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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

AMY DOESCHER, STEVE
DOESCHER, DANIELLE JONES,
KAMRON JONES, RENEE
PATTERSON, and DR. SEAN
PATTERSON, individually and on
behalf of their minor children,

Plaintiffs,

v.

TOMÁS ARAGÓN, in his official
capacity as Department of
Public Health Director and as the
State Public Health Officer; ROB
BONTA, in his official capacity as
Attorney General of California.

Defendants.

Case No.:

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

JURY DEMANDED

[42 U.S.C. § 1983]

COMPLAINT

Is it within California’s authority to require families with sincere religious convictions to vaccinate their children for school enrollment, while at the same time granting secular families an exemption from school vaccination mandates on medical grounds? Such a policy violates the United States Constitution; therefore, Plaintiffs request declaratory and injunctive relief. Plaintiffs allege as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This action challenges the constitutionality of Senate Bill (SB) 277¹ under the Free Exercise Clause.

2. SB 277 eliminated the option for parents to object to vaccinations required to attend public or private school on personal grounds, including based on their religious convictions. Unvaccinated children can still attend public or private schools for secular reasons, if they are from foster families, homeless, from military families, enrolled with an individualized education program (“IEP”), or possess a medical exemption. Children in California are also allowed to participate in extracurricular activities, camps, attend religious services and visit museums and landmarks all without vaccination proof. The absence of a rational, let alone compelling, justification for removing religious exemptions to school-required vaccinations raises constitutional questions, especially when religiously exempt students do not pose a greater risk than secularly exempt students.

3. California stands out as one of a handful of states denying religious students the benefits of private or public school education. A recent decision by a United States District Court found that Mississippi’s compulsory-vaccination law (a law similar to California’s) violated the Free Exercise Clause by excluding religious exemptions.² The Wyoming Supreme Court, in an effort to construe a school vaccination mandate to be

¹ Codified at Cal. Health & Saf. Code §§ 120325-120375.

² *Bosarge et al. v. Edney et al.*, United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, Case No. 1:22-cv-00233-HSO-BWR.

1 constitutional, modified it to include a religious exemption, acknowledging the
2 legislature's lack of authority to infringe on religious exercise.³

3 4. Plaintiffs hold unwavering sincere religious beliefs that prohibit them from
4 vaccinating themselves or their children, and this commitment has come at a considerable
5 cost. California's mandate, requiring various vaccines for students entering public or
6 private schools (Cal. Health & Saf. Code §§ 120325-120375), places Plaintiffs' children at
7 a disadvantage, depriving them of educational access enjoyed by their secular counterparts.

8 5. SB 277 encroaches upon and deprives Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights
9 under the United States Constitution. Consequently, Plaintiffs seek a declaratory judgment
10 and an injunction to prevent the Defendants from enforcing a law that lacks provisions for
11 religious accommodation.

12 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13 6. This is a federal question action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

14 7. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28
15 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343(a), this being an action arising under, and for the violations of,
16 federal laws. This action arises under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United
17 States Constitution.

18 8. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and
19 (2) because Defendants reside in this judicial district and a substantial part of the events or
20 omissions giving rise to this action occurred in this judicial district

21 9. This Court has authority to grant the requested declaratory relief under the
22 Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, implemented through Rule 57 of
23 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. This Court is also authorized to grant injunctive
24 relief and damages under 28 U.S.C. § 1343, pursuant to Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of
25 Civil Procedure, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

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³ *In re LePage*, 18 P.3d 1177 (Wyo. 2001).

PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

Amy and Steve Doescher

10. Plaintiffs Amy Doescher and Steve Doescher are citizens of California and reside in Placerville.

11. The Doeschers are parents of one school-aged child: A.D. (16-years-old).

12. A.D. attends a charter school under independent study guidelines.

13. A.D. is exempt from SB 277 and attends the charter school two days a week in person.

14. At the same time, A.D. is not permitted to attend school outside of the independent study framework in person more than two days a week because of not being fully vaccinated.

