

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE**

KAYLA GORE; JASON SCOTT; L.G.; and
K.N.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WILLIAM BYRON LEE, in his official
capacity as Governor of the State of
Tennessee; and LISA PIERCEY, in her
official capacity as Commissioner of the
Tennessee Department of Health,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.

Jury Trial Demanded

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Plaintiffs Kayla Gore, Jason Scott, L.G., and K.N.¹ (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), by and through their attorneys, file this Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief against Defendants William Byron Lee, in his official capacity as Governor of the State of Tennessee, and Lisa Piercey, in her official capacity as Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Health (collectively, “Defendants”), and respectfully allege as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs are transgender persons born in Tennessee who wish to correct their respective Tennessee birth certificates to accurately reflect their sex, consistent with each one’s gender identity. They seek access to birth certificates they can use without the unnecessary and

¹ Plaintiffs L.G. and K.N. have filed separate motions to proceed using their initials, rather than their full names, in order to protect their privacy regarding their transgender status and their medical condition and treatment.

potentially harmful disclosure of their transgender status and without being exposed to discrimination and other harms, including harassment and violence.

2. Plaintiffs Kayla Gore, L.G., and K.N. are women born in Tennessee, yet the Tennessee Department of Health incorrectly identifies them as male on their birth certificates. Plaintiff Jason Scott is a man born in Tennessee, yet the Tennessee Department of Health incorrectly identifies him as female on his birth certificate.

3. Possessing accurate identification documents that are consistent with a person's gender identity—a person's core internal sense of their own gender—is essential to their basic social and economic well-being. A birth certificate is a critical and ubiquitous identification document used in many settings to verify an individual's identity. Access to employment, education, housing, health care, banking, travel, and government services all hinge on having appropriate and accurate personal documentation that reflects a person's true identity. Not only are birth certificates themselves commonly used for such purposes, but they are often required for obtaining other essential identification documents.

4. For transgender people, the sex designation on their original birth certificate is inaccurate because they were assigned the incorrect sex at birth. Correcting the sex designation on their birth certificate is thus critically important for transgender people. Indeed, few things are as essential to one's personhood and navigating the world as being able to correctly and accurately identify one's gender to the world.

5. While the State of Tennessee provides non-transgender (*i.e.*, cisgender) people born in Tennessee with accurate birth certificates—birth certificates that reflect their true sex, consistent with their gender identity—the State of Tennessee categorically bars transgender people born in Tennessee from obtaining birth certificates that reflect their true sex, consistent with their

gender identity, and let alone in a manner that does not disclose their transgender status (hereinafter the “Birth Certificate Policy”). To be sure, understanding the importance of having an accurate birth certificate for purposes of identification, the State of Tennessee permits cisgender persons born in Tennessee to correct the sex listed on their birth certificates, but specifically prohibits transgender persons born in Tennessee from doing the same.

6. Tennessee’s categorical refusal to correct the gender marker on transgender persons’ birth certificates to accurately reflect their sex in a manner consistent with their gender identity, regardless of what steps such persons have taken to live in a manner consistent with their gender identity, stands in sharp contrast to the approach taken by the overwhelming majority of jurisdictions in the United States, nearly all of which allow transgender persons to correct the gender marker on their birth certificates to match their gender identity and accurately reflect their sex. Indeed, this categorical bar is inconsistent with Tennessee’s own policy of permitting transgender persons to correct the gender marker on their driver licenses to match their gender identity.

7. In practical terms, Tennessee’s Birth Certificate Policy effectively deprives transgender persons born in Tennessee access to birth certificates they can use. This policy categorically barring transgender people from correcting the gender marker on their birth certificates subjects transgender people to invasions of privacy, prejudice, discrimination, humiliation, harassment, stigma, and even violence and establishes a barrier to transgender persons’ full engagement in society. For transgender people who suffer from gender dysphoria, being denied the ability to correct the gender marker on their birth certificates also interferes with their medical treatment and may increase their dysphoria and distress.

8. Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, which each Defendant enforces, violates the United States Constitution's guarantees of equal dignity, equal protection of the laws, fundamental rights of liberty and privacy, freedom of expression, and freedom from compelled speech. These constitutional guarantees protect personal decisions central to individual dignity and personal autonomy, including intimate decisions that define personal identity, such as a person's gender identity.

9. No compelling, important, or even legitimate governmental justification supports Tennessee's refusal to provide transgender people with accurate birth certificates that match their gender identity.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This action arises under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988 to redress the deprivation under color of state of rights secured by the United States Constitution.

11. This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343 because the matters in controversy arise under the laws and the Constitution of the United States.

12. Venue is proper in Middle District of Tennessee under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because all Defendants reside within the district, Defendants reside and have offices within the district, and/or a substantial part of the events that gave rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred, and will continue to occur, within the district.

13. This Court has the authority to enter a declaratory judgment and to provide preliminary and permanent injunctive relief pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 57 and 65, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

14. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they are domiciled in Tennessee and/or have otherwise made and established contacts with Tennessee sufficient to permit the exercise of personal jurisdiction over them.

PARTIES

A. The Plaintiffs

Plaintiff Kayla Gore

15. Plaintiff Kayla Gore is a 33-year-old woman who was born and currently resides in Memphis, Tennessee. She is transgender. Kayla Gore wishes to correct her Tennessee birth certificate, which currently indicates her sex as male, to accurately reflect her sex as female, as determined by her gender identity.

Plaintiff Jason Scott

16. Plaintiff Jason Scott is a 47-year-old man who was born in Memphis, Tennessee and currently resides in Seattle, Washington. He is transgender. Jason Scott wishes to correct his Tennessee birth certificate, which currently indicates his sex as female, to accurately reflect his sex as male, as determined by his gender identity.

Plaintiff L.G.

17. Plaintiff L.G. is a 30-year-old woman who was born in Tennessee and currently resides in Kentucky. She is transgender. L.G. wishes to correct her Tennessee birth certificate, which currently indicates her sex as male, to accurately reflect her sex as female, as determined by her gender identity.

Plaintiff K.N.

18. Plaintiff K.N. is a 31-year-old woman who was born in Tennessee and currently resides in California. She is transgender. K.N. wishes to correct her Tennessee birth certificate,

which currently indicates her sex as male, to accurately reflect her sex as female, as determined by her gender identity.

B. The Defendants

19. Defendant William Byron Lee (“Governor Lee”) is sued in his official capacity as Governor of the State of Tennessee. In his capacity as governor, Governor Lee executes the laws of the state, including the Vital Records Act of Tennessee (hereinafter the “Vital Records Act”), and supervises the implementation and enforcement of the Vital Records Act. Pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-1-102, Governor Lee has the power to appoint the Commissioner of the Department of Health for the State of Tennessee, who serves at the pleasure of the governor. Governor Lee has knowingly encouraged, condoned, and acquiesced in the acts barring Plaintiffs from living consistent with their gender identity, namely the prohibition against correcting the gender marker on their birth certificates. Governor Lee is a person within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and has acted under color of state law at all times relevant to this Complaint.

