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13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
14 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
15

16 LONNY SHAVELSON, M.D.; JANE DOE;  
17 SANDRA MORRIS; ROBERT  
18 USLANDER, M.D.; GARY PASTERNAK,  
19 M.D.; & RICHARD MENDIUS, M.D.; on  
20 behalf of themselves and all others similarly  
21 situated,

20 Plaintiffs,

21 v.

22 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF  
23 HEALTH CARE SERVICES; ROBERT  
24 BONTA, Attorney General  
25 of the State of California, in his official  
26 capacity,

26 Defendants.  
27  
28

) Case No.

) Civil Rights

) **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR  
DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE  
RELIEF**

- ) 1. Violation of Title II of the Americans  
) with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42  
) U.S.C. §§ 12101 *et seq.*)  
) 2. Violation of California Government  
) Code Section 11135  
) 3. Violation of the California Unruh Act  
) (Cal. Civil Code § 51 *et seq.*)  
) 4. Violation of the California  
) Constitution (Equal Protection)

1 Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, hereby file this class  
2 action complaint, and allege as follows:

3 **INTRODUCTION**

4 1. California’s End of Life Options Act (“EOLOA”), Cal. Health & Safety Code  
5 § 443 *et seq.*, allows mentally competent, terminally ill adults to choose peaceful and dignified  
6 deaths. Under the EOLOA, such patients can request from their physicians prescription  
7 medication that can be ingested to achieve a peaceful death. This option is known as aid in dying  
8 (“AID”) and is one type of health-care service available to terminally ill patients.

9 2. However, there is one group of Californians who cannot avail themselves of the  
10 benefits of this compassionate law: physically disabled individuals whose disability prevents  
11 them from self-administering the AID medication without assistance. Because the EOLOA  
12 requires patients to self-administer AID drugs *and prohibits any assistance*, patients whose  
13 disability hinders their hand strength or mobility are excluded from this State program.

14 3. Plaintiff-patients are mentally competent Californians with terminal illnesses that  
15 cause progressive loss of bodily function, and who want to avoid the final ravages of their  
16 illnesses by availing themselves of AID under the EOLOA, but because of their progressive  
17 illness and advancing disability, they either (1) cannot self-administer the AID medicine without  
18 assistance, or (2) will not be able to self-administer the AID medication without assistance at the  
19 time they wish to do so. For the latter group, Plaintiffs are faced with a perverse choice: act to  
20 ingest the AID medication earlier than they would like—while they retain the physical ability to  
21 do so—or else suffer a death they hope to avoid because they will lack the ability to self-  
22 administer without assistance.

23 4. This civil rights class action seeks to rectify the exclusion of physically disabled  
24 individuals from the EOLOA. More specifically, this lawsuit challenges the State of California’s  
25 (“the State’s”) failure to ensure that its legislation does not discriminate against physically  
26 disabled individuals and/or provides reasonable disability accommodations required under  
27 federal and California law—specifically, the State’s failure to ensure physically disabled  
28 Californians are afforded equal benefit of and access to the EOLOA.





1 § 11135 (“Section 11135”). Ms. Morris has lost use of her legs; cannot stand or walk; has limited  
2 use of her hands and arms; requires use of a wheelchair for mobility; and requires assistance with  
3 every activity of daily living. Ms. Morris is a resident of Sierraville, California.

4 15. Plaintiff Morris was diagnosed with ALS in January 2018, when she was 51 years  
5 old. Since her diagnosis, she has experienced the progress of this illness. Ms. Morris wants the  
6 option of AID under the EOLOA available to her. Absent judicial intervention, the assistance  
7 prohibition will force her to (1) act to precipitate her death sooner than she otherwise would,  
8 while she still has the physical ability to do so, depriving her of some valuable time with her  
9 family and loved ones; or (2) to wait until her progressive illness will rob her of the physical  
10 ability to use AID, forcing her to endure the final ravages of this terminal illness, which she  
11 wants to avoid at all costs. Like other terminally ill Californians who qualify under the EOLOA,  
12 Ms. Morris wants to ingest the AID medications when she wants it—not beforehand. She does  
13 not want her advancing physical disability to prevent her from accessing AID.

14 16. According to Dr. Shavelson, if Ms. Morris loses her ability to ingest AID as her  
15 ALS symptoms progress, she imminently will be forced to endure the sort of death by  
16 suffocation she wants to avoid.