15. The Doeschers attend District Church in El Dorado Hills, California.

16. Both of the Doeschers have gone on medical mission trips.

17. The Doeschers tithe monthly.

18. Steve Doescher leads a junior high ministry youth group at Church of the Foothills in Cameron Park, California.

19. A.D. has received some vaccinations earlier in life, but the Doeschers do not plan to vaccinate her further.

20. The Doeschers prayed extensively and consulted the Bible when deciding whether or not to vaccinate their children, and they arrived at the firm religious conviction that vaccinations violate their creed.

21. The Doeschers wish for A.D. to attend public or private school in California free from religious discrimination.

22. Ironically, Steve Doescher, who is a teacher at John Adams Academy in El Dorado Hills, California, submitted a religious exemption to vaccination requirements request for himself through his employer that was granted without issue.

Danielle and Kamron Jones

23. Plaintiffs Danielle and Kamron Jones are citizens of California and reside in Napa.

24. The Joneses are parents to four school-aged children: K.J. (14-years-old); A.J. (11-years-old); J.J. (10-years-old); and H.J. (7-years-old).

25. Of these four children, K.J. is partially vaccinated, and the other three children are not vaccinated.

26. As a result, the Joneses homeschool their children.

27. About 15 years ago, the Joneses started their own church due to God's calling.

28. After starting their church, the pastor of The Rock Worship Center suggested that the two churches merge, which they did.

29. Soon after merging, the pastor of The Rock Worship Center retired, and the Joneses took over as lead pastors.

30. The Joneses have been lead pastors for ten years.

31. The Joneses tithe every month.

32. The Joneses seek the Holy Spirit regarding all aspects of health for their family, and trust in His leading when making decisions regarding what will be placed in their children's bodies.

33. The Joneses prayed extensively and consulted the Bible when deciding whether or not to vaccinate their children, and they arrived at the firm religious conviction that vaccinations violate their creed.

34. The Joneses wish for K.J. to attend public high school free from religious discrimination, and for all of their other kids to do so when they are old enough.

Renee Patterson and Dr. Sean Patterson

35. Plaintiffs Dr. Sean and Renee Patterson are citizens of California and reside in El Dorado Hills.

1 36. The Pattersons are parents to three school-aged children: K.P. (17-years-old);
2 C.P. (15-years-old); and K.P. (12-years-old).

3 37. The Pattersons' religious beliefs about vaccination date to 1999, after hearing
4 a man preach about vaccines being antithetical to the Bible and the Book of Revelation.
5 That sermon referenced blood pressed from grapes, likened the human cardiovascular
6 system to rivers, and pronounced that vaccines were evil.

7 38. In 2003 and 2004 in Sacramento, California, the Pattersons and their fellow
8 church members protested legislation seeking to discriminate against religious rights in the
9 vaccine context . This protest arose from God telling Dr. Patterson that this is *his* fight.

10 39. The Pattersons prayed extensively and consulted the Bible when deciding
11 whether or not to vaccinate their children, and they arrived at the firm religious conviction
12 that they must not vaccinate.

13 40. The Pattersons' children are not vaccinated with no plans for future
14 vaccinations.

15 41. The Pattersons wish for all of their children to attend public or private school
16 in California free from religious discrimination.

17 42. The Pattersons have been disheartened by watching their kids be excluded
18 from the schools that are funded by their tax dollars. Their children have lost friendships,
19 been spoken to inappropriately, and treated unfairly.

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21 **B. Defendants**

22 43. Defendant Tomás Aragón is made party to this Action in his official capacity
23 as the Department of Public Health Director and as the State Public Health Officer. Under
24 California law, Dr. Aragón is tasked with implementing and enforcing, and does implement
25 and enforce, the mandatory immunization requirements of SB 277 for school-aged
26 children.

27 44. Defendant Rob Bonta is made party to this Action in his official capacity as
28 the Attorney General of California. Under California law, Attorney General Bonta is the

1 state's chief legal officer and is responsible for enforcing, and does enforce, the mandatory
2 immunization requirements of SB 277 for school-aged children. Attorney General Bonta
3 is charged with implementing and enforcing, and does implement and enforce, SB 277
4 through, among other things, threatening to bring criminal charges against anyone who
5 violates SB 277.