20. Defendant Lisa Piercey (“Commissioner Piercey”) is sued in her official capacity as Commissioner of the Department of Health in the State of Tennessee. Commissioner Piercey supervises the activities of the Department and enforces Tennessee’s vital records laws, including the Vital Records Act. Commissioner Piercey has knowingly encouraged, condoned, and acquiesced in the acts barring Plaintiffs from correcting their birth certificates to accurately reflect their sex, consistent with their gender identity. Commissioner Piercey’s administration and enforcement of the vital records laws are actions under the color of state law. Commissioner Piercey is a person within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and has acted under color of state law at all times relevant to this Complaint.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Background Information Regarding Sex, Gender Identity, and Gender Dysphoria

21. A person has multiple sex-related characteristics, including hormones, external and internal morphological features, external and internal reproductive organs, chromosomes, and gender identity. These characteristics may not always be in alignment.

22. The phrase “sex assigned at birth” refers to the sex recorded on a person’s birth certificate at the time of birth. Typically, a person is assigned a sex on their birth certificate solely based on the appearance of external genitalia at the time of birth. Other sex-related characteristics (such as a person’s chromosomal makeup or gender identity, for example) are typically not assessed or considered at the time of birth.

23. Gender identity—a person’s core internal sense of their own gender—is the primary factor in determining a person’s sex. Every person has a gender identity.

24. There is a medical consensus that gender identity is innate, has biological underpinnings (including sexual differentiation in the brain), and is fixed at an early age. As such, efforts to change a person’s gender identity are unethical and harmful to a person’s health and well-being.

25. For the majority of people, their gender identity matches their sex assigned at birth. That is not the case, however, for transgender people.

26. Transgender persons are people whose gender identity diverges from the sex they were assigned at birth. A transgender man’s sex is male (even though he was assigned the sex of female at birth) and a transgender woman’s sex is female (even though she was assigned the sex of male at birth).

27. Cisgender persons are people whose gender identity aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth. A cisgender man's sex is male (and he was assigned the sex of male at birth) and a cisgender woman's sex is female (and she was assigned the sex of female at birth).

28. External reproductive organs are not determinative of a person's sex.

29. Gender identity is the critical determinant of a person's sex, including for transgender people whose sex-related characteristics are not in typical alignment.

30. Gender identity and transgender status are thus inextricably linked to one's sex and are sex-related characteristics.

31. Attempts to change a person's gender identity to bring it into alignment with the person's sex assigned at birth are not only unsuccessful but also dangerous, risking psychological and physical harm, including suicide.

32. Living in a manner consistent with one's gender identity is critical to the health and well-being of transgender people.

33. The incongruence between a transgender person's gender identity and sex assigned at birth can sometimes be associated with gender dysphoria. Gender dysphoria refers to clinically significant distress that can result when a person's gender identity differs from the person's sex assigned at birth.

34. Gender dysphoria is a serious medical condition recognized in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (2013) ("DSM-V"), as well as by other leading medical and mental health professional groups, including the American Medical Association and the American Psychological Association. If left untreated, gender dysphoria may result in psychological distress, anxiety, depression, suicidal ideation, and even self-harm.

35. Treatment of gender dysphoria is usually provided pursuant to the Standards of Care for the Health of Transsexual, Transgender, and Gender Nonconforming People, published by the World Professional Association of Transgender Health (“WPATH”). Medical treatment for gender dysphoria must be individualized and tailored to the medical needs of each patient.

36. The process by which transgender people come to live in a manner consistent with their gender identity, rather than their sex assigned at birth, is known as transition. The refusal to treat a person in a manner consistent with their gender identity is harmful to that person’s dignity and well-being.

37. The steps that transgender people take to transition, as well as to treat their gender dysphoria, vary with each individual’s specific needs, but these steps generally include one or more of the following: (1) social transition; (2) hormone therapy; and/or (3) gender-confirming surgery.

38. Social transition entails a transgender person living in a manner consistent with the person’s gender identity. For example, for a transgender man, social transition may include, among other things, changing his first name to a name typically associated with men; using male pronouns; changing his identity documents to indicate his male gender; wearing clothing and adopting grooming habits stereotypically associated with men; and otherwise living as a man in all aspects of life.

39. Social transition requires that a transgender woman or a transgender man be recognized, respectively, as a woman or a man, and treated as such by family members, coworkers, and others in the community.

40. Social transition is thus an important aspect of transition for a transgender person.

41. Social transition is also part of necessary medical treatment for many transgender people with gender dysphoria. While social transition is adequate treatment for gender dysphoria for some transgender people, others may require medical care as well.

42. Whether other treatment is medically necessary or even appropriate, however, depends on a person's individualized needs and health. A person's ability to access treatment—particularly gender-confirming surgery—may also be limited by financial resources, insurance coverage, provider availability, and other barriers to health care access.

43. The various components associated with transition—social transition and gender-confirming medical care—do not change a person's sex, but instead bring a person's physical appearance and lived experience into better alignment with their true sex, as determined by their gender identity.

44. Living in a manner consistent with one's gender identity is thus critical to the health and well-being of transgender people, as well as a key aspect of treatment for those who suffer from gender dysphoria.

45. Being able to possess identity documents consistent with one's gender identity is necessary for a person's optimal physical and mental health.

46. There is no medical or scientific basis for refusing to acknowledge a transgender person's true sex, as determined by their gender identity, based on whether that person has undergone surgery or any other medical treatment. Indeed, the WPATH specifically acknowledges that surgical procedures are not required for social gender recognition and therefore should not be a prerequisite for identity document or record changes.

47. Depriving transgender people of birth certificates that match their gender identity harms their health and well-being. This deprivation also interferes with the international standards

of care for gender dysphoria by impeding a transgender person's ability to live in a manner consistent with their gender identity, and can aggravate symptoms of gender dysphoria.

The Need for Accurate Birth Certificates Matching One's Gender Identity

48. A person's birth certificate is a trusted and essential government-issued document that serves as proof of a person's identity. For this reason, the government makes a copy of a birth certificate available to the person reflected on the birth certificate, rather than merely reserving it for the government's own use.

49. The birth certificate also reflects the government's recognition of a person's identity, including the person's sex, just as a marriage certificate reflects government recognition of a person's relationship.

50. The use of birth certificates to demonstrate identity is ubiquitous in our society. Birth certificates are commonly used in a wide variety of contexts and are one of the primary ways of proving age and citizenship. In the ordinary course of life, a birth certificate is often required directly by employers and educational institutions for enrollment, or at a minimum, is required as a prerequisite to securing other important identification documents (such as driver licenses, state identification cards, social security cards, passports, and other state and federal identification documents).

51. Birth certificates are also commonly used in determining eligibility for enrolling in government programs, establishing school records, and proving age.

52. Because of these and other instances in which a birth certificate serves as proof of identity or citizenship, every person needs a birth certificate that accurately reflects their identity. However, transgender people born in Tennessee, unlike cisgender people born in Tennessee, do not have access to accurate birth certificates.

53. The gender marker originally placed on a transgender person's birth certificate is inaccurate because it is based on visual assumptions about that person's sex made at the time of their birth, without taking into consideration relevant factors that determine a person's sex, including most importantly, gender identity.