17 17. Plaintiff Robert Uslander, M.D. is a resident of San Diego, California. Dr.  
18 Uslander provides Integrated MD Care. Dr. Uslander includes providing AID in his medical  
19 practice. In his practice Dr. Uslander has seen the assistance prohibition in the EOLOA operate  
20 to discriminate against and adversely affect many physically disabled patients—forcing them to  
21 choose to act sooner while physically able to do so; or to wait, and then lose the ability to access  
22 AID, enduring the prolonged sort of death they wished to avoid.

23 18. Plaintiff Gary Pasternak, M.D., MPH, is a resident of Los Gatos, California. Dr.  
24 Pasternak is the Medical Director at Mission Hospice in San Mateo, California. He is Board  
25 certified in Internal Medicine, Hospice and Palliative Medicine, Geriatrics, and Occupational and  
26 Environmental Medicine. Dr. Pasternak graduated from University of California at San Diego  
27 School of Medicine and completed his residency training in internal medicine at University of  
28 West Virginia and University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. He received his Master’s of Public

1 Health from UC Berkeley. In 2007, he was ordained at the Chaplaincy Institute for Arts and  
2 Interfaith Ministries in Berkeley. Like the other Physician Plaintiffs in this case, Dr. Pasternak  
3 has seen the assistance prohibition in the EOLOA operate to discriminate against and adversely  
4 affect many of his physically disabled patients—forcing them to choose to act sooner while  
5 physically able to do so; or to wait, and then lose the ability to access AID, enduring the  
6 prolonged sort of death they wished to avoid.

7 19. Plaintiff Richard Mendius, M.D., is a resident of San Anselmo, California. Dr.  
8 Mendius is a neurologist with a specific interest in the diagnosis and treatment of ALS. He is  
9 also one of the leading aid-in-dying physicians in Sonoma County and has extensive aid-in-dying  
10 experience. Like the other Physician Plaintiffs in this case, Dr. Mendius has seen (and continues  
11 to see) the assistance prohibition in the EOLOA operate to discriminate against and adversely  
12 affect many of his physically disabled patients—forcing them to choose to act sooner while  
13 physically able to do so; or to wait, and then lose the ability to access AID, enduring the  
14 prolonged sort of death they wished to avoid.

15 20. Defendant California Department of Health Care Services (“DHCS”) is the  
16 department within the State of California (“the State”) charged with overseeing the EOLOA. The  
17 DHCS is an arm of the State of California, which is responsible for the actions, omissions,  
18 policies, procedures, practices, and customs of its various agents, agencies, and employees,  
19 including the California Legislature. At all relevant times, the DHCS and the State were  
20 responsible for ensuring that their actions, omissions, policies, procedures, practices, and  
21 customs—and those of their agents, agencies, and employees—comply with the laws of the  
22 United States and the State.

23 21. Defendant Robert Bonta is the Attorney General of the State. He is charged with  
24 criminally prosecuting anyone providing assistance to physically disabled, terminally ill patients  
25 who are unable to ingest AID medication without assistance. He is sued in his official capacity.

26 **BRIEF STATUTORY BACKGROUND**

27 22. Under the EOLOA “an adult with the capacity to make medical decisions and  
28 with a terminal disease may make a request to receive a prescription for an aid-in-dying drug,”

1 provided he or she is a California resident, and “has the physical and mental ability to self-  
2 administer the aid-in-dying drug.” Cal. Health & Safety Code § 443.2(a).

3 23. Attending physicians are protected from civil, criminal, and professional liability,  
4 but *only* to the extent they comply with the provisions of the Act. *See id.* at § 443.14 (c) (“a  
5 health care provider shall not be subject to civil, criminal, administrative . . . or other liability for  
6 participating in this part”); *See also id.* at § 443.16 (c) (“Notwithstanding any contrary provision  
7 in this section, the immunities and prohibitions on sanctions of a health care provider are solely  
8 reserved for actions of a health care provider taken pursuant to this part.”)

9 24. In the Act’s current form, no one can assist the patient in ingesting the AID  
10 medication and be in compliance with the Act. *See id.* at § 443.14(a) (protecting individuals  
11 “present when the qualified individual self-administers the prescribed [AID] drug . . . so long as  
12 the person does not assist the qualified person in ingesting the [AID] drug.”).