6 7 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

8 ***General Background of Compulsory Childhood Vaccination in California***

9 45. In 1960, the California Legislature began to institute certain vaccination
10 requirements for school-age children and included a religious exemption.

11 46. The possibility for an exemption, however, was limited, requiring those
12 seeking a religious exemption to vaccinations to be a bona fide member of a "recognized
13 denomination" whose religious teachings required "reliance on prayer or spiritual means
14 for healing" (e.g., Christian Scientists).

15 47. California started to require vaccines for public and private school entry in
16 1961, including a single dose of polio vaccination for school attendance.

17 48. That same year, California enacted a personal belief exemption ("PBE"), a
18 provision allowing parents to exempt their children from school vaccine requirements if
19 the requirements contradict parental beliefs – including those considered religious or
20 spiritual beliefs.

21 49. Throughout the 1970s and 1990s, the California Legislature added to the
22 required school vaccination schedule that children be immunized against diphtheria,
23 pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella, haemophilus influenzae
24 type-b, hepatitis B, and varicella (chicken pox). All of these requirements allowed for a
25 PBE, which included a parent exempting their child if they had sincerely held religious
26 beliefs against vaccinations. In 2010, the California Legislature added a tetanus, diphtheria,
27 and pertussis booster as a requirement for advancement to the seventh grade in public and
28 private schools. A PBE was also allowed for this booster.

50. In 2012, AB 2109 was passed requiring PBEs to be signed by a doctor. In his signing statement, then Governor Brown directed the California Department of Public Health to allow for religious exemptions to vaccination as an alternative to a parent being required to get a doctor's signature on the PBE form.

51. In 2014, PBEs were held by a mere 2.5% of students, and only 0.7% of students were completely unvaccinated. Most were partially vaccinated.

SB 277: Removal of California's PBE and Its Religious Exemption

52. In 2015, the California Legislature passed SB 277, which abolished the PBE, thereby removing parents' ability to decline school-required vaccinations based on their sincerely held religious beliefs.

53. Nonetheless, SB 277 includes several exemptions to school vaccination requirements, including:

- a. Medical exemptions (Cal. Health & Safety Code § 120370(a));
- b. Exemptions for "home-based private school or...an independent study program[.]" (*Id.* at § 120335(f)); and
- c. Exemptions for students who qualify for an IEP (*Id.* at § 120335(h)).

54. California also allows several categories of children to attend public and private schools without proof of immunity:

- a. Foster Care Children: Section 48850(f)(8)(B) of the Education Code was amended this year to provide that when foster care children are transferred to a new school, the school "shall immediately enroll the foster child even if the foster child...is unable to produce...records normally required for enrollment, such as...proof of immunization history..."
- b. Homeless Children: Section 48852.7(c)(3) of the Education Code provides that to "ensure that the homeless child has the benefit of matriculating with his or her peers in accordance with the established feeder patterns of school districts...[t]he new school shall immediately enroll the homeless child even if the child...is unable to produce...records normally required for

1 enrollment...including, but not limited to, records or other proof of
2 immunization history...”

- 3 c. Military Families: Section 48204.6(c)(3) of the Education Code provides that
4 to “ensure that the pupil who is a child of a military family has the benefit of
5 matriculating with his or her peers in accordance with the established feeder
6 patterns of school districts...[t]he new school shall immediately enroll the
7 pupil who is a child of a military family even if the child...is unable to
8 produce...records normally required for enrollment...including, but not
9 limited to, records or other proof of immunization history...”

10 55. Strikingly, when deliberating SB 277, the California State Senate’s Judiciary
11 committee admitted that repealing the PBE “effectively repeals any possible religious
12 exemptions” and might conflict with the Free Exercise Clause.⁴

13 56. The mass vaccination of California parents, with the COVID-19 vaccine,
14 since 2021, has translated into more parents becoming aware of and submitting religious
15 exemptions for vaccines in response to workplace vaccine mandates, under the 1964 Civil
16 Rights Act. This has created a dichotomy where they are able to continue with work
17 without being vaccinated due to their sincerely held religious beliefs, but their children are
18 not afforded the same exemption to attend public or private school in California.

