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11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 12 **FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
 13 **WESTERN DIVISION**

14 **OUR WATCH WITH TIM**  
 15 **THOMPSON**, a California non-profit  
 16 organization;

17 Plaintiff,

18 vs.

19 **ROB BONTA**, the attorney general of  
 20 California;

21 Defendants.

Case No.: 2:23-cv-00422-DAD-DB

**VERIFIED SECOND AMENDED  
 COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY  
 AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

22 **INTRODUCTION**

23 1. This action seeks to vindicate one of the most fundamental and longstanding  
 24 constitutional rights: the right of parents to raise their children. *See, e.g., Pierce v. Soc’y*  
 25 *of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus & Mary*, 268 U.S. 510, 535 (1925) (“The child  
 26 is not the mere creature of the state; those who nurture him and direct his destiny have  
 27 the right, coupled with the high duty, to recognize and prepare him for additional  
 28 obligations.”); *Troxel v. Granville*, 530 U.S. 57, 72-73 (2000) (“[A] State [may not]

1 infringe on the fundamental right of parents to make child rearing decisions simply  
2 because a state judge believes a ‘better’ decision could be made.”).

3 2. California recently passed Senate Bill (“SB”) 107, which violates the right  
4 of parents to direct the upbringing and care of their child. SB 107 allows minors to obtain  
5 gender transition procedures like harmful puberty blockers, cross-sex hormones, and  
6 irreversible surgeries without parental consent, while denying parents access to their  
7 child’s medical information. The bill also allows California to exercise “emergency  
8 jurisdiction” over minors seeking gender dysphoria treatment.

9 3. Court precedent affirms the right of parents to make medical decisions for  
10 their children. “The right to family association includes the right of parents to make  
11 important medical decisions for their children, and of children to have those decisions  
12 made by their parents rather than the state.” *Wallis v. Spencer*, 202 F.3d 1126, 1141 (9th  
13 Cir. 2000); *see also Calabretta v. Floyd*, 189 F.3d 808 (9th Cir.1999) (holding that “[t]he  
14 government’s interest in the welfare of children embraces not only protecting children  
15 from physical abuse, but also protecting children’s interest in the privacy and dignity of  
16 their homes and in the lawfully exercised authority of their parents.”).

17 4. Parents, not the government, are best suited to decide whether their child  
18 should undergo a life-altering and irreversible surgery that seeks to change the sex of the  
19 child.

20 5. For instance, research reveals that 80 to 95 percent of children who  
21 experience gender confusion will ultimately embrace their biological sex if they are not  
22 encouraged to pursue gender identity treatments.<sup>1</sup> Even transgender activist  
23  
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25 <sup>1</sup> E.g., Kenneth J. Zucker, *Gender Dysphoria in Children and Adolescents*, in PRINCIPLES  
26 AND PRACTICES OF SEX THERAPY 395,407 (6th ed., 2020), available at  
27 [https://www.sribd.com/document/516620519/Principles-and-Practice-of-Sex-Therapy-Sixth-Edition-](https://www.sribd.com/document/516620519/Principles-and-Practice-of-Sex-Therapy-Sixth-Edition-by-Kathryn-S-K-Hall-Yitzchak-M-Binik)  
28 [by-Kathryn-S-K-Hall-Yitzchak-M-Binik; Stephen B. Levine, \*Reflections on the Clinician’s Role with Individuals Who Self-identify as Transgender\*, Arch. Sex. Behav. \(2021\), Available at https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-021-02142-1.](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-021-02142-1)

1 organizations recommend that health professionals defer to parents “as they work  
2 through the options and implications” of gender dysphoria in their child. <sup>2</sup>

3 6. SB 107 also violates the Full Faith and Credit Clause to the United States  
4 Constitution, which requires California to defer to the laws and jurisdiction of the 49  
5 other states regarding the care and custody of children. SB 107 overrides the jurisdiction  
6 of courts in a family’s home state that are usually the proper forum for custody  
7 determinations by allowing California courts to take jurisdiction to make custody  
8 determinations over a child struggling with gender dysphoria. California has decided that  
9 its courts—not those of the family's home state—should be the final arbiters of whether  
10 parents are fit to raise their child.

11 7. California has neither a legitimate nor legal interest in exceeding its  
12 jurisdiction by taking deeply personal, intimate, and life-altering medical decisions of  
13 out of state children into their own hands.

14 8. Plaintiff Our Watch With Tim Thompson is a 501(c)(3) organization  
15 dedicated to protecting family and parental rights in California. Our Watch With Tim  
16 Thompson has had to divert organizational resources to address the effects of SB 107,  
17 including implementing education programs and designing and disseminating literature  
18 and podcasts to reach churches and parents outside of California.

19 9. In sum, the sweeping changes adopted by SB 107 create gaping holes in  
20 child custody, criminal investigation, and the apprehension and extradition of child  
21 abductors. SB 107 makes it possible for parents and minors to avoid even the most  
22 minimal of safeguards in place regarding life-altering medical procedures for children.  
23 Parents and third parties can avoid any scrutiny about what they are subjecting a child  
24 to. Simple and necessary guardrails like age limitations, parental consent requirements,  
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26 <sup>2</sup> World Professional Association for Transgender Health, Standards of Care for the Health of  
27 Transsexual, Transgender, and Gender-Nonconforming People at 17 (version 7, 2012) (“WPATH  
28 Guidelines”), available at [https://www.wpath.org/media/cms/Documents/SOC%20v7/SOC%20V7\\_English2012.pdf?t=613669341](https://www.wpath.org/media/cms/Documents/SOC%20v7/SOC%20V7_English2012.pdf?t=613669341).