13 25. Title II of the ADA protects disabled individuals from discrimination by public  
14 entities: “no qualified individual with a disability shall by reason of such disability be excluded  
15 from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs or activities of a public  
16 entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity.” 42 U.S.C. § 12132. The  
17 implementing regulations of the ADA further define discrimination by a Title II entity, including  
18 without limitation: denying disabled individuals the opportunity to participate in or benefit from  
19 an aid, benefit, or service; otherwise limiting disabled individuals in the enjoyment of any right,  
20 privilege, advantage, or opportunity enjoyed by others; utilizing criteria or methods of  
21 administration that have the effect of subjecting individuals with disabilities to discrimination;  
22 failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures to accommodate  
23 disabled individuals, unless the modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of the  
24 services; and imposing or applying eligibility criteria that screen out or tend to screen out an  
25 individual with a disability or any class of individuals with disabilities from fully and equally  
26 enjoying any service, program, or activity, unless such criteria can be shown to be necessary for  
27 the provision of the service, program, or activity being offered. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 35.130.



**FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

1  
2           26.     The State discriminates against Plaintiffs Morris and Doe, as well as similarly  
3 situated Californians with terminal illnesses involving progressive loss of physical ability, by  
4 enacting the EOLOA in a way that excludes physically disabled individuals who are unable to  
5 self-administer AID medication without assistance and failing to make reasonable modifications  
6 in policies, practices, or procedures to accommodate Plaintiff Morris, Plaintiff Doe, and others  
7 like them. The State has failed to make these reasonable modifications/accommodations, even  
8 though doing so is feasible and readily achievable, and the State cannot demonstrate that making  
9 the requested modifications/accommodations would fundamentally alter the nature of the  
10 EOLOA.

11           27.     The State has knowingly and intentionally denied these physically disabled  
12 persons the full and equal enjoyment of its services, privileges, advantages, businesses, and  
13 accommodations. The State has engaged in this discriminatory conduct, despite the fact that its  
14 programs and services could easily be brought into compliance with the ADA and California  
15 law, and despite the fact that the State is and has been fully aware that its conduct and practices  
16 have and continue to cause harm these physically disabled individuals, including segregation and  
17 exclusion.

18           28.     The EOLOA has improved the well-being of Californians by providing them with  
19 the comfort of knowing that they can choose to seek medication to precipitate a peaceful death if  
20 they find themselves trapped in an unbearable dying process. The principal reasons patients  
21 choose AID are existential suffering, inability to enjoy life, and loss of autonomy. Whether or  
22 not a patient chooses to ingest the medication, the mere fact that the patient has the ability to do  
23 so—and thus control end-of-life decisions (*i.e.*, retain some measure of autonomy)—gives the  
24 patient great peace of mind.

25           29.     The EOLOA requires that the medication be self-administered *and forbids*  
26 *assistance with ingestion*. The EOLOA uses the term “ingest” throughout. This usually means  
27 the patient will drink the medication from a cup or straw, but some patients cannot consume the  
28 medication orally, and thus “ingest” the medication by pressing a plunger on a feeding tube or a



1 rectal tube.

2 30. The prohibition on assistance with ingestion functions to prevent dying  
3 individuals with certain physical disabilities, such as Plaintiffs Morris and Doe, and members of  
4 the Plaintiff-Patient Class, from accessing AID. Patients dying of ALS and MS, for example,  
5 experience progressive loss of bodily function and integrity, losing the ability to control and/or  
6 move their bodies. In advanced ALS and/or MS, patients may retain only the ability to make eye  
7 movements.

8 31. Under the EOLOA, terminally ill individuals with physical disabilities like  
9 Plaintiffs Morris and Doe are denied the option of AID because of their extreme physical  
10 disability. This denial of an option afforded to other terminally ill Californians discriminates  
11 against people with disabilities, in violation of state and federal law.

12 32. The State also has discriminated against and continues to discriminate against the  
13 Physician Plaintiffs and the proposed Physician Class, based on these physicians' association  
14 with disabled individuals. Physician Plaintiffs and the proposed Physician Class are unable to  
15 provide equal care to their physically disabled patients when compared to the care they are able  
16 to provide able-bodied patients under the EOLOA. The Physician Plaintiffs and the proposed  
17 Physician Class face criminal prosecution if they attempt to provide AID to physically disabled  
18 patients who cannot self-administer the medication without assistance.