19 57. California has school vaccination rates that are higher than the national
20 average for each disease required for school entrance.⁵ Research confirms that herd
21 immunity is achieved against contagious diseases when vaccinations rates reach 80% to
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23

24 ⁴ See Senate Judiciary Committee Hearing, April 27, 2015, at page 16, available at:
25 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB27](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB277#)
26 [7#](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB277#) (accessed November 13, 2023).

27 ⁵ See American Academy of Pediatrics, *Child Vaccination Across America*, available at:
28 <https://downloads.aap.org/AAP/Vaccine/index.html> (accessed November 13, 2023).

1 95%.⁶ If the small group of devoted vaccination objectors could exercise religious
2 exemptions to school-required vaccinations, infection rates would not rise with any
3 statistical significance. Thus, there can be no overriding governmental interest that justifies
4 the infringement on religious belief.

5 58. California is unable to establish that students with religious exemptions to
6 vaccinations present a higher risk compared to those with secular exemptions.

7 59. California is one of only five states that does not offer a religious exemption
8 from compulsory school-vaccination laws.⁷

9 60. In 2001, in the matter *In re LePage*, 18 P.3d 1177 (Wyo. 2001), the Supreme
10 Court of Wyoming held that the state Department of Health was not authorized to inquire
11 about the sincerity of a mother's religious beliefs when determining whether her daughter
12 was exempt from a public school immunization requirement. The Supreme Court of
13 Wyoming held that the Department of Health is required to grant an exemption upon the
14 submission of a written objection and does not allow the Department of Health to make an
15 inquiry into the sincerity of the requestor's religious beliefs. In reversing the lower court,
16 the court balanced a valid state interest in protecting schoolchildren from disease with the
17 relatively low number of requests for exemption and its confidence in parents to make
18 decisions in the best interest of their children's physical and spiritual health.

19 61. Arkansas previously had a limited religious exemption to school-required
20 vaccinations similar to that allowed in California in 1960. In *Boone v. Boozman*, 217 F.
21 Supp. 2d 938 (E.D. Ark. 2002), a mother who possessed religious objections unrecognized
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24 ⁶ See Carrie MacMillan, *Herd Immunity: Will We Ever Get There?*, Yale Medicine, May
25 21, 2021, available at: <https://www.yalemedicine.org/news/herd-immunity> (accessed
November 13, 2023).

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27 ⁷ See National Conference of State Legislatures, *States With Religious and Philosophical*
28 *Exemptions From School Immunization Requirements*, last updated August 3, 2023,
available at: [https://www.ncsl.org/health/states-with-religious-and-philosophical-](https://www.ncsl.org/health/states-with-religious-and-philosophical-exemptions-from-school-immunization-requirements)
[exemptions-from-school-immunization-requirements](https://www.ncsl.org/health/states-with-religious-and-philosophical-exemptions-from-school-immunization-requirements) (accessed November 13, 2023).

1 by the Arkansas statute challenged the limited religious exemption on First Amendment
 2 grounds. *Boone, supra*, 217 F. Supp. 2d at 951. The court held that the limitation of the
 3 statutory exemption to a “recognized church or religious denomination” violated the Free
 4 Exercise Clause. *Id.* Arkansas soon thereafter enacted a comprehensive religious
 5 exemption for school-required vaccinations, which remains the law today.

6 62. More recently, in *Tandon v. Newsom*, 141 S. Ct. 1294 (2021) (*per curiam*),
 7 the U.S. Supreme Court went even further than *Boone*’s rationale and ruled that a law is
 8 not neutral and generally applicable, and thus invokes strict scrutiny, if it treats “any
 9 comparable secular activity more favorably than religious exercise.” *Id.* at 1296 (emphasis
 10 in original). *See, e.g., Fulton v. City of Phila.*, 141 S. Ct. 1868, 1877 (2021) (lack of general
 11 applicability alone triggered strict scrutiny review); *Masterpiece Cakeshop, Ltd. v. Colo.*
 12 *Civil Rights Comm’n*, 138 S. Ct. 1719, 1729 (2018) (non-neutrality alone invoked strict
 13 scrutiny).

