

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	Case No. _____
	)	
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA; PATRICK	)	
MCCRORY, in his official capacity as	)	
Governor of North Carolina; NORTH	)	
CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC	)	
SAFETY; UNIVERSITY OF NORTH	)	
CAROLINA; and BOARD OF GOVERNORS	)	
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH	)	
CAROLINA,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

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**COMPLAINT**

**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. The United States files this complaint challenging a provision of North Carolina law requiring public agencies to deny transgender persons access to multiple-occupancy bathrooms and changing facilities consistent with their gender identity.

2. As set forth below, Defendants’ compliance with and implementation of Part I of North Carolina Session Law 2016-3, House Bill 2 (“H.B. 2”), which was enacted and became effective on March 23, 2016, constitutes a pattern or practice of employment discrimination on the basis of sex in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e, *et seq.* (“Title VII”); discrimination on the basis of sex in an education program receiving federal funds in violation of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.* (“Title IX”), and its implementing regulations, 28 C.F.R. Part 54 (2000), 34 C.F.R. Part 106 (2010); and discrimination on the basis of sex and gender identity in programs

receiving federal funds in violation of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (“VAWA”), 42 U.S.C. § 13925(b)(13).

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-6 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343(a), and 1345.

4. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Defendants are located within the Middle District of North Carolina and because a substantial part of the acts or omissions giving rise to this complaint arose from events occurring within this judicial district.

5. This Court has the authority to enter a declaratory judgment and to provide preliminary and permanent injunctive relief pursuant to Rules 57 and 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202; 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e-6(a) and (b); 20 U.S.C. § 1682; and 42 U.S.C. §§ 13925(b)(13)(C) and 3789d(c)(3).

### **DEFENDANTS**

6. Defendant State of North Carolina is a person within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(a) and an employer within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b).

7. Defendant Patrick McCrory is the Governor of North Carolina. Pursuant to Article III, Section 1 of the North Carolina Constitution, “the executive power of the State” is vested in Defendant McCrory in his capacity as Governor. Article III, Section 5(4) also provides that it is the duty of Defendant McCrory in his capacity as Governor to “take care that the laws be faithfully executed.” Defendant McCrory is a person within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(a).

8. Defendant North Carolina Department of Public Safety is an agency of the State of North Carolina responsible for public safety, corrections and emergency management. It is a

person within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(a) and an employer within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b). It is currently and, at all times relevant to the Complaint, has been a recipient of federal funds from the Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women, with open grants dated after the reauthorization of VAWA on March 19, 2013. As a condition of receiving federal funds, Defendant North Carolina Department of Public Safety signed contract assurances agreeing that it will not discriminate in violation of federal law.

9. Defendant University of North Carolina is a public, multi-campus university that is organized under, and exists pursuant to, the laws of the State of North Carolina. It is a person within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(a) and an employer within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b). It is currently and, at all times relevant to the Complaint, has been a recipient of federal funds from the United States Department of Justice, including the Office on Violence Against Women, with open grants dated after the reauthorization of VAWA on March 19, 2013. As a condition of receiving federal funds, Defendant University of North Carolina signed contract assurances agreeing that it will not discriminate in violation of federal law.

10. Defendant Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina is the corporate body charged with the general control, supervision, and governance of the University of North Carolina and is capable under North Carolina law of suing and being sued in any court.

## **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

### **Enactment of H.B. 2**

11. On March 23, 2016, the North Carolina legislature convened a special session for the purpose of passing H.B. 2.

12. H.B. 2 mandates, *inter alia*, that all “[p]ublic agencies . . . require multiple occupancy bathrooms or changing facilities . . . be designated for and only used by individuals based on their biological sex.” H.B. 2 defines “biological sex” as “[t]he physical condition of being male or female, which is stated on a person’s birth certificate.” H.B. 2 further defines “public agencies” to include, among other entities, the state executive, judicial and legislative branches, including the University of North Carolina system.

13. H.B. 2 was enacted in direct response to Ordinance 7056 passed by the City Council in Charlotte, North Carolina (the “Charlotte Ordinance”), which permitted transgender individuals to use facilities corresponding to their gender identity by prohibiting discrimination based on “gender identity” in places of public accommodation.

14. Governor McCrory and North Carolina legislators made explicit public statements indicating that they proposed, passed, and signed H.B. 2 to overturn the Charlotte Ordinance and to ensure transgender individuals would not be permitted to access bathrooms and other facilities consistent with their gender identity in schools and other public agencies.