19 33. In the course of their medical practices, the Physician Plaintiffs often provide care  
20 to patients dying of terminal neuromuscular diseases. These include, but are not limited to:

- 21 • ALS - amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- 22 • MS - multiple sclerosis
- 23 • PSP - progressive supranuclear palsy
- 24 • MSA - multiple system atrophy
- 25 • Huntington's disease
- 26 • Muscular dystrophies
- 27 • Cerebral palsy
- 28 • Paralysis from strokes and brain cancers

- 1 • Parkinson's disease and related disorders
- 2 • Myasthenia Gravis
- 3 • SMA -- Spinal muscular atrophy
- 4 • Mitochondrial and other myopathies
- 5 • Ataxias

6 34. Patients with these conditions experience the progressive loss of bodily function  
7 and integrity, while remaining fully mentally intact. Because of the prohibition in the EOLOA on  
8 assistance with ingestion of the AID medication, some patients who are eligible for AID and  
9 want to achieve a peaceful death via AID are unable to do so because they do not have the  
10 physical ability to ingest without assistance. The Physician Plaintiffs currently have patients in  
11 this position, and they will have such patients in the near- and long-term future.

12 35. Because of this problem created by the assistance prohibition—specifically,  
13 criminal prosecution of any clinician assisting a physically disabled patient—the Physician  
14 Plaintiffs, and other clinicians like them, cannot—and do not—provide patients with these AID  
15 services. They would like to do so, and believes it is their professional responsibility to do so, but  
16 cannot unless and until this Court permits it.

17 36. Plaintiffs suffer continuous and ongoing/imminent discrimination. Plaintiff Morris  
18 faces the imminent harm of not being able to take advantage of the benefits of the EOLOA (and  
19 thus living a physically and emotionally painful life), or else ending life before she prefers.

20 37. Plaintiff Doe suffers continuous and ongoing/imminent discrimination. Plaintiff  
21 Doe is unable to take advantage of the benefits of the EOLOA without some modicum of  
22 assistance with ingesting the medication

23 38. The Physician Plaintiffs suffer continuous and ongoing / imminent injury by  
24 being unable to provide care to his physically disabled patients who are unable to self-administer  
25 AID medication under the EOLOA.

26 39. If the State would allow for accommodations to be made for physically disabled  
27 patients otherwise qualified to benefit from the EOLOA, such as Plaintiff Morris, neither they  
28 nor their physicians would suffer the injuries described herein.

1           40.     The State knew, or should have known, that its legislation discriminates against  
2 physically disabled Californians, violates state and federal law, and interferes with or denies  
3 access to the physically disabled. Moreover, the State has the resources—financially and  
4 otherwise—to remove these barriers and implement policy changes without much difficulty or  
5 expense and to make the EOLOA accessible to the physically disabled. To date, however, the  
6 State has failed to remove these barriers and make such changes.

7  
**CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

8           41.     Plaintiffs bring this action individually and on behalf of all persons similarly  
9 situated pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1) and/or (b)(2).

10           42.     **Class Definitions.** Plaintiffs seek to represent the following two classes:

11           **(a) Patient Class.** All persons who are physically disabled (or have a medical condition  
12 that will render them physically disabled imminently); who have terminal illness that  
13 involves progressive loss of physical abilities; who are unable to self-administer  
14 prescribed medications for AID allowed under the EOLOA without assistance due to  
15 their physical disability (or imminently will be unable to self-administer prescribed  
16 medications for AID allowed under the EOLOA without assistance); and who qualify  
17 for the benefits of the EOLOA (or will qualify for the benefits of the EOLOA  
18 imminently).

19           **(b) Physician Class.** All physicians who include AID in their medical practice and  
20 provide care to patients who are members of the Patient Class.

21           43.     Excluded from the above-referenced class definitions are any judge assigned to  
22 hear this case, as well as the staff of any assigned judge.

23           44.     This action is brought as a class action and may properly be so maintained  
24 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.

25           45.     **Impracticability of Joinder (Numerosity).** The members of the proposed classes  
26 are so numerous that joinder of all such persons is impracticable and the disposition of their  
27 claims in a class action is a benefit both to the parties and to this Court. On information and  
28 belief, the number of persons in each class greatly exceeds 100 persons.

