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

LT. COL. JONATHAN DUNN, an
individual.

Plaintiff,

v.

LLOYD J. AUSTIN, III, in his official
capacity as United States Secretary of
Defense; **FRANK KENDALL**, in his
official capacity as United States
Secretary of the Air Force; **COL.
GREGORY HAYNES**, in his official
capacity; **MAJ. GEN. JEFFREY
PENNINGTON**, in his official
capacity; **UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**,

Defendants.

Case No. _____

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL: NO

1 Plaintiff Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Dunn hereby alleges as follows:

2 **INTRODUCTION**

3 1. Lt. Col. Jonathan Dunn has served his country as an officer in the United
4 States Air Force for nearly 20 years. He has flown combat missions over Afghanistan and
5 spent many months separated from his family during overseas deployments. Due to his
6 exemplary service, Lt. Col. Dunn was recently selected for squadron command of a
7 reserve unit at March Air Force Base. Yet after nearly two decades of faithful service, Lt.
8 Col. Dunn is at risk of being fired because of his sincere religious beliefs.

9 2. Defendants—the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Air Force, two of
10 Lt. Col. Dunn’s commanding officers, and the Department of Defense (DoD)—have
11 ordered all service members to get a COVID-19 vaccine. However, while Defendants
12 have substantial latitude to issue such regulations, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act
13 (RFRA) prohibits Defendants from enforcing an order that substantially burdens a service
14 member’s religious beliefs unless the order advances a compelling government interest
15 and is the least restrictive means of achieving that interest. The Air Force’s own
16 regulations confirm that a service member should be exempted from any order burdening
17 his religious beliefs if the Air Force can achieve its goals through less restrictive means.
18 In addition, the DoD’s regulations explicitly place the burden of proving that a challenged
19 order is the least restrictive means of furthering a compelling interest *on the military*.

20 3. Defendants’ conduct here plainly violates RFRA and the First Amendment’s
21 guarantee of free exercise of religion. Defendants do not question the sincerity of Lt. Col.
22 Dunn’s religious objections to the vaccine or dispute that the vaccine mandates
23 substantially burden his free exercise of religion. Nor could they.

24 4. Nor can Defendants show that requiring Lt. Col. Dunn to receive the
25 COVID-19 vaccination is the least restrictive means of achieving a compelling
26 government interest. Defendants have asserted only that mass vaccination is essential to
27 maintain force readiness and protect the health of all service members. That is a dubious
28 proposition given the evidence that vaccinated individuals can both contract and transmit

1 the disease. At best, the vaccine appears to provide a health benefit to the recipient by
2 minimizing the severity of the disease. But regardless of the wisdom of Defendants’ mass
3 vaccination campaign, there is no justification for requiring *Lt. Col. Dunn* to receive the
4 vaccine because he has acquired natural immunity due to a prior infection in July 2021.
5 *Lt. Col. Dunn* is thus protected from COVID-19 at least as much as (and likely more
6 than) those who have been vaccinated. *Lt. Col. Dunn* is also physically fit, relatively
7 young, and has no preexisting conditions that would put him at risk from the disease. Yet
8 despite *Lt. Col. Dunn*’s previous infection and other characteristics that minimize his risk
9 of COVID-19, Defendants have denied his request for a religious exemption based on the
10 preposterous claim that vaccinating him is the least restrictive means of maintaining force
11 readiness.

12 5. Notwithstanding *Lt. Col. Dunn*’s nearly two decades of exemplary service,
13 Defendants are now threatening to discharge him from the military—fourteen months
14 before he qualifies for his 20-year pension—because of his religiously compelled refusal
15 to receive the vaccine. Defendants are thus poised to destroy the career of a warrior who
16 has dedicated his life entire adult life to defending his country simply because he cannot
17 in good conscience take a vaccine that will not provide any meaningful benefit to either
18 him or the Air Force. That is precisely what RFRA and the First Amendment prohibit.

19 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

20 6. The Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1346 because this is a civil
21 action against the United States.

22 7. This Court also has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331
23 because this action arises under the United States Constitution and federal law.

24 8. The Court also has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1361 to compel an officer
25 or employee of the United States or any agency thereof to perform a duty owed to the
26 Plaintiff.

27 9. The Court also has jurisdiction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb-1(c) because
28 Plaintiff’s religious exercise has been burdened by Defendants.

1 10. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C § 1391(e) because
2 Plaintiff resides in this district and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving
3 rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this judicial district.