14 63. In *Tandon*, California regulations intended to slow the spread of COVID-19
 15 limited religious gatherings, but treated comparable secular activities – such as getting
 16 haircuts and retail shopping – more favorably. *Id.* at 1297. *Tandon* is controlling
 17 precedent, and one of the primary bases of Plaintiffs’ case.

18 64. The Supreme Court employed similar reasoning in *Roman Catholic Diocese*
 19 *of Brooklyn v. Cuomo*, 592 U.S. ___, 141 S. Ct. 63 (2020), holding that a New York
 20 regulation that prohibited religious gatherings but permitted similar secular conduct
 21 violated the First Amendment where the secular and religious activities in question
 22 presented comparable contagion risks. *Id.* at 67.

23 65. Most recently, in *Bosarge et al. v. Edney et al.*, United States District Court
 24 for the Southern District of Mississippi, Case No. 1:22-cv-00233-HSO-BWR, the plaintiffs
 25 contended that Mississippi’s mandatory vaccine statute requiring students to be vaccinated
 26 in order to attend public and private Mississippi schools violated their rights under the Free
 27 Exercise Clause. The plaintiffs’ minor children were unvaccinated due to their parents’
 28 religious beliefs. The plaintiffs claimed that due to Mississippi’s compulsory vaccination

law, their children had not been allowed to enroll at public or private schools in the State of Mississippi.

66. The *Bosarge* court granted both summary judgment and a permanent injunction in favor of the plaintiffs:

“Because Mississippi affords a discretionary medical exemption process by statute, it must similarly afford a religious accommodation process. *Fulton v. City of Philadelphia*, 141 S. Ct. 1868, 1876 (2021). For these reasons, and those set forth in the Court’s preliminary injunction order (Dkt. 77), [Mississippi’s compulsory vaccination law] is DECLARED unconstitutional as applied to Plaintiffs, who have sincerely held religious beliefs about vaccination.” (Dkt. 87.)

The *Bosarge* court permanently enjoined the defendants from enforcing Mississippi’s compulsory vaccination law unless they provided an option for requesting a religious exemption. (Dkt. 87.)

67. While California forbids even *submitting* a religious exemption for school-required vaccinations at school enrollment, California has granted tens of thousands of medical exemptions over the past several decades. California employers, colleges, and universities also have granted thousands of religious exemptions during this same time period. At no time have any of these exemptions caused a disease outbreak. This is similar to deeming shopping to be a “necessity” but simultaneously prohibiting church attendance.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

42 U.S.C. § 1983 – VIOLATION OF PLAINTIFFS’ FIRST AMENDMENT FREE EXERCISE RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO PLAINTIFFS’ SINCERELY HELD RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

68. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations in the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

69. The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution provides that: “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise

thereof.” The Fourteenth Amendment applied the First Amendment to the states. *Cantwell v. Connecticut*, 310 U.S. 296 (1940).

70. Parents have the right to “direct the religious upbringing of their children” and “when the interests of parenthood are combined with a free exercise claim [...] more than merely a ‘reasonable relation to some purpose within the competency of the State’ is required to sustain the validity of the State’s requirement under the First Amendment.” *Wisconsin v. Yoder*, 406 U.S. 205, 233 (1972).

71. The Supreme Court has repeatedly recognized that “[t]he free exercise of religion means, first and foremost, the right to believe and profess whatever religious doctrine one desires.” *Employment Div. v. Smith*, 494 U.S. 872, 877 (1990).

72. “In applying the Free Exercise Clause, courts may not inquire into the truth, validity, or reasonableness of a claimant’s religious beliefs.” *Hobbie v. Unemployment Appeals Comm’n*, 480 U.S. 136, 144 n.9, (1987). The “guarantee of free exercise is not limited to beliefs which are shared by all of the members of a religious sect.” *Thomas v. Review Bd. of Ind. Emp’t Sec. Div.*, 450 U.S. 707, 715-16 (1981).

