nev. 2016) (“discrimination against a person  
26 based on transgender status is discrimination ‘because of sex’ under Title VII”); *Erickson*  
27 *v. Bartell Drug Co.*, 141 F. Supp. 2d 1266, 1271 (W.D. Wash. 2001) (“disparate treatment  
28 based on unique, sex-based characteristics . . . is sex discrimination prohibited by Title

VII.”)

In the current 2019–2020 term, the Supreme Court will address whether Title VII prohibits discrimination against transgender people based on (1) their status as transgendered or (2) sex stereotyping under *Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins*, 490 U.S. 228 (1989). *R.G. & G.R. Harris Funeral Homes, Inc. v. EEOC*, 139 S. Ct. 1599 (2019). Congress has not explicitly added transgender status to the list of protected classes under Title VII, though such legislation has been proposed. *See, e.g.*, The Equality Act: H.R. 5, 116th Cong. (2019).

The R&R found that Plaintiff’s Title VII claim fails as a matter of law because discrimination based on a person’s transsexual status is not discrimination based on sex. (Doc. 46 at 8.) The Court disagrees and finds that Plaintiff has alleged a sufficient factual and legal basis to survive dismissal of his Title VII claim. Discrimination based on transgender status or identity is discrimination based on sex because, but for the individual’s sex, the employer’s treatment of the individual would be different. *Manhart*, 435 U.S. at 711. The sex characteristic is inseparable from transgender identity: had Plaintiff been born a male, rather than a female, he would not suffer from gender dysphoria and would not be seeking gender reassignment surgery. *See Schwenk*, 204 F.3d at 1201–02 (Plaintiff’s transsexuality was at least one motivating factor for the attack and therefore it occurred “because of gender”). Title VII’s prohibition against sex discrimination is not limited to acts of overt harassment, and *Schwenk*’s reasoning is persuasive here.

Like the plaintiff in *Schwenk*, Plaintiff’s alleged harm occurred because his natal sex does not match his gender identity. The Plan at issue covers cisgender individuals requiring medically necessary hysterectomies but does not cover transgender individuals requiring medically necessary hysterectomies for the purpose of gender reassignment. Had Plaintiff required a hysterectomy for any medically necessary purpose other than gender reassignment, the Plan would have covered the procedure. This narrow exclusion of coverage for “gender reassignment surgery” is directly connected to the incongruence between Plaintiff’s natal sex and his gender identity. Discrimination based on the

1 incongruence between natal sex and gender identity—which transgender individuals, by  
2 definition, experience and display—implicates the gender stereotyping prohibited by Title  
3 VII. *See Prescott*, 265 F. Supp. 3d at 1099 (“by definition, a transgender individual does  
4 not conform to the sex-based stereotypes of the sex that he or she was assigned at birth”)  
5 (internal quotation and alteration omitted); *see also Price Waterhouse*, 490 U.S. at 250.

6 Defendants assert that the State must engage in line-drawing in order to contain  
7 health care costs. This may be so, but such line drawing, when it results in unjustified  
8 disparate treatment or impact based on sex or gender, violates Title VII. Were Plaintiff a  
9 cisgender female, the Plan would cover Plaintiff’s medically necessary hysterectomy. The  
10 Plan’s disparate treatment of Plaintiff’s medical needs—its exclusion of coverage for  
11 gender reassignment surgery—potentially qualifies as sex discrimination because it  
12 negatively impacts those, and only those, who do not conform to the gender identity  
13 typically associated with the sex they were assigned at birth.

14 Defendants also assert that the exclusion targets a “service” rather than transgender  
15 individuals. However, transgender individuals are the only people who would ever seek  
16 gender reassignment surgery. No cisgender person would seek, or medically require,  
17 gender reassignment. Therefore, as a practical matter, the exclusion singles out transgender  
18 individuals for different treatment. Defendants’ bare assertion that the exclusion is  
19 “neutral” is insufficient to support dismissal of the claim.