4 **PARTIES**

5 11. Plaintiff Jonathan Dunn is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Force Reserve
6 Command. He lives in Marysville, California. Lt. Col. Dunn is currently a squadron
7 commander at March Air Reserve Base in Riverside County. Lt. Col. Dunn has been an
8 officer in the Air Force since commissioning in 2003. After completing flight school in
9 2004, he served for 3 years as a T-6A flight instructor at Laughlin AFB. He then trained
10 at Dyess AFB to fly the B-1B strategic bomber, and over the next 3 years he deployed to
11 U.S. Central Command, flying combat missions over Afghanistan. He later trained on the
12 MC-12W, a Tactical Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance aircraft and
13 completed two more deployments over Afghanistan. Altogether, Lt. Col. Dunn
14 completed 3 combat tours and logged over 1,400 combat hours supporting U.S. and allied
15 forces in Afghanistan. In 2014, Lt. Col. Dunn left active-duty service and joined the Air
16 Force Reserve. From 2014 to 2019 he was stationed at Beale AFB where he supported
17 Pacific Air Forces Headquarters through numerous exercises and Operation SAHAYOGI
18 HAAT providing essential planning to U.S. relief efforts following the 2015 Nepal
19 earthquake. From 2019 to 2021 he was a member of the Joint Enabling Capabilities
20 Command, supporting United States Southern Command, United States Naval Forces
21 Southern Command and United States 2nd Fleet with campaign planning. Lt. Col. Dunn
22 took command of the 452 Contingency Response Squadron on August 21, 2021. He is
23 14 months away from qualifying for his military pension.

24 12. Defendant Lloyd J. Austin, III, is the United States Secretary of Defense.
25 Secretary Austin issued a memorandum on August 24, 2021, which requires the United
26 States Armed Forces to vaccinate all service members, including Plaintiff. Secretary
27 Austin is sued in his official capacity.

1 13. Defendant Frank Kendall is the United States Secretary of the Air Force.
2 Secretary Kendall issued a directive on September 3, 2021, which required the U.S. Air
3 Force to vaccinate all U.S. Air Force members, including Plaintiff. Secretary Kendall is
4 sued in his official capacity.

5 14. Defendant Col. Gregory Haynes is Lt. Col. Dunn's Wing Commander. After
6 Lt. Col. Dunn's request for a religious exemption was denied and his appeal rejected,
7 Col. Haynes communicated that Lt. Col. Dunn would be relieved of command as early
8 as February 14, 2022.

9 15. Defendant Maj. Gen. Jeffrey Pennington, the 4th Air Force Commander,
10 issued the November 1, 2021 vaccination order. Lt. Col. Dunn will be in violation of that
11 order no later than Feb 23, 2022 when he is again on an order status.

12 16. Defendant United States Department of Defense (DoD) is an executive
13 branch department that coordinates and supervises all agencies and functions of the
14 government related to the United States Armed Forces, including the vaccination policies
15 at issue herein.

16 FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

17 **I. The President, DoD, and Air Force Require All Service Members to** 18 **Receive the COVID-19 Vaccine**

19 17. On or about July 29, 2021, President Biden directed DoD to add the COVID-
20 19 vaccine to its list of required immunizations for all service members.¹

21 18. On August 24, 2021, Secretary Austin issued a memorandum titled
22 "Mandatory Coronavirus Disease 2019 Vaccination of Department of Defense Service
23

24 ¹ See The White House, "FACT SHEET: President Biden to Announce New Actions to
25 Get More Americans Vaccinated and Slow the Spread of the Delta Variant" (July 29,
26 2021), <https://tinyurl.com/yv7eawet> ("Today, the President will announce that he is
27 directing the Department of Defense to look into how and when they will add COVID-
28 19 vaccination to the list of required vaccinations for members of the military.");
Meghann Meyers and Howard Altman, *Military Times*, Oct. 21, 2021,
<https://tinyurl.com/mr25arhh>.

1 Members” (the “DoD Vaccine Mandate”). The DoD Vaccine Mandate directs DoD to
2 vaccinate all active duty and reserve service members against COVID-19. The DoD
3 Vaccine Mandate states that service members who previously contracted COVID-19, and
4 now have active antibodies against the virus, are not considered fully vaccinated and are
5 still required to receive a vaccination against COVID-19.

6 19. The DoD Vaccine Mandate provides that DoD will only use or administer
7 COVID-19 vaccines that are fully licensed by the United States Food and Drug
8 Administration (FDA), in accordance with FDA-approved labeling and guidance. The
9 DoD Vaccine Mandate provides that service members who previously received a
10 vaccination against COVID-19 under FDA Emergency Use Authorization or World
11 Health Organization Emergency Use Listing are considered fully vaccinated. The DoD
12 Vaccine Mandate provides that service members actively participating in COVID-19
13 clinical trials are exempted from the DoD Vaccine Mandate until the trial is complete.

14 20. The DoD Vaccine Mandate states that DoD will implement the DoD
15 Vaccine Mandate consistent with DoD Instruction 6205.02, “DoD Immunization
16 Program,” dated July 23, 2019. The DoD Vaccine Mandate states that vaccination of
17 service members will be subject to any identified contraindications and any
18 administrative or other exemptions established in Military Department policy.

19 21. Defendants issued subsequent guidance stating that service members who
20 are not fully vaccinated by established deadlines will immediately suffer adverse
21 consequences as directed by their service components. The adverse consequences may
22 include: court-martial (criminal) prosecution, involuntary separation, relief for cause
23 from leadership positions, removal from promotion lists, inability to attend certain
24 military training and education schools, loss of special pay, placement in a non-
25 deployable status, recoupment of money spent training the service member, and loss of
26 leave and travel privileges for both official and unofficial purposes.