54. Depriving transgender persons of birth certificates that accurately reflect their sex, consistent with their gender identity, forcibly discloses private and sensitive information about them in contexts where it would otherwise remain undisclosed (such as when seeking employment or when voting), regardless of whether a person's transgender status may otherwise be known by others (for example, by friends or family), and regardless of a person's desire not to disclose that personal information.

55. Transgender persons denied an accurate birth certificate are thus deprived of significant control over the circumstances surrounding disclosure of their transgender status, including when, where, how, and to whom their transgender status is disclosed.

56. Being compelled to present a birth certificate that inaccurately reflects a transgender person's sex can often subject that person to serious invasions of privacy. A person's transgender status (and medical diagnosis of gender dysphoria) constitutes deeply personal and sensitive information over which a transgender person has a reasonable expectation of privacy, and the disclosure of which can jeopardize a person's safety and risk bodily harm.

57. An inaccurate birth certificate thus subjects transgender people to invasions of privacy, prejudice, discrimination, humiliation, harassment, stigma, and even violence.

58. Indeed, as a result of being forced to use identification documents that are inconsistent with who they are, transgender persons experience high rates of discrimination (including being denied service or asked to leave public accommodations, workplaces, or housing),

harassment, and violence. A national survey conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in 2015 revealed that nearly one third of respondents who had shown an identification document with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

59. More generally, not having accurate identity documents can be a barrier to full engagement in society for transgender people, who, because they are unable to obtain accurate birth certificates, often forego opportunities and protections that non-transgender people holding accurate identification currently enjoy in Tennessee. Transgender people experience substantial discrimination and harassment in a wide variety of contexts, including with respect to employment, education, public accommodations, health care, housing, and interactions with the government, including law enforcement. Transgender persons are also disproportionately targeted for hate crimes. These realities make the involuntary disclosure of a person's transgender status particularly harmful and dangerous.

60. Furthermore, denying transgender persons accurate birth certificates, consistent with their gender identity, undermines rather than serves the purpose of verifying that a transgender person is, in fact, the same person reflected on that person's birth certificate. For example, a transgender man who has taken steps to bring his body and lived experience into alignment with his true sex, consistent with his gender identity, will correctly be perceived as male by others. Forcing that man to use a birth certificate that inaccurately states he is female will cause others to question whether he is the same person reflected on the birth certificate, exposing him to invasions of privacy, prejudice, discrimination, humiliation, harassment, stigma, and even violence.

61. The State of Tennessee's refusal to provide transgender persons with a birth certificate that matches their gender identity constitutes a stigmatizing refusal to acknowledge their

sex, which is particularly harmful given that a birth certificate is the quintessential identity document. This refusal deprives Plaintiffs of their equal dignity.

Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy

62. The Tennessee Department of Health is the agency within the state responsible for public health. As such, the Tennessee Department of Health, which includes the Tennessee Office of Vital Records, exercises responsibility for the registration, issuance, correction, and changes to Tennessee birth certificates.

63. Governor Lee oversees all agencies within the State of Tennessee, and Commissioner Piercey oversees the Department of Health, which includes the Office of Vital Records.

64. Tennessee birth certificates include, *inter alia*, the given name and surnames of the newborn child, the date of birth, the names of the child's parents, and the sex of the child.

65. Upon information and belief, it is the practice of the State of Tennessee, for purposes of determining the sex designation on birth certificates, to rely solely on observations about the external genitalia of newborns.

66. Recognizing that the information in a birth certificate may sometimes be inaccurate or need updating, the Vital Records Act and the regulations promulgated and enforced by Defendants permit the correction of errors and updating of birth certificate records.

67. For example, pursuant to Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 1200-07-01-.10, in cases in which a person has lawfully changed their name, such person may present a duly authenticated copy of the court order changing their name and request an amended certificate of birth.

68. Similarly, pursuant to Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 1200-07-01-.04, following the adoption of a child, a new birth certificate reflecting only the names of the adoptive parents and in the new name of the adopted child must be substituted for the original registered birth certificate.

The original registration certificate of the birth of the adoptee, decree of adoption, and other documents are kept under seal and can only be opened upon a court order or upon a directive from the Tennessee Department of Children's Services.

69. Likewise, pursuant to Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 1200-07-01-.10, and as documented on the public website for the Office of Vital Records, the sex listed on a person's birth certificate may be corrected if the change is substantiated by (1) a signed and notarized affidavit showing the full name, date of birth, the sex as it is shown on the certificate and the sex as it should be correctly listed, and (2) documentary evidence showing the correct sex of the individual.

70. However, Tennessee's Vital Records Act provides, in part, that "[t]he sex of an individual shall not be changed on the original certificate of birth as a result of sex change surgery." Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-3-203(d). Based on this provision, Defendants enforce a policy, custom, or practice that categorically prohibits transgender persons born in Tennessee from correcting the sex listed on their birth certificates so that it matches their true sex, consistent with their gender identity, regardless of what steps such persons have taken to live in a manner consistent with their gender identity. This is Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy challenged herein.

71. So while Defendants have promulgated rules and regulations permitting persons born in Tennessee the ability to correct the sex listed on a person's birth certificate in order to accurately identify the sex of such person, Defendants categorically prohibit transgender persons born in Tennessee from correcting the sex listed on their birth certificates in a manner consistent with their gender identity.

72. As such, Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy stands in sharp contrast to the approach taken by the vast majority of states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, all of which permit transgender people to correct the gender marker on their birth certificate to accurately

reflect their sex, consistent with their gender identity. These states typically do not require that transgender persons undergo particular medical procedures, such as surgery, in order to correct the gender marker on their birth certificates.

73. Similarly, the U.S. Department of State permits corrections to the gender marker on a person's passport. Other federal agencies, including the Social Security Administration, have similar standards for changing a person's gender marker in agency records.

74. Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy also stands in stark contrast to Tennessee's own policy permitting transgender people to correct the gender marker on their driver licenses and state identification cards to accurately reflect their sex, consistent with their gender identity. The Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security ("Department of Safety") permits transgender people to correct the sex designation on their driver licenses so that the licenses accurately reflect their sex, as determined by their gender identity, even absent a changed birth certificate. Like the federal government, the Department of Safety does not require transgender persons to have any particular medical procedure, such as surgery, to do so. The Department of Safety only requires that the person requesting the gender marker correction provide either (1) a statement from a physician that "necessary medical procedures to accomplish the change in gender are complete," or (2) a court order recognizing a gender change.

75. Any requirement that individuals undergo gender affirmation surgery in order to correct the sex designation on their birth certificates is inconsistent with the positions of mainstream medical organizations (such as the American Medical Association), which support the correction of the gender marker in transgender people's identity documents, and oppose any requirement of specific medical care, including surgeries, in order for transgender people to make such corrections.

76. Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy is not supported by any compelling, important, or even legitimate government interest.

77. The Birth Certificate Policy lacks any necessary, narrowly-tailored, substantial, or even rational relationship to any valid government interest.