15. Prior to the passage of the Charlotte Ordinance in February 2016, Governor McCrory told members of the Charlotte City Council that the Ordinance could “create major public safety issues by putting citizens in possible danger from deviant actions by individuals taking improper advantage of a bad policy.” Governor McCrory went on to explain that the “action of allowing a person with male anatomy, for example, to use a female restroom or locker room will most likely cause immediate State legislative intervention which I would support as governor.”

16. When State Representative Dan Bishop introduced H.B. 2, he stated that “[a] small group of far-out progressives should not presume to decide for us all that a cross-dresser’s

liberty to express his gender nonconformity trumps the right of women and girls to peace of mind.”

17. The bill passed both houses on March 23, 2016—the same day it was introduced. Governor McCrory signed the bill that night. H.B. 2 took effect immediately.

18. Following the conclusion of the special session, Senate President Phil Berger stated on his website, “[t]he North Carolina Senate voted unanimously Wednesday [March 23, 2016] to stop a radical and illegal Charlotte City Council ordinance allowing men into public bathrooms and locker rooms with young girls and women.” Senator Berger characterized the Charlotte Ordinance as “dangerous” and claimed that it “created a loophole that any man with nefarious motives could use to prey on women and young children.”

19. Lieutenant Governor Dan Forest stated that the Charlotte Ordinance “would have given pedophiles, sex offenders, and perverts free rein to watch women, boys, and girls undress and use the bathroom.”

**Defendants’ Compliance with and Implementation of H.B. 2 and the United States’  
Response**

20. On April 5, 2016, following the enactment of H.B. 2, Defendant University of North Carolina’s President, Margaret Spellings, issued a Memorandum to all Chancellors in the University of North Carolina system, titled “Guidance – Compliance with the Public Facilities Privacy & Security Act.” The Memorandum directed Chancellors that “University institutions must require every multiple-occupancy bathroom and changing facility to be designated for and used only by persons based on their biological sex.”

21. As a federal funding agency, when the Department of Justice has reason to question a funding recipient’s compliance with Title IX, it gives notice of non-compliance and attempts to secure the recipient’s compliance through voluntary means.

22. On April 8, 2016, the United States sent a letter to President Spellings seeking information to determine whether the University was complying with federal law.

23. In a response dated April 13, 2016, President Spellings affirmed that “the University is specifically covered by H.B. 2 and is required as a public agency to comply with its applicable portions, including the provisions related to multiple-occupancy bathrooms and changing facilities.”

24. On April 12, 2016, Governor McCrory issued Executive Order 93, implementing H.B. 2 and affirming that “every multiple occupancy restroom, locker room or shower facility located in a cabinet agency must be designated for and only used by persons based on their biological sex.”

25. Access to bathrooms and changing facilities on the University of North Carolina campus are covered by the non-discrimination mandates of Title IX and VAWA.

26. Access to bathrooms and changing facilities operated by Defendant North Carolina Department of Public Safety and its sub-recipients are covered by the non-discrimination mandate of VAWA.

27. Access to bathrooms and changing facilities in the workplace at public agencies in the State of North Carolina is a term, condition and privilege of employment and, therefore, is covered by the non-discrimination mandate of Title VII.

28. In letters dated May 4, 2016, the United States notified all Defendants, including the University of North Carolina, that the United States had determined they were not in compliance with Title VII, Title IX, and/or VAWA, based on their compliance with and implementation of provisions of H.B. 2 that are irreconcilable with federal law. The United States requested that Defendants immediately agree not to comply with those provisions of H.B.

2, ensure that transgender persons were entitled to use multiple-occupancy bathrooms and changing facilities consistent with their gender identity as required by federal law, and retract any statements to the contrary. The United States advised Defendants that it would take enforcement action under the above statutes if such compliance with federal law was not demonstrated.

29. As of the filing of this Complaint, no Defendant has taken steps to achieve that compliance.

### **Gender Identity and Its Relationship to Sex**

30. Individuals are typically assigned a sex on their birth certificate solely on the basis of the appearance of the external genitalia at birth. Additional aspects of sex (for example, chromosomal makeup) typically are not assessed and considered at the time of birth, except in cases of infants born with ambiguous genitalia.

31. An individual's "sex" consists of multiple factors, which may not always be in alignment. Among those factors are hormones, external genitalia, internal reproductive organs, chromosomes, and gender identity, which is an individual's internal sense of being male or female.

32. For individuals who have aspects of their sex that are not in alignment, the person's gender identity is the primary factor in terms of establishing that person's sex. External genitalia are, therefore, but one component of sex and not always determinative of a person's sex.