27 22. On September 3, 2021, Secretary Kendall issued Memorandum for
28 Department of Air Force Commanders, with the subject: Mandatory Coronavirus Disease

1 2019 Vaccination of Department of the Air Force Military Members (“Air Force Vaccine
2 Mandate”). The Air Force Vaccine Mandate requires Air Force commanders to “take all
3 steps necessary to ensure all uniformed Airmen and Guardians receive the COVID-19
4 vaccine, which includes issuing unit-wide and individual orders to their military
5 members.” It provides that, “[u]nless exempted, Ready Reserve, to include National
6 Guard, Airmen and Guardians will be fully vaccinated by 2 December 2021.” The Air
7 Force Vaccine Mandate further provides that “[o]nly COVID-19 vaccines that receive
8 full licensure from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will be utilized for
9 mandatory vaccinations unless a military member volunteers to receive a vaccine that has
10 obtained U.S. Food and Drug Administration Emergency Use Authorization or is
11 included in the World Health Organization’s Emergency Use Listing. Individuals with
12 previous COVID-19 infection or positive serology are not considered fully vaccinated
13 and are not exempt.”

14 23. On October 18, 2021, Lt. Gen. Robert I. Miller issued a memorandum with
15 the subject: COVID-19 Immunization Religious Accommodation Request Appeals. The
16 memo states that Airmen who believe the Air Force Vaccine Mandate “substantially
17 burdens their exercise of a sincerely held belief may request exemption from this
18 immunization requirement.” The memo provides that “[r]equests for religious
19 accommodation from this requirement will follow guidance in DAFI 52-201, *Religious*
20 *Freedom in the Department of the Air Force*, dated 23 June 2021.” The memo directs
21 commanders to “consider whether the member has a sincerely held belief, if the request
22 is related to the sincerely held belief, and how and to what extent the DAF policy places
23 a substantial burden on the exercise of their belief. The approval authority will also
24 balance any compelling government interest, and any effect the accommodation will have
25 on readiness, unit cohesion, good order and discipline, health, safety, and impact on the
26 duties of the member.” The memo further directed commanders to “assess whether less
27 restrictive means can be used to meet any compelling government interest.”
28

1 24. On November 1, 2021, Maj. Gen. Jeffrey T. Pennington of the Air Force
2 Reserve Command issued a memorandum with the subject: Order to Receive Mandatory
3 COVID-19 Immunization. This document describes the procedures for seeking religious
4 exemptions. The memorandum states that “[i]f AFRC/CC denies your religious
5 accommodation request, you may appeal the denial.” It requires all appeals to be
6 submitted to the Surgeon General of the Air Force within 72 hours of notification of the
7 denial. The memo states that Air Force members who submit a request for an exemption
8 will be granted a temporary exemption until the conclusion of the appeal but warns that
9 if the Surgeon General “denies your appeal, then your temporary exemption will be no
10 longer in effect.”

11 25. On December 7, 2021, Secretary Kendall issued a memorandum with the
12 subject: Supplemental Coronavirus Disease 2019 Vaccination Policy. The memorandum
13 stated that if a final appeal is denied, the “service member will have five (5) calendar
14 days from the notice of denial to begin the COVID-19 vaccination regimen.” The memo
15 warned that “[s]ervice members separated due to refusal of the COVID-19 vaccine will
16 not be eligible for involuntary separation pay and will be subject to recoupment of any
17 unearned special or incentive pays.”

18 26. More than 99% of military personnel have now been vaccinated pursuant to
19 these mandates.

20 **II. The Air Force’s Policy Requires It to Grant Religious Exemptions**

21 27. Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 1300.17, Religious Liberty in
22 the Military Services, dated September 1, 2020, establishes DoD policy in furtherance of
23 RFRA and the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the
24 United States. DoDI 1300.17 provides that it is DoD policy that “Service members have
25 the right to observe the tenets of their religion or to observe no religion at all, as provided
26 in this issuance.”

27 28. DODI 1300.17 provides that “[i]n accordance with Section 533(a)(1) of
28 Public Law 112-239, as amended, the DoD Components will accommodate individual

1 expressions of sincerely held beliefs (conscience, moral principles, or religious beliefs)
2 which do not have an adverse impact on military readiness, unit cohesion, good order and
3 discipline, or health and safety. A Service member’s expression of such beliefs may not,
4 in so far as practicable, be used as the basis of any adverse personnel action,
5 discrimination, or denial of promotion, schooling, training, and assignment.”

6 29. DODI 1300.17 provides that “[a]ccommodation includes excusing a Service
7 member from an otherwise applicable military policy, practice, or duty. In accordance
8 with RFRA, if such a military policy, practice, or duty substantially burdens a Service
9 member’s exercise of religion, accommodation can only be denied if:

- 10 1. The military policy, practice, or duty is in furtherance of a compelling
11 governmental interest; and
- 12 2. It is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental
13 interest.