73. Courts should not inquire into the validity or plausibility of a person’s beliefs; instead, the task is to determine whether “the beliefs professed [] are sincerely held and whether they are, in [a believer’s] own scheme of things, religious.” *United States v. Seeger*, 380 U.S. 163, 185 (1965).

74. Plaintiffs’ sincerely held religious beliefs, which prohibit them from vaccinating their minor children, have been unconstitutionally burdened by California. SB 277 unconstitutionally burdens Plaintiffs because it forces them to forego their religious beliefs for their children to receive a public or private education.

75. California has pitted Plaintiffs’ consciences and creeds against educating their children, the latter which is also, incidentally, a fundamental right under the California Constitution. Nevertheless, Plaintiffs’ children cannot obtain a formal education and everything that comes with it (socialization, network effects, etc.) without violating their religious convictions.

76. Further, A.D., and other independent study students exempt from SB 277, can attend charter schools in person two days a week unvaccinated, yet are not permitted to attend school outside of the independent study framework in person more than two days a week because of not being fully vaccinated.

77. Diseases do not know what day of the week it is.

78. The Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment protects against “indirect coercion or penalties on the free exercise of religion, not just outright prohibitions.” *Carson v. Makin*, 142 S. Ct. 1987 (2022) (quoting *Lyng v. Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Assn.*, 485 U. S. 439, 450 (1988)). “In particular, we have repeatedly held that a State violates the Free Exercise Clause when it excludes religious observers from otherwise available public benefits.” *Id.*

79. However, California families with secular, medical motivations for declining compulsory immunization can be exempted from the same requirements. Children who are homeless, or who come from foster or military families, can also be exempted from the same requirements.

80. California has made an unconstitutional value judgment that secular motivations for opting out of compulsory immunization are permitted, but that religious motivations are not.

81. While California may have a general healthcare interest in promoting childhood immunization, the First Amendment’s Free Exercise Clause prohibits the government from enacting non-neutral and non-generally applicable legislation unless it is narrowly tailored to a compelling government interest. The Free Exercise Clause “protects not only the right to harbor religious beliefs inwardly and secretly. It does perhaps its most important work by protecting the ability of those who hold religious beliefs of all kinds to live out their faiths in daily life through the performance of (*or abstention from*) physical acts.” *Kennedy v. Bremerton Sch. Dist.*, 597 U.S. ____ (2022); 2022 WL 2295034; 2022 U.S. LEXIS 3218 (emphasis added).

1 82. A government policy will not qualify as neutral if it is “specifically directed
2 at . . . religious practice.” *Id.* at *27. A policy can fail this test if it “discriminate[s] on its
3 face,” or if a religious exercise is otherwise its “object.” *Id.*

4 83. For multiple reasons, California’s SB 277 is neither neutral nor generally
5 applicable. Government regulations “are not neutral and generally applicable, and
6 therefore trigger strict scrutiny under the free exercise clause of the First Amendment,
7 whenever they treat any comparable secular activity more favorably than religious
8 exercise.” *Tandon*, 141 S. Ct. at 1296. *See also Thoms v. Maricopa Cnty. Cmty. Coll.*
9 *Dist.*, No. CV-21-01781-PHX-SPL, at *16 (D. Ariz. Nov. 5, 2021) (concluding that a
10 college’s COVID-19 vaccine policy was not generally applicable, triggering strict scrutiny
11 under the First Amendment, because “Plaintiffs presented evidence . . . that Defendant has
12 made at least one exception” to the policy).

13 84. Whether two activities are comparable for purposes of the Free Exercise
14 clause depends on “the asserted government interest that justifies the regulation at issue.”
15 *Id.* Here, with regard to regulating the conduct of its secular and religious citizens, the
16 government holds the same interest in preventing disease. Further, the secular and religious
17 activities at issue are not only comparable, but they are also exactly the same (seeking
18 exemption from compulsory vaccination).