33. Although there is not yet one definitive explanation for what determines gender identity, biological factors, most notably sexual differentiation in the brain, have a role in gender identity development.

34. Transgender individuals are individuals who have a gender identity that does not match the sex they were assigned at birth. A transgender man's sex is male and a transgender woman's sex is female.

35. A transgender individual may begin to assert a gender identity inconsistent with their sex assigned at birth at any time from early childhood through adulthood. The decision by transgender individuals to assert their gender identity publicly is a deeply personal one that is made by the individual, often in consultation with family, medical and health care providers, and others.

36. Gender identity is innate and external efforts to change a person's gender identity can be harmful to a person's health and well-being.

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

38. Most states authorize changing the sex marker on one's birth certificate, but the requirements for doing so vary and are often onerous. Specifically, many states require surgical procedures. At least one state does not allow persons to change the sex marker on their birth certificates.

39. Individuals born in North Carolina must have proof of certain surgeries, such as "sex reassignment surgery," in order to change the sex marker on their birth certificates. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 130A-118(b)(4).

40. Surgery related to gender transitioning is generally unavailable to children under age 18.

41. In addition, the great majority of transgender individuals do not have surgery as part of their gender transition. Determinations about such surgery are decisions about medical



care made by physicians and patients on an individual basis. For some, health-related conditions or other medical criteria counsel against invasive surgery. For others, the high cost of surgical procedures, which are often excluded from health insurance coverage, present an insurmountable barrier.

42. Standards of medical care for surgery related to gender transitioning generally advise that transgender individuals present consistent with their gender identity on a day-to-day basis across all settings of life, including in bathrooms and changing facilities at school and at work, for a significant time period prior to undergoing surgery.

#### **Impact of H.B. 2 on Transgender Individuals in North Carolina**

43. H.B. 2 requires public agencies to follow a facially discriminatory policy of treating transgender individuals, whose gender identity may not match their birth certificates, differently from similarly situated non-transgender individuals.

44. Because of Defendants' compliance with and implementation of H.B. 2, non-transgender employees of Defendants and of other public agencies in North Carolina may access bathrooms and changing facilities that are consistent with their gender identity in their places of work, while transgender employees may not access bathrooms and changing facilities that are consistent with their gender identity.

45. Defendants' compliance with and implementation of H.B. 2 stigmatizes and singles out transgender employees, results in their isolation and exclusion, and perpetuates a sense that they are not worthy of equal treatment and respect.

46. Upon information and belief, transgender employees of Defendants and other public agencies in North Carolina have suffered and continue to suffer injury, including, without

limitation, emotional harm, mental anguish, distress, humiliation, and indignity as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' compliance with and implementation of H.B. 2.

47. Because of the compliance with and implementation of H.B. 2 by Defendants University of North Carolina and Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina, individuals who are not transgender may access campus bathrooms and changing facilities that are consistent with their gender identity, while individuals who are transgender may not access campus bathrooms and changing facilities that are consistent with their gender identity.

48. The compliance with and implementation of H.B. 2 by Defendants University of North Carolina and Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina stigmatizes and singles out transgender individuals, results in their isolation and exclusion, and perpetuates a sense that they are not worthy of equal treatment and respect.

49. Upon information and belief, transgender individuals seeking access to the University of North Carolina campus have suffered and continue to suffer injury, including, without limitation, emotional harm, mental anguish, distress, humiliation, and indignity as a direct and proximate result of compliance with and implementation of H.B. 2.

50. Because of the compliance with and implementation of H.B. 2 by Defendants North Carolina Department of Public Safety, University of North Carolina, and Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina, individuals who are not transgender may access bathrooms and changing facilities that are consistent with their gender identity in covered facilities, while individuals who are transgender may not access bathrooms and changing facilities that are consistent with their gender identity.

51. The compliance with and implementation of H.B. 2 by Defendants North Carolina Department of Public Safety, University of North Carolina, and Board of Governors of the

University of North Carolina stigmatizes and singles out transgender individuals seeking access to covered facilities, results in their isolation and exclusion, and perpetuates a sense that they are not worthy of equal treatment and respect.

52. Upon information and belief, transgender individuals seeking access to covered facilities have suffered and continue to suffer injury, including, without limitation, emotional harm, mental anguish, distress, humiliation, and indignity as a direct and proximate result of compliance with and implementation of H.B. 2.