Plaintiff Kayla Gore

78. Plaintiff Kayla Gore is a 33-year-old woman who was born and continues to reside in Memphis, Tennessee. With the exception of one year, Ms. Gore has lived in Memphis her entire life.

79. Ms. Gore wishes to correct her Tennessee birth certificate, which currently indicates that her sex is male, to accurately reflect her sex as female, as determined by her gender identity.

80. Below is a picture of Ms. Gore:



81. Ms. Gore is a community advocate who has dedicated most of her career towards serving lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (“LGBTQ”) people in Tennessee. Presently, Ms. Gore is a Southern Regional Organizer with TLC@SONG, which seeks to lift the barriers and break the isolation that prevents LGBTQ people in the South, particularly people of color, from participating fully in our economic, social, and political life. Prior to her work with TLC@SONG, Ms. Gore worked as the Transgender Services Specialist at OUTMemphis, a Memphis-based community center that provides education, programming, and services for LGBTQ people in the Mid-South. Ms. Gore is also one of the founders and the director of My Sistah’s House, a nonprofit that provides resources and emergency shelter to transgender and gender nonconforming people in the Memphis area.

82. Ms. Gore is transgender. She was assigned the sex of male at birth, and her Tennessee birth certificate identifies her as male. However, she is female. Ms. Gore’s identity as a woman is just as deep-seated as that of women who were assigned female at birth.

83. Ever since she was a young child, Ms. Gore knew that she was girl. As a young child, Ms. Gore began showing interest in expressing her female gender identity, including by wearing feminine clothes, makeup, and high heels. However, at that time, she was discouraged from expressing her female gender identity and so ceased expressing herself in that way.

84. By her early twenties, Ms. Gore began expressing her female gender identity again and soon after, began identifying as a female. By 2012, Ms. Gore was living openly as the woman that she is.

85. Since beginning to live openly as a woman, Ms. Gore has taken steps to bring all aspects of her life into conformity with her female gender identity, including steps to socially and medically transition.

86. Ms. Gore has undergone clinically appropriate medical treatment for gender dysphoria. The steps she has taken in her transition have brought Ms. Gore's body characteristics and outside appearance into alignment with her female gender identity.

87. The general public and community perceive Ms. Gore as the woman she is.

88. In addition to the medical transition steps Ms. Gore has taken, Ms. Gore has begun the process of changing her name and gender marker on her identification documents. In 2017, Ms. Gore changed her name from the traditionally male name she was given at birth to a traditionally female one.

89. Ms. Gore has corrected her name and gender marker to be consistent with her female gender identity in all her identity documents except her birth certificate. This includes, *inter alia*, her Tennessee state identification card, Tennessee voter registration card, and social security records.

90. Ms. Gore also wants to correct both her name and the gender marker on her birth certificate. However, as a result of Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, Ms. Gore has not been able to do so. Because of the Birth Certificate Policy, Ms. Gore is prohibited from correcting the sex designation on her birth certificate. Thus, for Ms. Gore, changing her name on her birth certificate would be futile as the birth certificate would still disclose her transgender status.

91. As a result of the Birth Certificate Policy, the sex designation on Ms. Gore's birth certificate still incorrectly identifies her as male, which is inconsistent with her female gender identity and other identification documents.

92. Ms. Gore reasonably fears that possessing a birth certificate that fails to reflect her female gender identity increases the likelihood that she will be subjected to invasions of privacy, prejudice, discrimination, distress, harassment, or violence.

93. Ms. Gore has experienced first-hand the discrimination and hostility that many transgender people experience when presenting identification that conflicts with their gender identity. For example, on several occasions, Ms. Gore has had to present her birth certificate in the context of securing employment. Because her birth certificate inaccurately states that she is male, providing this document has led directly to Ms. Gore being “outed” as transgender, and being subjected to awkward, deeply personal, and invasive questions by prospective employers about her transgender status and transition. Ms. Gore has also felt dissuaded at times from pursuing employment opportunities because of the scrutiny her birth certificate would cause.

94. Ms. Gore is personally aware of the high incidence of violence and harassment directed at transgender persons as well as the high rates of employment and housing discrimination faced by transgender people, particularly transgender women of color like herself, in Tennessee.

95. Ms. Gore is stigmatized and harmed by Tennessee’s Birth Certificate Policy.

96. As a result of Tennessee’s Birth Certificate Policy, Ms. Gore’s current Tennessee birth certificate reflects the sex she was incorrectly assigned at birth, erroneously stating that she is male and forcing her to use an identity document that inaccurately portrays her identity.

97. Defendants’ refusal to issue a birth certificate accurately reflecting that Ms. Gore is female is a persistent and stigmatizing reminder that the State of Tennessee does not recognize her as a woman. That refusal impedes her ability to function successfully as a woman in all aspects of her life, including any time she presents her birth certificate to others.

98. Ms. Gore also objects to the state’s message that sex is determined solely by the appearance of external genitals at the time of birth, a message that is inconsistent with the scientific and medical understanding of sex.

99. Ms. Gore is harmed by Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, which prevents her from obtaining identity documents that are congruent with her gender identity.

100. Being denied a birth certificate that accurately reflects her sex, consistent with her gender identity, is psychologically and emotionally harmful to Ms. Gore, who is faced with the persistent reminder that the State of Tennessee does not acknowledge her gender identity or recognize her core personhood.

Plaintiff Jason Scott

101. Jason Scott is a 47-year-old man who was born in Memphis, Tennessee, raised in Mississippi, and currently resides in Seattle, Washington. Mr. Scott works as a respiratory therapist at a Seattle hospital.

102. Below is picture of Mr. Scott:



103. Mr. Scott wishes to correct his Tennessee birth certificate, which currently indicates that his sex is female, to accurately reflect his sex as male, as determined by his gender identity.

104. Mr. Scott is transgender. Mr. Scott was designated female at birth. However, he is male. Mr. Scott's identity as a man is just as deep-seated as that of men who were assigned male at birth.

105. From an early age, Mr. Scott felt like he was being shoehorned into a gender that did not fit. Growing up, Mr. Scott could not understand why he was being punished and forced to live like a girl—someone he was not.

106. However, growing up off a gravel road in a rural part of Mississippi in the 1970s, Mr. Scott did not know of an out gay or lesbian person, let alone someone who was transgender. As such, he lived in constant fear of being labeled insane, if he ever came out. Mr. Scott carefully walked a thin tightrope of rebellion and compliance as he was growing up.

107. When Mr. Scott went to college, he was required to live in the women's dorm. The stress caused by his living situation coupled with his body not aligning with his gender identity, caused Mr. Scott great distress, as well as a deep sense of shame and hopelessness. Such feelings drove Mr. Scott to an attempted suicide.

108. Thereafter, Mr. Scott met with a psychologist who showed him a paragraph on transgender people. For the first time in his life, Mr. Scott felt like he could be his true self and began the process to bring all aspect of his life into alignment with his male gender identity.

109. In consultation with health care professionals, Mr. Scott began to obtain clinically appropriate medical treatment for gender dysphoria (previously known as gender identity disorder)

in 1994. The steps Mr. Scott has taken in his transition have brought his body characteristics and outside appearance into alignment with his male gender identity.