14 In applying the standard in paragraphs 1.2.e(1) and 1.2.e(2), the burden of proof is placed
15 upon the DoD Component, not the individual requesting the exemption.”

16 30. The Air Force’s instruction manual, promulgated on August 7, 2012, and
17 updated November 12, 2014, provides that “[e]very Airman is free to practice the religion
18 of their choice or subscribe to no religious belief at all.” Air Force Instruction 1-1 § 2.11.
19 The manual explains that Airmen may “request religious accommodation” from orders
20 that burden their exercise of religion. *Id.* § 2.11.1. The manual states that “[i]f it is
21 necessary to deny free exercise of religion or an accommodation request, the decision
22 must be based on the facts presented, must directly relate to the compelling government
23 interest of military readiness, unit cohesion, good order, discipline, health and safety, or
24 mission accomplishment, and must be the least restrictive means necessary to avoid the
25 cited adverse impact.” *Id.* § 2.11.2.

26 31. The Air Force published DAF 52-2, *Accommodation of Religious Practices*
27 *in the Air Force*, on July 28, 2020. Compliance with DAF 52-2 is mandatory. DAF 52-2
28 “implements Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 1300.17.” DAF 52-2 provides

1 that the Air Force has a “compelling government interest in mission accomplishment and
2 will take this into account when considering Air Force members’ requests for
3 accommodation of religious practices.” *Id.* § 1.2. It further provides that the “Air Force
4 expects commanders and supervisors to permit individual expressions of sincerely held
5 beliefs (conscience, moral principles, or religious).” *Id.* § 1.3. DAF 52-2 provides that
6 the “Air Force will approve an individual request for accommodation unless the request
7 would have a real (not theoretical) adverse impact on military readiness, unit cohesion,
8 good order, discipline, or public health and safety.” *Id.* § 1.4.

9 32. The Air Force published DAF 52-201, *Religious Freedom in the Department*
10 *of the Air Force*, on June 23, 2021. Compliance with DAF 52-201 is mandatory. DAF
11 52-201 “implements Department of the Air Force Policy Directive (DAFPD) 52-2.” In
12 explaining the procedures to be used when evaluating a request for a religious
13 accommodation, DF 52-201 provides that the “first question to answer is whether the
14 request is based on the expression of sincerely held beliefs (e.g., conscience, moral
15 principles, or religious beliefs). If it is based on a sincerely held belief, the relevant
16 expression can include any religious practice, whether compelled by, or central to, an
17 organized system of religious belief.” *Id.* § 2.2.1. “The second question is whether the
18 policy, practice, or duty from which the member is requesting accommodation
19 substantially burdens the expression of that belief.” *Id.* § 2.2.2. “A governmental act is a
20 substantial burden to a Service member’s exercise of religion if it: . . . Places substantial
21 pressure on a Service member to engage in conduct contrary to a sincerely held religious
22 belief.” *Id.* § 2.2.3.3.

23 33. Under DAF 52-201, a request for accommodation will be approved “unless
24 the request would have a real (not theoretical) adverse impact on military readiness, unit
25 cohesion, good order, discipline, health or safety.” *Id.* § 2.3. Specifically, “Commanders
26 will approve the religious accommodation request unless a compelling governmental
27 interest exists for the policy, practice, or duty from which the member is seeking religious
28 accommodation. Any restriction on the expression of sincerely held religious beliefs must

1 use the least restrictive means with respect to the applicant to achieve the compelling
2 government interest. Using the least restrictive means necessary may include partial
3 approval, approval with specified conditions, or other means that are less burdensome on
4 the member’s religious beliefs. With the advice of a chaplain, alternative ways (i.e.,
5 partial approval) to satisfy the requested accommodation can also be considered.” *Id.* §
6 2.4. In determining whether a compelling governmental interest exists and whether the
7 restriction uses the least restrictive means necessary to achieve the compelling interest,”
8 commanders must consider “[t]he importance and need for the specific policy, practice,
9 or duty as it relates to mission accomplishment, mission readiness, unit cohesion, good
10 order and discipline, health, and safety.” *Id.* § 2.4.1.1. “Airmen and Guardians are
11 temporarily exempted from compliance in cases of medical practice or immunization
12 while their religious accommodation request is pending.” *Id.* § 2.12.

13 **III. The COVID-19 Vaccine Is Unnecessary, and Potentially Unsafe, for Those** 14 **Previously Infected**

15 34. The COVID-19 vaccine uses mRNA technology, which cause human cells
16 to produce a spike protein they would not normally produce. *See* Centers for Disease
17 Control, “Understanding mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines,” <https://tinyurl.com/5fdy89d3>
18 (Mar. 4, 2021).

19 35. U.S. Army Lt. Col. Theresa Long, M.D., M.P.H., F.S., submitted a sworn
20 affidavit, under penalty of perjury, as a whistleblower under the Military Whistleblower
21 Protection Act, 10 U.S.C. § 1034, in support of a Motion for Preliminary Injunction in
22 *Robert, et al. v. Austin, et al.*, 1:21-cv-02228-RM-STV (D. Colo., Aug. 17, 2021). In her
23 affidavit, Lt. Col. Long expressed her expert opinion that: “None of the ordered
24 Emergency Use COVID-19 vaccines can or will provide better immunity than an
25 infection-recovered person.”