1           46.     **Questions of Fact and Law Common to the Class.** All members of the Patient  
2 Class have been and continue to be denied their civil rights to full and equal access to the  
3 benefits of the EOLOA because of the violations of disability nondiscrimination laws alleged  
4 herein. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to the classes, including, but not  
5 limited to, the following:

- 6           a. Whether the State is a covered entity under Title II of the ADA, the Unruh Act,  
7           and Section 11135;
- 8           b. Whether the State’s enactment of the EOLOA violates the ADA, the Unruh Act,  
9           and Section 11135;
- 10          c. Whether the assistance prohibition of the EOLOA violates Article 1, Section 7 of  
11          the California Constitution by infringing on the rights of members of the Patient  
12          Class, who cannot ingest the AID medications without assistance due to their  
13          physical disabilities;
- 14          d. Whether the assistance prohibition of the EOLOA violates Article 1, Section 7 of  
15          the California Constitution by infringing on the rights of members of the  
16          Physician Class, who provide end of life care to patients who cannot ingest the  
17          AID medications without assistance due to their physical disabilities;
- 18          e. Whether Defendants have made reasonable modifications in their policies,  
19          procedures, and practices to ensure that physically disabled individuals have full  
20          and equal access to the benefits of the EOLOA;
- 21          f. Whether the State’s failure to accommodate patients who are physically unable to  
22          self-administer AID medication without assistance under the EOLOA violates the  
23          ADA, the Unruh Act, and Section 11135;
- 24          g. Whether Plaintiffs’ requested accommodation—specifically, a limited exception  
25          to the prohibition in the EOLOA to assist an individual with ingesting AID  
26          medications when the patient is physically disabled but otherwise qualified under  
27          the EOLOA—fundamentally alters the EOLOA;
- 28          h. Whether the Physician Plaintiffs and the proposed Physician Class are entitled to

1 relief under associational or third party standing; and

- 2 i. Whether Plaintiffs and the members of the putative classes are entitled to  
3 declaratory and/or injunctive relief, and the nature of such relief.

4 47. **Typicality.** The claims of the named Plaintiffs are typical of those of the classes.  
5 Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the proposed classes in the following ways:  
6 (a) Plaintiffs are members of their respective proposed classes; (b) Plaintiffs' claims arise from  
7 the same legislation enacted by the State and criminal penalties under State law; (c) Plaintiffs'  
8 claims are based on the same legal theories as those of the proposed classes and involve similar  
9 factual circumstances; (d) the injuries suffered by the named Plaintiffs are similar to the injuries  
10 suffered by the proposed class members; and (e) the relief sought herein will benefit the named  
11 Plaintiffs and all class members alike. The claims of Plaintiffs are typical of those of the  
12 proposed classes of persons who would like the benefit of the EOLOA and the physicians who  
13 treat these patients.

14 48. **Adequacy.** The named Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the interests  
15 of their respective classes. They have no interests adverse to the interests of other members of  
16 the proposed classes and have retained counsel who are competent and experienced in litigating  
17 complex class actions and civil rights claims, including large-scale disability rights class actions.

18 49. **Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1).** Prosecuting separate actions by  
19 individual class members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with  
20 respect to individual class members that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for  
21 the State.

22 50. **Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2).** The State has acted and/or refused to  
23 act on grounds that apply generally to the class, so that final injunctive relief or corresponding  
24 declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the class as a whole.

25 51. Absent judicial relief that applies to the proposed classes, the State will continue  
26 in its illegal course of conduct, which will result in further damages and injuries to the Plaintiffs  
27 and the proposed classes.

28

**FIRST CLAIM:**

**VIOLATION OF THE ADA, TITLE II, 42 USC §§ 12201 *et seq.***

**[All Plaintiffs/Classes]**

52. Plaintiffs replead and incorporate by reference, as if fully set forth hereafter, the allegations contained in all paragraphs of this Complaint and incorporate them herein as if separately repled.

53. Effective January 26, 1992, Plaintiffs were entitled to the protections of the “Public Services” provision of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Title II, Subpart A prohibits discrimination by any “public entity,” including any state or local government, as defined by 42 U.S.C. § 12131.

54. Pursuant to Title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132), no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity.

55. Patient Plaintiffs Morris and Doe were at all relevant times qualified individuals with a disability as defined by the ADA.

56. Defendants were and are at all relevant times public entities covered by Title II of the ADA and its accompanying regulations.