20 Whether the Plan’s categorical exclusion of a surgical procedure necessary to treat  
21 a medical condition arising from Plaintiff’s transgender status constitutes impermissible  
22 sex discrimination or gender-stereotyping is not a matter for the Court to determine on a  
23 motion to dismiss. However, the Court finds that Plaintiff has alleged facts sufficient to  
24 proceed with his Title VII claim. Therefore, the Court rejects the R&R’s findings on the  
25 Title VII claim. State Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss will be denied as to the Title VII  
26 claim.<sup>2</sup>

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27 <sup>2</sup> Based on the Court’s denial of State Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss as to Plaintiff’s Title  
28 VII claim, the Objection of Defendants Arizona Board of Regents, Ron Shoopman, Larry  
Penley, Ram Krishan, Bill Ridenour, Lyndel Manon, Karrin Taylor Robson, Jay Heiler,  
and Fred DuVal (Doc. 51) will be denied as moot. The Court notes, however, that if these

1                   **D. Title VII Exhaustion**

2           Title VII requires a complainant to file a charge with the EEOC within one hundred  
3 and eighty days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred. 42 U.S.C. §  
4 2000e-5(e)(1). The Complainant must provide notice of the charge to “the person against  
5 whom such charge is made within ten days” of filing the charge.” *Id.* “One function of the  
6 administrative charge is to provide information to enable the EEOC to determine the scope  
7 of the alleged violation and to attempt conciliation.” *Kaplan v. Int’l All. of Theatrical &*  
8 *Stage Emp. & Motion Picture Mach. Operators of U.S. & Canada*, 525 F.2d 1354, 1359  
9 (9th Cir. 1975), *abrogated on other grounds by Laughon v. Int’l Alliance of Theatrical*  
10 *Stage Employees*, 248 F.3d 931 (9th Cir. 2001). The charge must be sufficient to notify the  
11 recipient that employment discrimination is claimed. *See Cooper v. Bell*, 628 F.2d 1208,  
12 1211 (9th Cir. 1980).

13           A plaintiff’s failure to “substantially comply” with the EEOC claim presentation  
14 requirements requires the dismissal of Title VII claims for lack of subject-matter  
15 jurisdiction. *Sommato v. United States*, 255 F.3d 704, 707–11 (9th Cir. 2001) (district  
16 court lacked subject-matter jurisdiction over Title VII claims where complainant  
17 communicated with EEOC counselor but never filed formal charge). “[T]he jurisdictional  
18 scope of a Title VII claimant’s court action depends upon the scope of both the EEOC  
19 charge and the EEOC investigation.” *Id.* at 709 (internal quotation omitted). The court has  
20 jurisdiction over “charges of discrimination that are like or reasonably related to the  
21 allegations in the EEOC charge, or that fall within the EEOC investigation which can  
22 reasonably be expected to grow out of the charge of discrimination.” *Id.* (internal quotation  
23 omitted).

24           Generally, “Title VII claimants may sue only those named in the EEOC charge[.]”  
25 *Sosa v. Hiraoka*, 920 F.2d 1451, 1458 (1990). However, “Title VII charges can be brought  
26 against persons not named in an E.E.O.C. complaint as long as they were involved in the  
27 acts giving rise to the [] claims.” *Id.* at 1458–59 (internal quotation omitted). Furthermore,

28           Defendants sought dismissal of Plaintiff’s Title VII claim, they should have filed a Motion  
to Dismiss or joined the State Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss.

1 the court has jurisdiction over defendants not named in the charge if “the EEOC or  
2 defendants themselves should have anticipated” that they would be named in a Title VII  
3 suit. *Id.* at 1459 (internal quotation omitted). Additionally, “if the respondent named in the  
4 EEOC charge is a principal or agent of the unnamed party, or if they are substantially  
5 identical parties, suit may proceed against the unnamed party.” *Id.* (internal quotation  
6 omitted).

7 State Defendants contend that because Plaintiff named only ABOR in his EEOC  
8 Charge and not the State of Arizona or the ADOA, he failed to exhaust his administrative  
9 remedies and this Court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction over his Title VII claim. (Doc. 24  
10 at 16–17). The R&R did not reach this argument. The Court finds that the State of Arizona  
11 was involved in the acts giving rise to Plaintiff’s Title VII claim. *See Sosa*, 920 F.2d at  
12 1458–59. Furthermore, the State of Arizona reasonably should have anticipated that it  
13 would be named in a Title VII suit arising from Plaintiff’s EEOC charge. *Id.* at 1459.  
14 Therefore, the Court has jurisdiction over the Title VII claim against the State of Arizona.  
15 The Court will deny State Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss to the extent it argues failure to  
16 exhaust Title VII administrative remedies.