26 36. Lt. Col. Long does not hold an outlier opinion. For example, in a sworn joint
27 declaration, Drs. Jayanta Bhattacharya and Martin Kullidoff—professors of medicine at
28 Stanford University and Harvard Medical School, respectively—concluded that “those

1 who have recovered from a SARS-CoV-2 infection possess immunity as robust and
2 durable as that acquired through vaccination.” *Zywicki v. Washington*, 1:21-cv-00894-
3 AJT-MSN (E.D. Va., Aug. 3, 2021). Dr. Hooman Noorchashm, M.D., Ph.D.—a well-
4 published medical expert who has held numerous prestigious faculty appointments—
5 reached a similar conclusion in his own sworn declaration. He concluded that “[a] series
6 of epidemiological studies have demonstrated to a reasonable degree of medical certainty
7 that natural immunity following infection and recovery from the SARS-CoV-2 virus
8 provides robust and durable protection against reinfection, at levels equal to or better than
9 the *most effective* vaccines currently available.” *Id.*

10 37. Although there is significant debate about the extent to which the vaccine
11 can slow the spread of the COVID-19, it is now well-established—and the CDC admits—
12 that vaccinated individuals can both be infected with COVID-19 and transmit it to others.
13 Indeed, Secretary Austin himself contracted COVID-19 after being vaccinated and
14 boosted. *Statement by Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III on COVID Status*,
15 <https://tinyurl.com/44namkm9>. At best, there is evidence that the vaccine prevents those
16 infected from becoming severely ill. But even these potential benefits are inapplicable to
17 people like Lt. Col. Dunn who have already contracted COVID-19 and possess natural
18 immunity.

19 38. The COVID-19 vaccine has resulted in a statistically significant number of
20 serious adverse reactions, including myocarditis, a potentially fatal inflammation of the
21 heart muscles, and pericarditis, a potentially fatal inflammation of the heart tissue. *See*
22 *Patricia Kime, DoD Confirms: Rare Heart Inflammation Cases Linked to COVID-19*
23 *Vaccines*, Military.com (June 30, 2021), <https://tinyurl.com/ya6mmh4y>.

24 39. There is now a wealth of data indicating that COVID-19 does not pose a
25 serious threat to healthy individuals under 65 with no preexisting conditions. CDC,
26 *Weekly Updates by Select Demographic and Geographic Characteristics*,
27 <https://tinyurl.com/ychxpjh3>.

28 40. Recently, the Omicron strain has become dominant in the United States,

1 representing roughly 99% of all infections. And although this strain appears to be more
2 contagious, it is significantly milder than previous strains, thus leading to fewer
3 hospitalizations and deaths compared to the previous winter. *See, e.g.*, Cal. Dept. of Pub.
4 Health., *Tracking COVID-19 in California*, <https://tinyurl.com/mvph63m6>. The number
5 of positive cases is also currently plummeting in California, where Lt. Col. Dunn resides
6 and works. *Id.*

7 41. There have also been significant advances in treatments for COVID-19. In
8 December 2021, the FDA granted emergency use authorization for Paxlovid, which treats
9 mild to moderate COVID-19 in adults. FDA, *Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA*
10 *Authorizes First Oral Antiviral for Treatment of COVID-19* (Dec. 22, 2021),
11 <https://tinyurl.com/4hfxbty8>. Other treatments, including sotrovimab, Veklury
12 (remdesivir), and molnupiravir, have previously been authorized by the FDA to treat
13 COVID-19.

14 **IV. Defendants Deny Lt. Colonel Dunn's Request For A Religious Exemption**

15 42. Lt. Col. Dunn is a Christian with a sincerely held religious objection to
16 receiving a COVID-19 vaccination. While he has not objected to mandatory vaccines in
17 the past, no previous vaccine in his service career has carried such symbolic weight or
18 has been used as a prerequisite to access the basic privileges available to all United States
19 Citizens. As federal and state leaders have shifted from describing the vaccine as a
20 medical intervention to a moral obligation—and attempted to make the vaccine the
21 dividing line between those allowed in society and those banished to the shadows—the
22 vaccine has taken on a symbolic and even a sacramental quality. For Lt. Col. Dunn, taking
23 the vaccine would be akin to worshipping a false idol or participating in a religious ritual.
24 Such an act is prohibited by his faith and he cannot take the vaccine in good conscience.

25 43. Lt. Col. Dunn tested positive for COVID-19 on or about July 1, 2021. He
26 experienced symptoms typical of those infected with the Delta variant, including fever,
27 fatigue, and loss of taste and smell. His symptoms lasted for less than a week. He has
28 since taken an antigen test, which reported a positive result.