110. The general public and community perceive Mr. Scott as the man he is.

111. Mr. Scott has also sought to align his lived experience with his gender identity.

112. In 1995, in Memphis, Tennessee, Mr. Scott legally changed his name to a name typically associated with men.

113. Following his legal name change, Mr. Scott sought to update the name and correct the gender marker on his personal identity documents.

114. In 1996, Mr. Scott applied for a new Tennessee driver license with his updated name and correct gender marker. Though he provided documentation of his legal name change, because he was already perceived as a man, he was not asked for any documentation supporting the designation of male on his driver license application by staff at the Tennessee Department of Safety.

115. Mr. Scott's current Washington driver license has the correct name and gender marker, consistent with his male gender identity.

116. Mr. Scott also officially changed his name on his Tennessee birth certificate in 1995. However, at that time, Mr. Scott had known several transgender men who attempted to correct the gender marker on their Tennessee birth certificates and were told it was not possible due to Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy. Therefore, Mr. Scott did not attempt to correct the gender marker on his birth certificate when changing his name.

117. Because of Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, the sex designation on Mr. Scott's birth certificate still incorrectly identifies him as female, which is inconsistent with his male gender identity and other identification documents.

118. Mr. Scott reasonably fears that possessing a birth certificate that fails to reflect his male gender identity increases the likelihood that he will be subjected to invasions of privacy, prejudice, discrimination, distress, harassment, or violence.

119. For example, after moving to Seattle, Mr. Scott enrolled in community college, which required him to order a copy of his high school transcript. When he called his high school to order the transcript, the school employee demanded to see his birth certificate before processing the transcript request. Fortunately, Mr. Scott's mother still lived in the area and was able to take his birth certificate to the school. However, this resulted in Mr. Scott being "outed" as transgender as well as unnecessary explanations for the transcript request and identification discrepancies. Since the process took much longer than expected, Mr. Scott was unable to enroll in the first semester of community college and nearly lost his scholarship money. Such instances requiring presentation of his birth certificate have led to Mr. Scott being "outed" and subjected to invasion of privacy, prejudice, discrimination, distress, embarrassment, and humiliation.

120. Mr. Scott is personally aware of the high incidence of violence, harassment and discrimination faced by transgender persons across the United States.

121. Mr. Scott is stigmatized and harmed by Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy.

122. Defendants' refusal to issue a birth certificate accurately reflecting that Mr. Scott is male is a persistent and stigmatizing reminder that the State of Tennessee does not recognize him as a man. That refusal impedes his ability to function successfully as a man in all aspects of his life.

123. Mr. Scott also objects to the state's message that sex is determined solely by the appearance of external genitals at the time of birth, a message that is inconsistent with the scientific and medical understanding of sex.

124. Mr. Scott is harmed by Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, which prevents him from obtaining identity documents that are congruent with his gender identity.

125. Being denied a birth certificate that accurately reflects his sex, consistent with his gender identity, is psychologically and emotionally harmful to Mr. Scott, who is faced with the persistent reminder that the State of Tennessee does not acknowledge his gender identity or recognize his core personhood.

Plaintiff L.G.

126. Plaintiff L.G. is a 30-year-old woman who was born in Tennessee and currently resides in Kentucky. L.G. moved to Kentucky five years ago for a job. L.G.'s family, who she visits often, still live in Tennessee.

127. L.G. wishes to correct her Tennessee birth certificate, which currently indicates that her sex is male, to accurately reflect her sex as female, as determined by her gender identity.

128. L.G. is transgender. She was assigned the sex of male at birth, and her Tennessee birth certificate marks her as male. However, she is female. L.G.'s identity as a woman is just as deep-seated as that of women who were assigned female at birth.

129. From a young age, L.G. has identified as female. L.G. first attempted to come out as transgender and live openly as a girl while in high school but she experienced negative reactions from her community. Those negative reactions ultimately led L.G. to attempt suicide.

130. By age 24, however, L.G. knew she needed to be true to herself and began openly identifying as female. Though L.G. had to once again come out to her family, her parents were more supportive this time.

131. Around this same time, L.G. began to socially and medically transition in order to align her lived experience and body characteristics with her female gender identity. Since then, L.G. has lived as her true self—a woman—in all aspects of her life.

132. L.G. has undergone clinically appropriate medical treatment for gender dysphoria. The steps she has taken in her transition have brought L.G.'s body characteristics and outside appearance into alignment with her female gender identity.

133. The general public perceives L.G. as the woman she is. Indeed, L.G.'s transgender status is not publicly known, including by nearly all of her co-workers.

134. L.G. has sought to align her lived experience with her gender identity.

135. In early 2014, L.G. legally changed her traditionally male name to a name traditionally associated with women.

136. L.G. has sought to update the name and correct the gender marker on her personal identity documents.

137. Following her legal name change, L.G. changed her name on her birth certificate but, as a result of Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, was declined on several occasions when she tried to correct the gender marker on her certificate.

138. L.G. also changed her name on her Tennessee driver license. However, due in part to the Birth Certificate Policy as well as lack of awareness of the Department of Safety staff of the department's own policy and general negative attitudes towards transgender people, L.G. was prohibited on multiple occasions from correcting the sex designation on her driver license, both in Tennessee and thereafter in Kentucky after she moved there—often with demeaning and embarrassing commentary on her transgender status. It was only after years of self-advocacy and multiple attempts that L.G. was able to correct the gender marker on her driver license to accurately reflect her sex as female.

139. Aside from updating the name and gender marker on her driver license, L.G. has corrected her name and gender marker in her social security records and U.S. Passport to be consistent with her female gender identity.

140. Yet, as a result of the Birth Certificate Policy, the sex designation on L.G.'s birth certificate still incorrectly identifies her as male, which is inconsistent with her female gender identity and other identification documents.

141. L.G. reasonably fears that possessing a birth certificate that fails to reflect her female gender identity increases the likelihood that she will be subjected to invasions of privacy, prejudice, discrimination, distress, harassment, or violence.

142. L.G. has experienced first-hand the hostility, discrimination, and harassment that transgender people often experience when presenting identification that conflicts with their lived gender. For example, on one occasion, L.G. had to go to the doctor in Kentucky. Because L.G. had to present identification inconsistent with her gender identity (the gender marker in her driver license had not yet been corrected), L.G.'s transgender status was forcibly disclosed and she was harassed by the staff member at the desk for the disparity between her identification document and her female gender identity and expression. Thereafter, when L.G. finally saw the doctor, the doctor asked inappropriate and deeply invasive questions about her life while he was physically examining her, making her feel uncomfortable and humiliated.

143. On another occasion, prior to being able to correct the gender marker on her driver license, L.G. was involved in multiple-car traffic accident caused when another driver rear-ended a car behind her. When the police arrived, the officer asked to see everyone's identification. After examining L.G.'s identification, the officer approached L.G. and said, in sum and substance, "You know, there's an issue with your ID – the gender is wrong." As a result of the mismatch between

L.G.'s identification and her gender identity, L.G. was forced to disclose her transgender status and go through invasive and uncomfortable questions.