#### 17 **E. Equal Protection**

18 “The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment commands that no  
19 State shall ‘deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws,’  
20 which is essentially a direction that all persons similarly situated should be treated alike.”  
21 *City of Cleburne, Tex. v. Cleburne Living Ctr.*, 473 U.S. 432, 439 (1985). “[L]egislation is  
22 presumed to be valid” under the Equal Protection Clause unless it classifies people based  
23 on inherently suspect characteristics such as race, national origin, or gender. *Id.* at 440–41;  
24 *Graham v. Richardson*, 403 U.S. 365, 372 (1971). Heightened judicial scrutiny may apply  
25 where the individual is a member of a “discrete and insular minority,” *Graham*, 403 U.S.  
26 at 372, or has an “immutable characteristic determined solely by the accident of birth” that  
27 bears no relationship to his or her ability to contribute to society, *Frontiero v. Richardson*,  
28 411 U.S. 677, 686–87 (1973).

1 In the case of governmental classifications based on gender, an “exceedingly  
2 persuasive” justification is required. *United States v. Virginia*, 518 U.S. 515, 531 (1996).  
3 A gender classification fails unless it is “substantially related to the achievement of an  
4 important governmental interest.” *Hibbs v. Dep’t of Human Res.*, 273 F.3d 844, 855 (9th  
5 Cir. 2001). Application of this “heightened” or “intermediate” scrutiny standard shifts the  
6 burden of proof to the government to show that the standard has been met. *Id.* at 855. The  
7 burden of proof creates “a rebuttable presumption of unconstitutionality for state-  
8 sponsored gender discrimination.” *Id.* Heightened scrutiny for gender-based  
9 classifications, as opposed to classifications based on non-suspect statuses, is necessary  
10 because “the sex characteristic frequently bears no relation to ability to perform or  
11 contribute to society.” *Frontiero*, 411 U.S. at 686.

12 In contrast, a government action or classification “neither involving fundamental  
13 rights nor proceeding along suspect lines is accorded a strong presumption of validity” and  
14 is subject to only rational-basis review. *Heller v. Doe*, 509 U.S. 312, 319–21 (1993).  
15 “[L]egislation is presumed to be valid and will be sustained if the classification [] is  
16 rationally related to a legitimate state interest.” *Cleburne*, 473 U.S. at 439. There must be  
17 “a rational relationship between the disparity of treatment and some legitimate government  
18 purpose.” *Heller*, 509 U.S. at 320. The burden rests with the party attacking the  
19 classification to “negative every conceivable basis which might support it.” *Id.*

20 The difference between non-suspect classifications and suspect classifications is  
21 whether “individuals in the group . . . have distinguishing characteristics relevant to  
22 interests the State has the authority to implement[.]” *Cleburne*, 473 U.S. at 441 (citing  
23 *Mass. Bd. of Ret. v. Murgia*, 427 U.S. 307, 313 (1976)). Classes warranting heightened  
24 scrutiny are those “discrete and insular” groups that are “saddled with such disabilities,”  
25 “subjected to such a history of purposeful unequal treatment, or relegated to such a position  
26 of political powerlessness as to command extraordinary protection from the majoritarian  
27 political process.” *Murgia*, 427 U.S. 307, 313 (1976) (internal quotation omitted).

28 “[A] bare desire to harm a politically unpopular group cannot constitute a legitimate

1 government interest.” *Romer v. Evans*, 517 U.S. 620, 634 (1996). Furthermore, a state’s  
2 “valid interest in preserving [] fiscal integrity” and limiting its expenditures do not justify  
3 “invidious classification[s]” between citizens. *Shapiro v. Thompson*, 394 U.S. 618, 633  
4 (1969), *overruled in part on other grounds by Edelman v. Jordan*, 415 U.S. 651 (1974);  
5 *see also Collins v. Brewer*, 727 F. Supp. 2d 797, 811 (D. Ariz. 2010), *aff’d sub nom. Diaz*  
6 *v. Brewer*, 656 F.3d 1008 (9th Cir. 2011) (cost concerns could not justify denying insurance  
7 coverage to same-sex couples under rational basis review); *but see IMS Health Inc. v.*  
8 *Sorrell*, 630 F.3d 263, 276 (2d Cir. 2010) (state has a “substantial interest” in lowering  
9 health care costs). When the cost of health insurance for a class of persons excluded from  
10 coverage comprises only a small percentage of the State’s health insurance expenditures  
11 for its employees, an Equal Protection claim is strengthened. *Collins*, 727 F. Supp. 2d at  
12 811-12.