1 44. Lt. Col. Dunn is in excellent physical condition, earning another 100% on
2 his November 2021 Air Force Fitness Test. He has no preexisting medical conditions
3 associated with adverse outcomes from COVID-19.

4 45. Lt. Col. Dunn believes that he can perform 100% of his duties without
5 receiving the vaccine, as he has done for the past two years without interruption. Indeed,
6 Lt. Col. was selected for squadron command last September due to his exemplary service,
7 including during the pandemic.

8 46. On September 11, 2021, Lt. Col. Dunn notified his commanding officer that
9 he intended to seek a religious exemption to the vaccine mandate. As part of the process,
10 he had a nearly half-hour-long interview with the base's chaplain, Lt. Col. Amy Hunt.
11 On information and belief, the chaplain agreed that Lt. Col. Dunn's religious objection
12 was sincere and submitted a report accompanying his request for an exemption.

13 47. Lt. Col. Dunn sent his request for an exemption to Lt. Gen. Scobee on or
14 about October 16, 2021.

15 48. On November 16, 2021, Lt. Gen. Scobee denied Lt. Col. Dunn's request for
16 a religious exemption. The denial letter stated:

17
18 I do not doubt the sincerity of your beliefs. However, when evaluating your
19 request for religious exemption, I had to consider the risk to our mission. All
20 immunizations, including those listed above, are an important element of
21 mission accomplishment, as they contribute to the health, safety, and readiness
22 of the force. Given the importance of our mission, the Department of Defense
23 and the Department of the Air Force have a compelling government interest in
24 maintaining a healthy and ready military force through vaccination. Specifically
25 regarding the COVID-19 vaccination, since less restrictive means of protecting
26 our force from COVID-19 are unavailable, all uniformed Airmen must be fully
27 vaccinated against COVID-19 and other infectious diseases. Individual medical
28 readiness is a critical requirement for maintaining a healthy and ready force.

49. The letter did not explain what other less restrictive means the Air Force
considered and found wanting. Nor did it provide any support for the assertion that less
restrictive means are unavailable. The letter ignored the fact that Lt. Col. Dunn has

1 already recovered from COVID-19 and that his natural immunity provides protection
2 equal or superior to that conferred by any of the currently available injections.

3 50. The letter directed Lt. Col. Dunn to submit his appeal to his unit commander
4 within 72 hours of receiving the notice. Lt. Col. Dunn complied with that requirement
5 and sent his appeal within the required time.

6 51. On February 8, 2021, the Surgeon General of the Air Force, Lt. Gen. Robert
7 I. Miller, sent Lt. Col. Dunn a letter denying his appeal. The letter stated that the “Air
8 Force has a compelling government interest in requiring you to comply with the COVID-
9 19 immunization requirement because preventing the spread of disease among the force
10 is vital to mission accomplishment.” The letter asserted that “Your health status as a non-
11 immunized individual in this dynamic environment, and aggregated with other non-
12 immunized individuals in steady state operations, would place health and safety, unit
13 cohesion, and readiness at risk. Foregoing the above immunization requirement would
14 have a real adverse impact on military readiness and public health and safety. There are
15 no less restrictive means available in your circumstances as effective as receiving the
16 above immunization in furthering these compelling government interests.” Like Lt. Gen.
17 Scobee’s letter, Lt. Gen. Miller’s letter did not explain what other less restrictive means
18 were considered and found wanting, and it ignored the fact that Lt. Col. Dunn has already
19 recovered from COVID-19 and that his natural immunity provides protection equal or
20 superior to that conferred by any of the currently available injections.

21 52. This boilerplate response is consistent with the Air Force’s policy of issuing
22 blanket denials of requests for religious exemptions to the vaccine mandate. The Air
23 Force recently disclosed statistics regarding its treatment of requests for religious
24 exemptions in *Navy Seal #1, et al. v. Biden, et al.*, No. 8:21-cv-02429 (M.D. Fla.). In
25 response to a court order in that case, the Air Force submitted a status update on February
26 4, 2022, listing the number of exemptions received, reviewed, granted, and denied. *See*
27 *Navy Seal #1*, No. 8:21-cv-02429, ECF No. 73-5. As of February 3, 2022, the Air Force
28 had received an estimated 12,623 requests for religious exemptions from the vaccine

1 mandate. *Id.* The Air Force had approved only five of those requests. *Id.* And it had
2 approved only one appeal. Meanwhile, the Air Force has granted 1,513 temporary
3 medical exemptions and 2,314 administrative exemptions. *Id.*

4 53. Now that his appeal has been denied, Lt. Col. Dunn is faced with imminent
5 disciplinary action, up to and including involuntary placement in the Individual Ready
6 Reserve where he will cease to serve and accrue points toward retirement. If Lt. Col.
7 Dunn is discharged from the military, he will lose all rights to his pension,
8 notwithstanding his nearly 19 years of exemplary service.

9 **COUNT ONE: Application of the Vaccine Mandate to Lt. Col. Dunn Violates the**
10 **Religious Freedom Restoration Act**

11 54. Plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges each of the allegations contained in the
12 foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint.