57. Defendants have violated Title II of the ADA by discriminating against physically disabled terminally ill Californians in enacting the EOLOA without accommodation to enable access. Defendants also have failed in their responsibilities under Title II of the ADA to provide their services, programs and activities in a full and equal manner to disabled persons as described herein, including, without limitation, failing to ensure that physically disabled terminally ill patients may take advantage of the EOLOA; to provide reasonable accommodations to physically disabled terminally ill Californians; and/or to modify its programs, services and activities to make the EOLOA accessible to physically disabled terminally ill persons, including Plaintiffs Morris and Doe. As a proximate result of the Defendants’ actions and omissions, Morris, Doe, and the proposed Patient Class were discriminated against in violation of Title II of

1 the ADA and of the regulations adopted to implement the ADA.

2 58. Under the implementing regulation governing “[g]eneral prohibitions against  
3 discrimination” under Title II of the ADA:

- 4 ○ “[n]o qualified individual with a disability shall, on the basis of disability, be  
5 excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs,  
6 or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any public  
7 entity,” 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(a);
- 8 ○ “[a] public entity, in providing any aid, benefit, or service, may not, directly or  
9 through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, on the basis of disability –”:
  - 10 ▪ “[d]eny a qualified individual with a disability the opportunity to  
11 participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service,” *id.* §  
12 35.130(b)(1)(i); or
  - 13 ▪ “[o]therwise limit a qualified individual with a disability in the enjoyment  
14 of any right, privilege, advantage, or opportunity enjoyed by others  
15 receiving the aid, benefit, or service,” *id.* § 35.130(b)(1)(vii);
- 16 ○ “[a] public entity may not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements,  
17 utilize criteria or methods of administration:”
  - 18 ▪ “[t]hat have the effect of subjecting qualified individuals with disabilities  
19 to discrimination on the basis of disability,” *id.* § 35.130(b)(3)(i); or
  - 20 ▪ “[t]hat have the purpose or effect of defeating or substantially impairing  
21 accomplishment of the objectives of the public entity's program with  
22 respect to individuals with disabilities,” *id.* § 35.130(b)(3)(ii);
- 23 ○ “[a] public entity shall make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or  
24 procedures when the modifications are necessary to avoid discrimination on the  
25 basis of disability, unless the public entity can demonstrate that making the  
26 modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of the service, program, or  
27 activity,” *id.* § 35.130(b)(7)(i); and
- 28 ○ “[a] public entity shall not impose or apply eligibility criteria that screen out or



1           tend to screen out an individual with a disability or any class of individuals with  
2           disabilities from fully and equally enjoying any service, program, or activity,  
3           unless such criteria can be shown to be necessary for the provision of the service,  
4           program, or activity being offered,” *id.* § 35.130(b)(8).

5           59.     The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit Court has been clear that  
6           a public entity may violate the ADA even if no regulation expressly proscribes its particular  
7           conduct. *Barden v. City of Sacramento*, 292 F.3d 1073, 1076-78 (9th Cir. 2002).

8           60.     The benefits of the EOLOA are inaccessible to physically disabled terminally ill  
9           persons whose disability precludes their self-administration without assistance of AID  
10           medications. For Ms. Morris, she imminently will be unable to achieve equal access to the  
11           benefits of the EOLOA, unless and until the State permits an accommodation for her or  
12           otherwise allows her to benefit from the EOLOA at the point that she is unable to administer  
13           AID medications without assistance.

14           61.     Ms. Morris intends to take advantage of the benefits of the EOLOA once her  
15           medical conditions progress to the point that she cannot self-administer AID medication. The  
16           acts of the State will cause irreparable injury imminently to Ms. Morris if not enjoined by this  
17           Court.

18           62.     The benefits of the EOLOA are inaccessible to physically disabled terminally ill  
19           persons whose disability precludes their self-administration without assistance of AID  
20           medications. For Ms. Doe she is unable to achieve equal access to the benefits of the EOLOA,  
21           unless and until the State permits an accommodation for her or otherwise allows her to benefit  
22           from the EOLOA as she is unable to self-administer AID medications without assistance.

23           63.     The Physician Plaintiffs seek relief pursuant to remedies set forth in 42 U.S.C.  
24           § 12203. They have been, and imminently will be, discriminated against in their attempts to treat  
25           patients in Ms. Morris’s and/or Ms. Doe’s position, and assist them with accessing the benefits of  
26           EOLOA. They have experienced specific, direct, and separate injury as a result of treating  
27           physically disabled individuals like Ms. Morris and Ms. Doe. The Physician Plaintiffs face  
28           criminal prosecution if they attempt to assist Ms. Morris, Ms. Doe, or any of their patients who

1 cannot self-administer AID medication without assistance.