## **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

### **COUNT I**

Violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (“Title VII”)  
42 U.S.C. § 2000e, *et seq.*  
(Against All Defendants)

53. As alleged in this Complaint, Defendants State of North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Public Safety, University of North Carolina, and Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina are engaged in, and continue to engage in, a pattern or practice of sex discrimination in the terms, conditions, and privileges of employment against their transgender employees in violation Title VII.

54. As alleged in this Complaint, Defendants State of North Carolina and Governor McCrory have engaged in a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of employment rights under Title VII by implementing and requiring compliance with policies and practices that require public agencies to discriminate against their transgender employees based on sex in the terms, conditions, and privileges of employment in violation of Title VII.

COUNT II

Violation of Title IX of the Education Act Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”)  
20 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.*  
(Against Defendants University of North Carolina and Board of Governors of the University of  
North Carolina)

55. As alleged in this Complaint, Defendants University of North Carolina and Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina are discriminating on the basis of sex in violation of Title IX.

COUNT III

Violation of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (“VAWA”)  
42 U.S.C. § 13925(b)(13)  
(Against Defendants North Carolina Department of Public Safety, University of North Carolina,  
and Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina)

56. As alleged in this Complaint, Defendants North Carolina Department of Public Safety, University of North Carolina, and Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina are discriminating on the basis of sex and gender identity, in violation of VAWA.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, the United States respectfully requests that this Court:

A. Declare that, by complying with and implementing H.B. 2’s provisions that apply to multiple-occupancy bathrooms or changing facilities, Defendants discriminate on the basis of sex in violation of Title VII;

B. Declare that, by complying with and implementing H.B. 2’s provisions that apply to multiple-occupancy bathrooms or changing facilities, Defendants University of North Carolina and Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina discriminate on the basis of sex in violation of Title IX;

C. Declare that, by complying with and implementing H.B. 2's provisions that apply to multiple-occupancy bathrooms or changing facilities, Defendants North Carolina Department of Public Safety, University of North Carolina, and Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina discriminate on the basis of sex and gender identity in violation of VAWA;

D. Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction to prevent further violations of federal law; and

E. Grant such additional relief as the needs of justice may require.

Dated: May 9, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

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Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division  
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ATTORNEYS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

# 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.)

<p><b>I. (a) PLAINTIFFS</b> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</p> <p>(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff _____ <i>(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)</i></p> <p>(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) <b>ATTACHMENT B</b></p>	<p><b>DEFENDANTS</b> <b>ATTACHMENT A</b></p> <p>County of Residence of First Listed Defendant <u>Durham County</u> <i>(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)</i></p> <p>NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.</p> <p>Attorneys (If Known) <b>ATTACHMENT B</b></p>
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<p><b>II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION</b> (Place an "X" in One Box Only)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 U.S. Government Defendant</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)</p>	<p><b>III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES</b> (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PTF</th> <th>DEF</th> <th></th> <th>PTF</th> <th>DEF</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Citizen of This State</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td>Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen of Another State</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td>Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 5</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td>Foreign Nation</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 6</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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
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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)

<p><b>CONTRACTS</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment &amp; Enforcement of Judgment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise</p>	<p><b>TORTS</b></p> <p><b>PERSONAL INJURY</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel &amp; Slander</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice</p> <p><b>PERSONAL INJURY</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability</p> <p><b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability</p>	<p><b>TORRENTURE/PENALTY</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other</p> <p><b>LABOR</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act</p> <p><b>IMMIGRATION</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions</p>	<p><b>BANKRUPTCY</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157</p> <p><b>PROPERTY RIGHTS</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark</p> <p><b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))</p> <p><b>FEDERAL TAX SUITS</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609</p>	<p><b>OTHER STATUTES</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a))</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes</p>
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**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

**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. 2000e, et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 13925(b)(13); 20 U.S.C. 1681, et seq.; 28 C.F.R. Part 54, 34 C.F.R. Part 106

Brief description of cause:  
Violation of federal civil rights acts by compliance with & implementation of N.C. Session Law 2016-3, House Bill 2

**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 Thomas D. Schroeder    DOCKET NUMBER 1:16-cv-236

DATE 5/9/16    SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

RECEIPT # \_\_\_\_\_    AMOUNT \_\_\_\_\_    APPLYING IFP \_\_\_\_\_    JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_    MAG. JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTACHMENT A**

**DEFENDANTS**

Continued from the Civil Cover Sheet:

State of North Carolina; Governor Patrick McCrory, in his official capacity as Governor of North Carolina; North Carolina Department of Public Safety; University of North Carolina; Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina



## ATTACHMENT B

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