13         The R&R found that Plaintiff “has alleged facts that, if true, could justify a  
14 heightened level of scrutiny,” and that State Defendants had not shown that the Plan’s  
15 exclusion of gender reassignment surgery would survive a heightened level of scrutiny.  
16 (Doc. 46 at 9-10.) State Defendants object, arguing that rational basis review is applicable  
17 and that, even if a heightened level of scrutiny were to apply, the Plan’s exclusion would  
18 survive such scrutiny based on the governmental interest in containing and reducing health  
19 care costs. (Doc. 52 at 6-10.) Plaintiff responds that, in the Ninth Circuit, transgender status  
20 is a suspect or quasi-suspect classification subject to heightened scrutiny. (Doc. 57 at 9  
21 (citing *Karnoski v. Trump*, 926 F.3d 1180, 1200 (9th Cir. 2019).) Plaintiff further argues  
22 that, under any standard of scrutiny, State Defendants’ asserted interest in reducing health  
23 care costs is insufficient as a matter of law to justify “treating the costs associated with  
24 transition-related surgery differently from the costs associated with other medically  
25 necessary treatments.” (*Id.* at 10-11.)

26         Plaintiff has alleged a sufficient factual and legal basis to survive the Motion to  
27 Dismiss on his Equal Protection claim. The Court agrees with the R&R that Plaintiff has  
28 alleged sufficient facts that, if true, could justify a heightened level of scrutiny. But even

1 were the Court to apply rational basis review to Plaintiff's Equal Protection claim—  
2 requiring the government to show only that the exclusion of gender reassignment surgery  
3 is rationally related to a legitimate interest—it is not certain that Plaintiff's claim would  
4 fail that test. The Court finds *Romer v. Evans* instructive. 517 U.S. 620 (1996). In that case,  
5 the United States Supreme Court held that a Colorado state law that precluded any  
6 government action designed to protect people who were not heterosexual from  
7 discrimination violated the Equal Protection clause. *Id.* at 624. The Court applied rational  
8 basis review to the state law and found that it bore no rational relationship to a legitimate  
9 state interest. *Id.* at 632–35. The Court also found that the state law was motivated by  
10 animosity toward non-heterosexuals and that classifications based purely on animosity  
11 toward a “politically unpopular group” are unconstitutional. *Id.* at 634–35.

12 Limiting health care costs is a legitimate state interest, but that interest cannot be  
13 furthered by arbitrary classifications or by harming a politically unpopular or vulnerable  
14 group. *See Collins*, 727 F. Supp. 2d at 811. Plaintiff has alleged facts plausibly showing  
15 that the Plan's exclusion of gender reassignment surgery is not rationally related to a  
16 legitimate government interest. Therefore, the Motion to Dismiss will be denied as to the  
17 Equal Protection claim.

18 **IT IS ORDERED:**

- 19 1. Plaintiff's Objection to the Report and Recommendation (Doc. 49) is **granted**.
- 20 2. Defendants State of Arizona, Andy Tobin, and Paul Shannon's Objection (Doc. 52)  
21 is **overruled**.
- 22 3. Defendants Arizona Board of Regents, Ron Shoopman, Larry Penley, Ram Krishna,  
23 Bill Ridenour, Lyndel Manson, Karrin Taylor Robson, Jay Heiler, and Fred DuVal's  
24 Objection (Doc. 51) is **overruled as moot**.
- 25 4. The Report and Recommendation (Doc. 46) is **adopted in part, rejected in part,**  
26 **and modified in part**, as set forth above.

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5. Defendants State of Arizona, Andy Tobin, and Paul Shannon's Motion to Dismiss (Doc. 24) is **denied**.

Dated this 20th day of December, 2019.



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Honorable Rosemary Márquez  
United States District Judge