144. The process to correct her gender marker on her state-issued identification documents was also very humiliating to L.G. She often faced scorn from staff at state agencies, including staff at the Tennessee Department of Safety, and received disinformation regarding what documents or other supporting documentation was required to obtain an identification with the correct gender marker. During the several years it took L.G. to correct the gender marker on her driver license, she suffered humiliation, expense, and frustration. Upon information and belief, L.G. would not have had such difficulty correcting the gender marker on her driver license if she had been able to correct the gender marker on her Tennessee birth certificate, in the first place.

145. L.G. is personally aware of the high incidence of violence and harassment directed at transgender persons, as well as the high rates of employment and housing discrimination faced by transgender persons in states like Kentucky and Tennessee.

146. L.G. is stigmatized and harmed by Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy.

147. As a result of Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, L.G.'s current Tennessee birth certificate reflects the sex she was incorrectly assigned at birth, erroneously stating that she is male and forcing her to use an identity document that inaccurately portrays her identity.

148. Defendants' refusal to issue a birth certificate accurately reflecting that L.G. is female is a persistent and stigmatizing reminder that the State of Tennessee does not recognize her as a woman. That refusal impedes her ability to function successfully as a woman in all aspects of her life, including any time she presents her birth certificate to others.

149. L.G. also objects to the state's message that sex is determined solely by the appearance of external genitals at the time of birth, a message that is inconsistent with the scientific and medical understanding of sex.

150. L.G. is harmed by Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, which prevents her from obtaining identity documents that are congruent with her gender identity.

151. Being denied a birth certificate that accurately reflects her sex, consistent with her gender identity, is psychologically and emotionally harmful to L.G., who is faced with the persistent reminder that the State of Tennessee does not acknowledge her gender identity or recognize her core personhood.

Plaintiff K.N.

152. Plaintiff K.N. is a 31-year-old woman who was born in Tennessee and currently resides in California.

153. K.N. wishes to correct her Tennessee birth certificate, which currently indicates that her sex is male, to accurately reflect her sex as female, as determined by her gender identity.

154. K.N. is transgender. She was assigned the sex of male at birth, and her Tennessee birth certificate marks her as male. However, she is female. K.N.'s identity as a woman is just as deep-seated as that of women who were assigned female at birth.

155. From an early age, K.N. struggled with being perceived as a boy by others and identified in a more feminine manner. Growing up, K.N. presented in a very effeminate way and had shoulder-length hair, which at times led people to identify her as female.

156. K.N. went through a long internal process before fully recognizing her female gender identity.

157. In 2016, K.N. came out as transgender to friends and family. Since then, K.N. has lived as her true self—a woman—in all aspects of her life.

158. Around this time, K.N. began to socially and medically transition in order to align her lived experience and body characteristics with her female gender identity.

159. That same year, K.N. was diagnosed with gender dysphoria. In consultation with her medical and mental health professionals, K.N. began to undergo clinically appropriate medical treatment to relieve her gender dysphoria and bring her body into alignment with her gender identity. The steps K.N. has taken in her transition have brought her body characteristics and outside appearance into alignment with her female identity.

160. The general public and community perceive K.N. as the woman she is. Indeed, K.N.'s transgender status is not publicly known, including by some of her co-workers.

161. K.N. has sought to align her lived experience with her gender identity.

162. K.N. has changed her name from a traditionally male name to a traditionally female one.

163. K.N. has corrected her name and gender marker to be consistent with her female gender identity in all her identity documents except her birth certificate. This includes, *inter alia*, her driver license, social security records, and U.S. Passport.

164. K.N. also wants to correct both her name and the gender marker on her birth certificate. However, as a result of Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, K.N. has not been able to do so. Because of Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, K.N. is prohibited from correcting the sex designation on her birth certificate. Thus, for K.N., updating her name on her birth certificate would be futile as the birth certificate would still disclose her transgender status.

165. Because of Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, the sex designation on K.N.'s birth certificate still incorrectly identifies her as male, which is inconsistent with her female gender identity and other identification documents.

166. K.N. reasonably fears that possessing a birth certificate that fails to reflect her female gender identity increases the likelihood that she will be subjected to invasions of privacy, prejudice, discrimination, distress, harassment, or violence.

167. Indeed, the incorrect gender marker on K.N.'s birth certificate has subjected her to invasive and unnecessary questions in situations that require her to present her birth certificate. For instance, to obtain a corrected driver license and passport, K.N. was required to produce her birth certificate. The clerks then questioned her about this incongruity, which made K.N. very uncomfortable and anxious. K.N. avoids presenting her birth certificate in the employment context by presenting her corrected passport but continues to worry about situations that require presentation of her birth certificate.

168. K.N. is personally aware of the high incidence of violence and harassment directed at transgender persons, as well as the high rates of employment and housing discrimination faced by transgender persons across the United States.

169. K.N. is stigmatized and harmed by Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy.

170. As a result of Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, K.N.'s current Tennessee birth certificate reflects the sex she was incorrectly assigned at birth, erroneously stating that she is male and forcing her to use an identity document that inaccurately portrays her identity.

171. Defendants' refusal to issue a birth certificate accurately reflecting that K.N. is female is a persistent and stigmatizing reminder that the State of Tennessee does not recognize her

as a woman. That refusal impedes her ability to function successfully as a woman in all aspects of her life, including any time she presents her birth certificate to others.

172. K.N. also objects to the state's message that sex is determined solely by the appearance of external genitals at the time of birth, a message that is inconsistent with the scientific and medical understanding of sex.

173. K.N. is harmed by Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, which prevents her from obtaining identity documents that are congruent with her gender identity.

174. Being denied a birth certificate that accurately reflects her sex, consistent with her gender identity, is psychologically and emotionally harmful to K.N., who is faced with the persistent reminder that the State of Tennessee does not acknowledge her gender identity or recognize her core personhood.

Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy Harms Plaintiffs

175. The Birth Certificate Policy violates Plaintiffs' fundamental right to privacy by forcing the disclosure of highly personal and sensitive information, such as their transgender status and medical condition, to others whom Plaintiffs might not trust or wish to know such information.

176. The forced disclosure of Plaintiffs' transgender status impermissibly exposes them to prejudice, discrimination, distress, harassment, and violence.

177. Moreover, transgender people, regardless of whether they suffer from gender dysphoria, are harmed when they are prevented from taking steps to align their lived experiences with their true sex, as determined by their gender identity. The bar to having identification documents, such as a birth certificate, that reflect a transgender person's true sex not only stigmatizes them, but also inhibits their ability to self-define and express their identity.

178. When the government denies recognition of a transgender person's true sex, it necessarily imposes significant harms on that individual. The government's refusal to recognize

a person's sex not only denies a transgender person equal dignity and respect by undermining—indeed denying—their very identity and existence, it also authorizes and invites other public and private entities to similarly discriminate and deny recognition.

179. The State of Tennessee's refusal to respect a transgender person's identity on the quintessential identity document—birth certificates—serves as a scarlet letter, a reminder that the State of Tennessee considers transgender persons to be second-class citizens, unworthy of recognition, equal dignity, and respect. Such refusal deprives transgender persons born in Tennessee, including Plaintiffs, of their constitutional rights.

180. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants' administration and enforcement of the Birth Certificate Policy are actions under color of state law.

181. Plaintiffs have been, and continue to be, injured by Defendants' conduct.

182. Plaintiffs state all causes of action herein against all Defendants in their official capacities for purposes of seeking declaratory and injunctive relief, and challenge Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy both facially and as applied to them, in order to remedy the violation of their constitutional rights.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I – DEPRIVATION OF EQUAL PROTECTION IN VIOLATION OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

183. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference and reallege all of the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

184. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, enforceable pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, provides that no state shall “deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” U.S. Const. Amend. XIV, § 1.

185. Under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, discrimination based on sex as well as discrimination based on transgender status is presumptively unconstitutional and subject to heightened scrutiny.

186. Discrimination based on sex includes, but is not limited to, discrimination based on gender, gender identity, transgender status, gender transition, and nonconformity with sex stereotypes.

187. Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy facially and intentionally discriminates against transgender people based on sex. When the government lists a person's sex on their birth certificate, the government literally creates a classification based on sex. In the case of transgender individuals, like Plaintiffs, this classification reflects a sex contrary to their true sex, as determined by their gender identity, causing harm as a result.

188. The Birth Certificate Policy facially and intentionally discriminates based on transgender status by depriving transgender people who were born in Tennessee—and them alone—of a birth certificate that accurately reflects their sex and that is consistent with their gender identity.

189. Discrimination because a person is transgender constitutes (1) discrimination based on a sex, which requires courts to apply, at minimum, intermediate scrutiny when evaluating the constitutionality of the government's discrimination, and (2) discrimination based on transgender status, which requires courts to apply strict scrutiny to such discrimination.

190. Government discrimination against transgender people because of their transgender status bears indicia of a suspect classification requiring strict scrutiny by the courts:

- a. Transgender people have suffered a long history of extreme discrimination and continue to suffer such discrimination to this day;

b. Transgender people are a discrete and insular group and lack the political power to protect their rights through the legislative process. Transgender people have largely been unable to secure explicit local, state, and federal protections to protect them against discrimination, and have been and continue to be regularly targeted for discrimination by legislation, regulations, and other government action;

c. A person's gender identity or transgender status bears no relation to a person's ability to contribute to society; and

d. Gender identity is a core, defining trait that is so fundamental to one's identity and conscience that a person cannot be required to abandon it as a condition of equal treatment. Gender identity is also generally fixed at an early age and highly resistant to change.

191. Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy treats transgender individuals differently than cisgender individuals who are similarly situated.

192. The Birth Certificate Policy facially and intentionally discriminates based on sex and transgender status by depriving transgender people—and only transgender people—born in Tennessee of birth certificates that accurately reflect their sex and that are consistent with their gender identity. Cisgender people are not deprived of birth certificates that accurately reflect their sex and that are consistent with their gender identity.

193. The Birth Certificate Policy facially and intentionally discriminates on the basis of sex and transgender status by depriving all transgender people—and only transgender people—born in Tennessee of access to an accurate birth certificate that they can use without sacrificing their privacy, health, safety, dignity, and autonomy. Cisgender people born in Tennessee are not

deprived of birth certificates that they can use without sacrificing their privacy, health, safety, dignity, and autonomy.

194. The Birth Certificate Policy deprives transgender people born in Tennessee, including Plaintiffs, of their right to equal dignity and stigmatizes them as second-class citizens in violation of the Equal Protection Clause.

195. By enforcing the Birth Certificate Policy, Defendants deny transgender people born in Tennessee, including Plaintiffs, of their right to equal dignity, liberty, and autonomy because, unlike cisgender persons born in Tennessee, transgender persons born in Tennessee are deprived of a birth certificate that accurately reflects who they are.

196. The Birth Certificate Policy, thus, deprives transgender people born in Tennessee, including Plaintiffs, of their equality and dignity by stigmatizing them and branding them as second-class citizens, in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

197. The Birth Certificate Policy deprives transgender people born in Tennessee, including Plaintiffs, of the ability to secure certain benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled.

198. The Birth Certificate Policy is not narrowly tailored to further a compelling government interest, substantially related to an important government interest, or even rationally related to a legitimate government interest.

199. Accordingly, Defendants are liable for their violation of the Fourteenth Amendment rights of Plaintiffs under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief against Defendants declaring Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy unconstitutional and enjoining its enforcement.

**COUNT II – DEPRIVATION OF DUE PROCESS
IN VIOLATION OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT
OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION**

200. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference and reallege paragraphs 1 through 182 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

201. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, enforceable against Defendants pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, provides that no state shall “deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.

202. The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment places limitations on state action that deprives individuals of life, liberty, or property.

203. The substantive protections of the Due Process Clause, as well as other constitutional provisions, give rise to a right to privacy, protecting information that is highly personal and intimate, which includes information that could lead to bodily harm upon disclosure. Government infringement of these protections requires courts to apply strict scrutiny to such government action.

204. Forced disclosure of a person’s transgender status violates that person’s fundamental right to privacy. The fact that a person is transgender constitutes highly personal and intimate information. A reasonable person would find the involuntary disclosure of one’s transgender status to be deeply intrusive.

205. The involuntary disclosure of one’s transgender status can also cause significant harm, including placing one’s personal safety and bodily integrity at risk. This harm burdens and interferes with the ability of transgender persons to live in a manner consistent with their gender identity in all aspects of life, including where doing so is medically necessary.

206. Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy violates transgender persons', including Plaintiffs', fundamental right to privacy by causing disclosure of their transgender status and by depriving them of significant control over the circumstances around such disclosure. Moreover, Tennessee's existing practice of showing a strike-out line for permissible corrections to birth certificates, as delineated by Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 1200-07-01-.10, is similarly violative of the Fourteenth Amendment, because to the extent it applies to transgender individuals, this practice would disclose a person's transgender status on the face of the birth certificate.

207. There are no adequate safeguards to prevent the harm caused by the involuntary disclosure of one's transgender status. For example, a person may need to disclose their birth certificate directly to third parties, without any of the privacy safeguards that may exist where the government discloses information to third parties.

208. The substantive protections of the Due Process Clause also protect the right of every person to the possession and control of their own person, and to define and express their identity. These protections extend to personal decisions central to individual dignity and personal autonomy, including intimate decisions that define personal identity.

209. The fundamental protections of an individual's autonomy encompass the right to define and express one's gender identity, including a right not to be treated in a manner contrary to one's sex, as defined by one's gender identity, by the government. The right to define and express one's gender identity is indeed among the most intimate imaginable, relating to matters that individuals are uniquely positioned to understand and define for themselves.

210. When the government identifies individuals by their sex in official documents, the constitutional protections that shelter individual and bodily autonomy, dignity, and personhood

prohibit the government from interfering with the right to live in accordance with one's gender identity.

211. By enforcing Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, Defendants deny recognition of a transgender person's true sex and necessarily impose significant harms on that person. The government's refusal to recognize a person's sex not only denies a transgender person equal dignity and respect by undermining, indeed denying, their very identity and existence, but also authorizes and invites other public and private entities to similarly discriminate and deny recognition.