13 55. The Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb *et seq.*
14 (RFRA), states that the “[g]overnment shall not substantially burden a person’s exercise
15 of religion even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability.” 42 U.S.C.
16 § 2000bb-1.

17 56. The act broadly defines the “exercise of religion” to include “any exercise
18 of religion, whether or not compelled by, or central to, a system of religious belief.” 42
19 U.S.C. § 2000bb-2(4) (citing 42 U.S.C. § 2000cc-5(7)(A)).

20 57. The Supreme Court has held that the exercise of religion involves “not only
21 belief and profession but the performance of (or abstention from) physical acts that are
22 engaged in for religious reasons.” *Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores, Inc.*, 573 U.S. 682,
23 710 (2014).

24 58. The Supreme Court has articulated repeatedly that courts may not question
25 whether sincerely held religious beliefs are reasonable to a non-religious observer. *Hobby*
26 *Lobby*, 573 U.S. at 724.

27 59. RFRA imposes strict scrutiny on all actions of the federal government that
28

1 “substantially burden a person’s exercise of religion.” 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb-1(b).

2 60. DODI 1300.17 and and DAF 52-201 explicitly recognize RFRA protections
3 for Department of Defense and Department of the Air Force members.

4 61. Unless the government satisfies the compelling interest test by
5 “demonstrat[ing] that [the] application of the burden to the person—(1) is in furtherance
6 of a compelling governmental interest; and (2) is the least restrictive means of furthering
7 that compelling governmental interest,” 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb-1(b), the governmental act
8 violates RFRA.

9 62. Lt. Col. Dunn has sincerely held religious beliefs that prevent him from
10 receiving the mandated COVID-19 vaccine.

11 63. Defendants’ Vaccine Mandates substantially burden Lt. Col. Dunn’s
12 sincerely held religious beliefs by requiring him to take an action (receiving a COVID-
13 19 vaccine) that would violate those religious beliefs or suffer adverse employment
14 action, financial harm, and potential physical harm.

15 64. The adverse actions to which Plaintiff is subject may include: court-martial
16 (criminal) prosecution, involuntary separation, relief for cause from leadership positions,
17 removal from promotion lists, inability to attend certain military training and education
18 schools, loss of special pay, placement in a non-deployable status, recoupment of money
19 spent training the service member, and loss of leave and travel privileges for both official
20 and unofficial purposes.

21 65. Defendants’ Vaccine Mandates fail strict scrutiny. Defendants do not have
22 a compelling government interest in requiring Lt. Col. Dunn to violate his sincerely held
23 religious beliefs by taking a COVID-19 vaccine, and Defendants’ Vaccine Mandates are
24 not the least restrictive means of accomplishing the government’s purported interest.
25 DoD operated for over a year during the COVID-19 pandemic with a ready and healthy
26 force that had not been fully vaccinated, and Lt. Col. Dunn is naturally immune from
27 COVID-19 by virtue of his previous infection. More than 99% of the Air Force has been
28 vaccinated, and Defendants cannot show that achieving 100% vaccination compliance is

1 the least restrictive means of maintaining force readiness.

2 66. Moreover, Defendants possess multiple lesser restrictive methods of
3 mitigating the spread of COVID-19, including counting natural immunity as equivalent
4 to a vaccine, masking, remote teleworking, physical distancing, and regular testing.

5 67. Indeed, as evidenced by Secretary Austin's January 2021 COVID infection,
6 if Defendants are concerned about COVID-19 affecting its personnel, they would need
7 to implement these other mitigation protocols even if service members receive the
8 vaccine, because vaccinated personnel can also carry, transmit, and become sick with
9 COVID-19.²

10 68. Accordingly, Defendants' Vaccine Mandates violate Lt. Col. Dunn's rights
11 under RFRA.

12 69. Because of Defendants' policies and actions, Plaintiff has suffered, and
13 continues to suffer, economic injury and irreparable harm. Plaintiff is thus entitled to an
14 award of monetary damages and equitable relief.

15 70. Plaintiff is entitled to a declaration that Defendants violated his rights under
16 RFRA to the free exercise of religion and an injunction against Defendants' policy and
17 actions. Additionally, Plaintiff is entitled to damages in an amount to be determined by
18 the evidence and this Court and the reasonable costs of this lawsuit, including his
19 reasonable attorneys' fees.

20 **COUNT TWO: Application of the Vaccine Mandate to Lt. Col. Dunn Violates the**
21 **First Amendment – Right to Free Exercise and Assembly (42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

22 71. Plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges each of the allegations contained in the
23 foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint.

24 72. The First Amendment's Free Exercise Clause prohibits the government from
25 enacting or enforcing non-neutral and non-generally applicable laws or policies unless
26

27 ² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Science Brief: COVID-19 Vaccines and
28 Vaccination" (last updated September 15, 2021), <https://tinyurl.com/2tpvhns>.

1 they are narrowly tailored to a compelling government interest.