2 64. Per § 12133 of the ADA, as a result of such discrimination, in violation of §  
3 12132 of the ADA, Plaintiffs are entitled to the remedies, procedures and rights set forth in  
4 Section 505 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC § 794a).

5 **SECOND CLAIM:**

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

7 **[Plaintiff Sandra Morris, Plaintiff Jane Doe, And The Patient Class]**

8 65. Plaintiffs replead and incorporate by reference, as if fully set forth again herein,  
9 the allegations contained in all paragraphs of this Complaint and incorporates them herein as if  
10 separately repled.

11 66. The DHCS, like the State legislature, receives financial assistance from the State  
12 of California.

13 67. Ms. Morris and Ms. Doe are persons with a disability within the meaning of  
14 California Government Code section 11135. The State will imminently deny Ms. Morris and Ms.  
15 Doe full access to the benefits of its programs and activities for which the State receives financial  
16 assistance from the State of California, and unlawfully subjected Ms. Morris, Ms. Doe, and other  
17 persons with such physical disabilities to discrimination within the meaning of California  
18 Government Code section 11135(a) based on their disabilities.

19 68. Ms. Morris and Ms. Doe's injuries are imminent, and they will be ongoing, so  
20 long as the State does not modify the EOLOA or provide physically disabled Californians who  
21 are otherwise eligible for the benefits of the EOLOA necessary accommodations.

22 **THIRD CLAIM:**

23 **VIOLATION OF UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, Cal. Civil Code §§ 51 *et seq.***

24 **[All Plaintiffs/Classes]**

25 69. Plaintiffs replead and incorporate by reference, as if fully set forth again herein,  
26 the allegations contained in all paragraphs of this Complaint and incorporate them herein by  
27 reference as if separately repled hereafter.

28 70. The Unruh Act, California Civil Code 51(b), provides that:

1 All persons within the jurisdiction of this state are free and equal, and no matter  
2 what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, or medical  
3 condition are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities,  
4 privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever.

5 71. The State is a business establishment within the meaning of the Unruh Act. The  
6 State is an owner and operator of a business establishment.

7 72. The State violated the Unruh Act by its acts and omissions, as follows:

- 8 A. Failure to enact the EOLOA in a way that includes patients with physical  
9 disabilities that limit their ability to self-administer AID medication  
10 without assistance but who are otherwise eligible to the benefits of the  
11 EOLOA;
- 12 B. Failure to modify policies and procedures as necessary to ensure Plaintiffs  
13 full and equal access to the accommodations, advantages, facilities,  
14 privileges, and/or services of the EOLOA;
- 15 C. Failure to provide reasonable accommodations to patients with physical  
16 disabilities that limit their ability to self-administer AID medication  
17 without assistance but who are otherwise eligible to the benefits of the  
18 EOLOA; and
- 19 D. Violation of the ADA (as pled in the First Claim, *supra*), a violation of  
20 which is a violation of the Unruh Act. Cal. Civil Code § 51(f).

21 73. With respect to the State's violations of the Unruh Act that are not predicated on  
22 violations of the ADA, the State's behavior was intentional: it was aware of and/or was made  
23 aware of its duties to refrain from establishing discriminatory policies and barriers that prevent  
24 persons with physical disabilities like Ms. Morris and Ms. Doe from obtaining full and equal  
25 access to the EOLOA. The State's discriminatory practices and/or policies that deny full  
26 enjoyment of its legislation like the EOLOA to persons with physical disabilities indicates actual  
27 and implied malice and conscious disregard for the rights of Ms. Morris, Ms. Doe and other  
28 similarly disabled individuals. At all times herein mentioned, the State knew, or in the exercise

1 of reasonable diligence should have known, that the EOLOA violated disabled access  
2 requirements and standards and had a discriminatory impact upon Plaintiffs, other persons with  
3 physical disabilities similar to plaintiffs Morris and Doe and treating physicians like the  
4 Physician Plaintiffs but the State failed to rectify the violations, and presently continues such a  
5 course of illegal conduct in maintaining barriers that discriminate against plaintiffs Ms. Morris,  
6 Doe, and similarly-situated terminally ill disabled persons, and their treating physicians like the  
7 Physician Plaintiffs. Accordingly, the State has engaged in willful affirmative misconduct in  
8 violating the Unruh Act.