19 85. Additionally, the government “fails to act neutrally when it proceeds in a
20 manner intolerant of religious beliefs or restricts practices because of their religious
21 nature.” *Fulton, supra*, 141 S. Ct. at 1877 (citations omitted). California’s elevation of
22 secular objections above religious objections is not the result of random happenstance, but
23 rather of deliberate exclusion. The California Legislature intentionally erased a pre-
24 existing personal belief exemption for school-required vaccinations, thereby removing a
25 religious exemption option, and in close temporal proximity enacted a medical exemption
26 to SB 277.

1 86. Even if California could show that it did not target religious conduct for
2 intentional exclusion (it cannot), its mandatory immunization regulations invoke
3 heightened scrutiny because the statute fails the general-applicability test.

4 87. A law “lacks general applicability if it prohibits religious conduct while
5 permitting secular conduct that undermines the government’s asserted interests in a similar
6 way.” *Id.* While California may have a general healthcare interest in promoting childhood
7 vaccination, its interest is not so extraordinary as to prohibit an exemption for secular
8 reasons, which poses a similar contagion hazard as a hypothetical religious exemption.
9 Further, California does not prohibit unvaccinated children from attending camp, visiting
10 public libraries or museums, or from interacting with their peers in any other way. Nor
11 does California require that adult faculty, staff members, or school visitors provide proof
12 of immunization. Indeed, the plaintiffs include a schoolteacher, from the same household
13 as one of his unvaccinated children – who was able to obtain a work religious exemption
14 – while the state simultaneously denies his children the fundamental right to an education
15 at that same school.

16 88. California’s vaccination laws fail the general applicability test on additional,
17 alternative grounds because the medical exemption system provides for individualized
18 discretionary review. “The creation of a formal mechanism for granting exceptions renders
19 a policy not generally applicable” *Id.* at 1879.

20 89. In such instances, the government may not refuse to extend the possibility for
21 an exemption “to cases of religious hardship without compelling reason.” *Id.* at 1872.

22 90. Because its medical-exemption process provides for discretionary review at
23 multiple levels, California’s SB 277 fails the general-applicability test. California has
24 instituted a system of customized review – delegated first to private physicians and second
25 to the clinical staff at CDPH “with expertise in immunization” – who at each level conduct
26 individualized review of every exemption in order to make a determination.

27 91. Therefore, for multiple reasons, California’s SB 277 invokes heightened
28 judicial scrutiny.

92. California’s SB 277 cannot withstand strict scrutiny because it is not narrowly tailored. In the context of government regulations targeting infectious disease, “narrow tailoring requires the government to show that measures less restrictive of the First Amendment activity could not address its interest” in reducing disease. *Tandon*, 141 S. Ct. at 1296-97. Where utilization of such less restrictive means is required, the government “may no more create an underinclusive statute, one that fails truly to promote its purported compelling interest, than it may create an overinclusive statute, one that encompasses more protected conduct than necessary to achieve its goal.” *Church of the Lukumi Babalu Aye, Inc. v. City of Hialeah*, 508 U.S. 520, 578 (1993).

93. Regarding under-inclusivity, where the government permits secular activities, such as a medical exemption, “it must show that the religious exercise at issue is more dangerous.” *Tandon*, 141 S. Ct. at 1297.

94. When a law is over-inclusive, its “broad scope . . . is unnecessary to serve the interest, and the statute fails for that reason.” *Lukumi*, 508 U.S. at 578.

95. California’s SB 277 cannot withstand heightened scrutiny because it is both over-inclusive and under-inclusive relative to the state interests it purportedly attempts to achieve. Instead of regulating with the surgical precision necessary to avoid conflict with its citizens’ free exercise rights, California has deployed a blunt legislative hammer and, in one stroke, obliterated every possibility for religious observance.

96. California’s compulsory-immunization scheme is under-inclusive because it only applies to children in a school setting. The mandate does not apply to non-school attending children (who regularly and unavoidably interact with their peers) nor to adults in the state, who comprise over 77% of California’s population.