2 73. The original public meaning of the Free Exercise Clause is that the
3 government may not burden a sincerely held religious belief unless the government can
4 demonstrate a compelling interest and that the law or policy burdening religious exercise
5 is the least restrictive means to achieve that compelling interest.

6 74. Plaintiff has a sincerely held religious belief that prohibits his receipt of a
7 COVID-19 vaccine.

8 75. Defendants' Vaccine Mandates substantially burden Plaintiff's sincerely
9 held religious beliefs by requiring him to take an action (receiving a COVID-19 vaccine)
10 that would violate those religious beliefs or suffer adverse employment action and
11 financial harm.

12 76. The adverse actions to which Plaintiff is subject may include: court-martial
13 (criminal) prosecution, involuntary separation, relief for cause from leadership positions,
14 removal from promotion lists, inability to attend certain military training and education
15 schools, loss of special pay, placement in a non-deployable status, recoupment of money
16 spent training the service member, loss of leave and travel privileges for both official and
17 unofficial purposes.

18 77. Defendants' Vaccine Mandates are not neutral and generally applicable. The
19 policy vests DoD and Air Force decisionmakers with the discretion to exempt service
20 members from the mandates for medical reasons and to exempt service members already
21 participating in COVID-19 vaccine trials, regardless of whether those medical trials
22 provide those service members with any protection from infection or serious illness from
23 COVID-19.

24 78. Defendants' Vaccine Mandates fail strict scrutiny because Defendants do
25 not have a compelling government interest in requiring Plaintiffs to violate their sincerely
26 held religious beliefs by taking a COVID-19 vaccine and forcing Plaintiff to take the
27 vaccine is not the least restrictive means of accomplishing the government's purported
28 interest. Indeed, DoD operated for over a year during the COVID-19 pandemic with a

1 ready and healthy force that had not been fully vaccinated.

2 79. Moreover, Defendants possess multiple lesser restrictive methods of
3 mitigating the spread of COVID-19, including counting natural immunity as equivalent
4 to the vaccine, masking, remote teleworking, physical distancing, and regular testing.

5 80. Indeed, Defendants will need to implement these other mitigation protocols
6 even if service members receive the vaccine, because vaccinated personnel can also carry,
7 transmit, and become sick with COVID-19. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
8 “Science Brief: COVID-19 Vaccines and Vaccination” (last updated September 15,
9 2021), <https://tinyurl.com/2tpvhns>.

10 81. Moreover, 99% of the Air Force is vaccinated, and Defendants cannot show
11 that requiring 100% vaccination rate is the least restrictive means of maintaining force
12 readiness.

13 82. Accordingly, Defendants’ Vaccine Mandates violate Lt. Col. Dunn’s rights
14 to the free exercise of religion under the First Amendment.

15 83. Because of Defendants’ policy and actions, Lt. Col. Dunn has suffered and
16 continues to suffer irreparable harm. He is thus entitled to equitable relief.

17 84. Plaintiff is entitled to a declaration that Defendants violated his First
18 Amendment rights to free exercise of religion and an injunction against Defendants’
19 policy and actions. Additionally, Plaintiff is entitled to the reasonable costs of this
20 lawsuit, including reasonable attorneys’ fees.

21 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

22 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment
23 against Defendants as follows:

- 24 1. An order and judgment declaring that Defendants’ vaccination policies, as
25 applied to Lt. Col. Dunn, violate the Religious Freedom Restoration Act.
26 2. An order and judgment declaring the Defendants’ vaccination policies, as
27 applied to Lt. Col. Dunn, violate the First Amendment to the United States
28 Constitution.

- 1 3. An order temporarily, preliminarily, and permanently enjoining and prohibiting
- 2 Defendants from enforcing the vaccination policies against Lt. Col. Dunn or
- 3 taking any adverse action against him based on his refusal to take the vaccine.
- 4 4. Actual damages in the amount of pay Lt. Col. Dunn will lose as a result of
- 5 Defendants' discriminatory vaccine policies under the Religious Freedom
- 6 Restoration Act.
- 7 5. Plaintiff's reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and other costs and disbursements
- 8 in this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988; and
- 9 6. Such other and further relief as the Court deems appropriate and just.

10
11 Date: 2/14/2022

/s/ Thomas Molloy
Thomas Molloy, SBN 325068
1125 Wedgewood Drive,
Woodway, TX 76712
(760) 799-7742
Counsel for Plaintiff

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Lt. Col. Jonathan Dunn

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

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

N/A

DEFENDANTS

United States Department of Defense, Lloyd J. Austin, III, Frank Kendall, Col. Gregory Haynes, Maj. Gen. Jeffrey

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

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

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

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, TORTS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories like Personal Injury, Real Property, Labor, etc.

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, 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 42 U.S.C. 2000bb-1

Brief description of cause: Defendants' denial of a religious exemption to the vaccine mandate violates the Religious Freedom Restoration Act and First Amendment

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ Preliminary Injunction CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 2/14/2022 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s Thomas Molloy

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

Case 2:22-cv-00288-JAM-KJN Document 1-1 Filed 02/14/22 Page 2 of 2
INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

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

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