9 74. As of the date of the filing of this Complaint, the EOLOA has not been amended  
10 to allow Ms. Morris, Ms. Doe, and the putative Patient Class to benefit from the EOLOA. Nor  
11 has it been amended to permit the Physician Plaintiffs and the putative Physician Class to  
12 provide the appropriate and necessary care to their patients. Likewise, no accommodations have  
13 been made to allow Plaintiffs and the putative classes to avail themselves of the EOLOA.  
14 Plaintiffs' injuries are ongoing so long as the State does not modify its policies and procedures to  
15 allow Ms. Morris, Ms. Doe and other persons with physical disabilities to benefit from the  
16 EOLOA.

17 **FOURTH CLAIM:**

18 **VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO EQUAL PROTECTION**

19 **Cal. Const. Art. 1 § 7**

20 **[All Plaintiffs/Classes]**

21 75. Plaintiffs replead and incorporate by reference, as if fully set forth again herein,  
22 the allegations contained in all paragraphs of this Complaint and incorporate them herein by  
23 reference as if separately replead hereafter.

24 76. California's Constitution guarantees equal protection under the law to all persons.  
25 Cal. Const. Art. 1 § 7.

26 77. Through the EOLOA assistance prohibition, otherwise qualified patients whose  
27 disability hinders their hand strength or mobility are excluded from this State program. As a  
28

1 result, the EOLOA discriminates against members of the Patient Class in violation of the  
2 California Constitution.

3 78. The EOLOA's assistance prohibition also discriminates against members of the  
4 Physician Plaintiffs, and the class they represent, who provide end of life care to patients who  
5 cannot ingest the AID medications without assistance due to their physical disabilities, in  
6 violation of the California Constitution.

7 79. The EOLOA's assistance prohibition bears no rational relationship to any  
8 legitimate state interest, does not further any compelling state interest, nor is it the least  
9 restrictive means of advancing any compelling state interest.

10 **PRAYER**

11 1. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law to redress the wrongs suffered as set  
12 forth in this Complaint. Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable injury as a  
13 result of the unlawful acts, omissions, policies, and practices alleged herein, unless Plaintiffs are  
14 granted the relief they request. Plaintiffs and Defendants have an actual controversy and  
15 opposing legal positions regarding the alleged legal violations. The need for relief is critical  
16 because the rights at issue are paramount under the laws of the United States and the State of  
17 California.

18 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and the putative classes pray for judgment and the following  
19 specific relief:

20 2. A declaratory judgment that the actions, omissions, and failures complained over  
21 herein violated (and continue to violate) the ADA, California Government Code, Unruh Act, and  
22 the California Constitution, insofar as the State enacted legislation that discriminates against  
23 terminally ill individuals based on physical disability; fails to make reasonable modifications in  
24 policy and practice for Plaintiffs and other similarly situated persons; and fails to modify its  
25 programs, services, and activities to make the EOLOA accessible to terminally ill, physically  
26 disabled persons.

27 3. An order requiring that Defendants, their agents, officials, employees, and all  
28 persons and entities acting in concert with them:

- a. Cease the unlawful acts, conditions, and practices described in this Complaint;
- b. Provide reasonable accommodation within the EOLOA for persons with physical disabilities that prevent them from self-administering AID medication without assistance;
- c. Ensure that terminally ill persons with disabilities are not denied the benefits of, or participation in, programs, services, and activities of the EOLOA; and/or
- d. Implement non-discriminating protocols, policies, and practices for accommodating terminally ill persons with physical disabilities within the EOLOA.

4. Certify the requested classes, subject to any modification that the Court believes appropriate.

5. Appoint Plaintiffs' counsel as Class Counsel.

6. Retain jurisdiction until the Court is satisfied that the unlawful policies, practices, acts, and omissions as complained of herein no longer occur, and cannot recur.

7. Award to Plaintiffs all reasonable attorney fees, litigation expenses, and costs of this proceeding as provided by law, including but not limited to the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12205; the Unruh Act, California Civil Code § 52; and "public interest" attorney fees, litigation expenses and costs pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

8. Grant such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: August 27, 2021

PEIFFER WOLF CARR KANE & CONWAY, LLP

By: /s/ Catherine Cabalo  
Catherine Cabalo

Attorneys for Plaintiffs