97. SB 277 is also under-inclusive because children possessing a religious exemption for school-required vaccinations would pose no greater threat than their secular peers with a medical exemption. Moreover, the immunization requirements do not apply to adults who are employed in California’s school system, or to school visitors.

1 98. Further, the existence of a religious exemption to vaccinations for attending
2 school would have an immaterial impact on the number of individuals vaccinated in
3 California overall given that it does not apply to adults. Nor would the existence of a
4 religious exemption materially impact the overall percentage of vaccinated school children.

5 99. Given that California boasts one of the highest school vaccination rates in the
6 country, allowing a religious exemption for a handful of students, just as secular medical
7 exceptions are permitted, would constitute an actual attempt at narrow tailoring.

8 100. Because California's SB 277 is simultaneously too narrow and too broad to
9 fulfill the government interests in supposedly attempts to accomplish, the regulation lacks
10 the narrow tailoring necessary to survive strict scrutiny review.

11 101. Accordingly, the presence of a vaccination medical exemption and the
12 intentional removal of the PBE, and thereby a religious exemption through SB 277, has
13 violated and continues to violate Plaintiffs' rights to free exercise of religion under the First
14 Amendment.

15 102. "The loss of First Amendment freedoms, for even minimal periods of time
16 unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury." *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976)).
17 Because of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer irreparable
18 harm.

19 103. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief prohibiting Defendants from
20 enforcing the unconstitutional aspects of SB 277, Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed.

21 104. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaration that Defendants violated their First
22 Amendment rights to free exercise of religion and an injunction against Defendants'
23 actions as they relate to SB 277.

24 105. Additionally, Plaintiffs are entitled to the reasonable costs of this lawsuit,
25 including their reasonable attorneys' fees.

26 **INJUNCTIVE RELIEF ALLEGATIONS**

27 106. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations in the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth
28 fully herein.

107. Plaintiffs allege that both on its face and as applied, SB 277 violates their First Amendment rights and their right to be free from unlawful statutes.

108. Plaintiffs are being and will continue to be irreparably harmed unless this Court enjoins Defendants from enforcing SB 277.

109. Plaintiffs have no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law to prevent Defendants from enforcing SB 277.

110. If not enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to implement and enforce SB 277 in violation of Plaintiffs' constitutional rights.

111. Accordingly, injunctive relief is appropriate.

DECLARATORY RELIEF ALLEGATIONS

112. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations in the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

113. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201. An actual and substantial controversy exists between Plaintiffs and Defendants as to their legal rights and duties with respect to whether SB 277, which allows for secular but not religious exemptions to school-required vaccinations, violates the United States Constitution.

114. The case is presently justiciable because SB 277 and the absence of any religious exemption to school-required vaccination to the same applies to Plaintiffs and their children, who are currently harmed by being excluded from school.

115. Declaratory relief is therefore appropriate to resolve this controversy.

PRAYER

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 57, it is appropriate and proper that a declaratory judgment be issued by this Court, declaring that SB 277 is unconstitutional. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2202 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 65, it is appropriate and hereby requested that the Court issue preliminary and permanent injunctions prohibiting Defendants from enforcing SB 277.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants and provide Plaintiffs with the following relief:

- A. A preliminary and permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants, their agents, servants, employees, and any other persons acting on their behalf from implementing and enforcing SB 277 without providing the option for a broad religious exemption to school-required vaccination;
- B. Declare that SB 277 is unconstitutional on its face without a broad religious exemption to school-required vaccination;
- C. Declare that SB 277 is unconstitutional as applied to Plaintiffs insofar as enforcing it violates Plaintiffs' First Amendment right to free exercise of religion;
- D. Grant Plaintiffs reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and any other applicable authority; and
- E. For any such other and further relief as the Court deems equitable and just under the circumstances.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: December 22, 2023

THE NICOL LAW FIRM

By: /s/ Jonathon D. Nicol
JONATHON D. NICOL

Counsel for Plaintiffs

Plaintiffs demand trial by jury.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: December 22, 2023

THE NICOL LAW FIRM

By: /s/ Jonathon D. Nicol
JONATHON D. NICOL

Counsel for Plaintiffs