212. By enforcing Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, Defendants unduly burden and unconstitutionally interfere with the fundamental right to autonomy in one's person and identity to which all transgender persons born in Tennessee, including Plaintiffs, are entitled.

213. There is no compelling, important, or even legitimate interest in the government causing transgender persons to involuntarily disclose their transgender status to third parties every time they present their birth certificate to such persons. Furthermore, there is no compelling, important, or even legitimate interest in the government interfering with the right of transgender persons to autonomy in one's person and identity.

214. Accordingly, Defendants are liable for their violation of Plaintiffs' Fourteenth Amendment rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief against Defendants declaring Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy unconstitutional and enjoining its enforcement.

**COUNT III – ABRIDGEMENT OF FREE SPEECH
IN VIOLATION OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT
OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION**

215. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference and reallege paragraphs 1 through 182 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

216. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution, enforceable pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment, provides that a state “shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech.” U.S. Const. amend. I.

217. The freedom of speech protected by the First Amendment is multifaceted. The First Amendment protects both the right to speak and the right to refrain from speaking. A claim of compelled speech requires speech to which the speaker objects that is compelled by some governmental action.

218. The Birth Certificate Policy violates the First Amendment rights of transgender people, including Plaintiffs, to refrain from speaking by forcing them to identify with a sex that was incorrectly assigned to them at birth and conflicts with who they are. It also prevents transgender people from accurately expressing their gender identity.

219. The Birth Certificate Policy also forces transgender people to disclose their transgender status, thereby compelling them to disclose private, sensitive, and personal information that they may not want to be publicly known or that may expose them to discrimination, harassment, and violence.

220. The Birth Certificate Policy further violates the First Amendment rights of transgender people, including Plaintiffs, to refrain from speaking, compelling them instead to endorse the government’s position as to their own gender, as well as on the meaning of sex generally, through the birth certificate they must show to others. The gender marker listed on Plaintiffs’ birth certificates conveys the state’s message that sex is determined solely by the appearance of external genitals at the time of birth and never deviates from that—a message that is inconsistent with the medical and scientific understanding of sex and to which each Plaintiff strongly objects.

221. The Birth Certificate Policy violates the First Amendment right of transgender people, including Plaintiffs, to speak by preventing them from accurately expressing their gender.

222. The Birth Certificate Policy is not narrowly tailored to serve any compelling governmental interest.

223. Accordingly, Defendants are liable for violating the First Amendment rights of the Plaintiffs under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief against Defendants declaring Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy unconstitutional and enjoining its enforcement.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter Judgment in their favor and against Defendants on all claims as follows:

- a. Enter a declaratory judgment that the actions of Defendants complained of herein, including the enforcement of Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, are in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution;
- b. Permanently enjoin Defendants, their agents, employees, representatives, and successors, and any other person acting directly or indirectly in concert with them, from enforcing Tennessee's Birth Certificate Policy, including from refusing to provide birth certificates to transgender persons that accurately reflect their sex, consistent with their gender identity;
- c. Order Defendants, their agents, employees, representatives, and successors, and any other person acting directly or indirectly in concert with them, to permit transgender

- persons born in Tennessee to correct their birth certificates to accurately reflect their true sex, consistent with their gender identity, without adhering to the practice delineated in Rules of the Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 1200-07-01-.10 of using a strikeout line to change one's name, and with no record of the correction appearing upon the face of the certificate as provided by Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-3-203(f);
- d. Order Defendants to immediately issue corrected birth certificates to Plaintiffs Kayla Gore, Jason Scott, L.G., and K.N. accurately reflecting their true sex, consistent with their gender identity, without adhering to the practice delineated in Rules of the Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 1200-07-01-.10 of using a strikeout line to change one's name, and with no record of the correction appearing upon the face of the certificate as provided by Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-3-203(f);
 - e. Award Plaintiffs the costs and disbursements of this action, including reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and any other applicable laws; and
 - f. Grant such other and further relief in favor of Plaintiffs as this Court deems just, equitable, and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of all claims asserted in this Complaint so triable.

Dated: April 23, 2019

Stuart C. Plunkett*
BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.
101 California Street, Suite 3600
San Francisco, CA 94111
Phone: (415) 291-6200
Facsimile: (415) 291-6300
stuart.plunkett@bakerbotts.com

Maddy Dwertman*
BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.
98 San Jacinto Boulevard, Suite 1500
Austin, TX 78701-4078
Phone: (512) 322-2500
Facsimile: (512) 322-2501
maddy.dwertman@bakerbotts.com

Brandt Thomas Roessler*
BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10112-4498
Phone (212) 408-2500
Facsimile: (212) 408-2501
brandt.roessler@bakerbotts.com

Kathryn S. Christopherson*
BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.
1001 Page Mill Rd., Bldg. One, Suite 200
Palo Alto, CA 94304-1007
Phone: (650) 739-7500
Facsimile: (650) 739-7699
kathryn.christopherson@bakerbotts.com

* Application for admission *pro hac vice*
forthcoming.

Respectfully submitted,

s/John T. Winemiller
John T. Winemiller (TN 021084)
MERCHANT & GOULD
9717 Cogdill Road, Suite 101
Knoxville, TN 37932
Phone: (865) 380-5960
Facsimile: (612) 332-9081
JWinemiller@merchantgould.com

Omar Gonzalez-Pagan*
LAMBDA LEGAL DEFENSE AND
EDUCATION FUND, INC.
120 Wall Street, 19th Floor
New York, NY 10005-3919
Telephone: (212) 809-8585
Facsimile: (212) 809-0055
ogonzalez-pagan@lambdalegal.org

Tara L. Borelli*
LAMBDA LEGAL DEFENSE AND
EDUCATION FUND, INC.
730 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 640
Atlanta, GA 30318-1210
Telephone: (404) 897-1880
Facsimile: (404) 897-1884
tborelli@lambdalegal.org

Sasha Buchert*
LAMBDA LEGAL DEFENSE AND
EDUCATION FUND, INC.
1776 K Street NW, Suite 722
Washington, DC 20006
Telephone: (202) 804-6245
sbuchert@lambdalegal.org

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

KAYLA GORE; JASON SCOTT; L.G.; and K.N.

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Shelby
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

John T. Winemiller
Merchant & Gould, PC
9717 Cogdill Rd., Suite 101, Knoxville TN 37932; (865)380-5960

DEFENDANTS

WILLIAM BYRON LEE, Governor of the State of Tennessee
and
LISA PIERCEY, Commissioner of the Department of Health

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Davidson
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☒ 3 Federal Question
(U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity
(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS		FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding
- ☐ 2 Removed from State Court
- ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
- ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
- ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1988

Brief description of cause:

Deprivation, under color of state law, of rights secured by the United States Constitution.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

04/23/2019

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

s/John T. Winemiller

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

Case 3:19-cv-00328 Document 1-1 Filed 04/23/19 Page 1 of 2 PageID #: 44

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
- United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
- Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
- Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.