1 psychological status, diagnostic requirements, etc., as adopted by other states, can all be  
2 circumvented provided that the child sets foot in California. California courts must take  
3 jurisdiction over any child who arrives in California for any type of gender affirming  
4 care.

5 10. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks declaratory relief holding SB 107  
6 unconstitutional, injunctive relief preventing further enforcement of SB 107, and  
7 reasonable attorneys' fees.

8 **PARTIES – PLAINTIFFS**

9 11. Plaintiff OUR WATCH WITH TIM THOMPSON (“Our Watch”),  
10 governed by Pastor Tim Thompson, is a California non-profit public benefit corporation.  
11 Its mission is to restore Christian-Judeo values in government and education. Our Watch  
12 accomplishes its mission through legislative advocacy, research, education of California  
13 citizens, and mobilization of California citizens to get involved in community events.

14 12. Specifically, Our Watch is committed to tackling major cultural issues that  
15 violate Christian-Judeo values, including the sexual indoctrination of children,  
16 transgenderism, critical race theory, and abortion. It tackles these issues by hosting  
17 speakers at church and on its podcast, organizing events and conferences, sending letters  
18 to elected officials, organizing rallies, and researching issues that affect its mission and  
19 members, who are primarily comprised of Christians and parents. These members look  
20 to Our Watch to help them get involved in local and state-wide advocacy.

21 13. For instance, Our Watch provides research on upcoming statewide bills and  
22 local races – issues that are important to Our Watch’s members – and provides them with  
23 resources to get involved with legislative advocacy. It connects them with other  
24 organizations who may be scheduling rallies and protests and provides them with vital  
25 information on proposed bills and candidates through a biblical vantage point.

26 14. Our Watch firmly believes that transgenderism is a cultural issue that it must  
27 deal with in accordance with God’s design for every child, as outlined in the Bible. SB  
28

1 107 conflicts with Our Watch’s mission by allowing children, without parental consent,  
2 to change their identity and therefore God’s design for their life.

3 15. Our Watch has been directly harmed by SB 107. Although Our Watch has  
4 been committed to addressing the issue of transgenderism through its podcast, educational  
5 materials (i.e., newsletter), and legislative advocacy, transgenderism is now a more  
6 prominent focal point in its day-to-day operations. SB 107 was the primary catalyst that  
7 prompted Our Watch to divert its attention to transgender issues because it received  
8 numerous inquiries and concerns from members across the state of California and country,  
9 including parents. The bill’s passage prompted the need to educate parents and churches  
10 about the devastating effects of SB 107 and how parents and the church can protect children.

11 16. Specifically, Our Watch has diverted resources, such as staff time and  
12 money, from its local issues to address the nationwide effects of SB 107. It now spends  
13 less time and money on local issues affecting parents like school policies and topics like  
14 critical race theory because it is a small organization with small resources. It has diverted  
15 resources to address SB 107 by preparing written educational materials and hosting  
16 conferences and online training. The online trainings require staff to divert their attention  
17 from the local issues to prepare for the online trainings, conduct research, and coordinate  
18 speakers who can discuss the effects of SB 107, such as legislators, teenagers who have  
19 de-transitioned, and medical professionals.

20 17. Our Watch also plans to expend money on conferences to connect key  
21 stakeholders who are also fighting against the devastating effects of SB 107, such as  
22 organizations, ministries, politicians, and parents. The conferences will require Our  
23 Watch to divert resources, such as staff time and money, from its locally driven events  
24 and conferences. Like the online training, the conferences will help Our Watch educate  
25 key stakeholders on how to combat SB 107 and protect children. The conferences will  
26 include speakers like medical professionals, parents, legislators, and teenagers who have  
27 de-transitioned.

1 **PARTIES – DEFENDANTS**

2 18. Defendant ROB BONTA is the Attorney General of California and is being  
3 sued in his official capacity. His authority is delegated to him by Article V, section 13 of  
4 the California Constitution and is authorized to enforce SB 107.

5 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

6 19. This civil rights action raises federal questions under the United States  
7 Constitution, specifically the First and Fourteenth Amendments and the Full Faith and  
8 Credit Clause, and under federal law, particularly 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

9 20. This Court has authority to grant the requested declaratory relief under the  
10 Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, implemented through Rule 57 of  
11 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. This Court is also authorized to grant injunctive  
12 relief and damages under 28 U.S.C. § 1343, pursuant to Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of  
13 Civil Procedure, and reasonable attorney’s fees and costs under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

14 21. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1)–(2) because all  
15 Defendant are situated in this judicial district.

16 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

17 **Gender Dysphoria In Children**

18 22. “Gender dysphoria” refers to the psychological distress often associated with  
19 the mismatch between a person’s biological sex and his or her perceived gender identity.  
20 Gender dysphoria is a serious mental health condition that requires professional help.

21 23. Multiple studies have found that approximately 80-95% of children who  
22 experience gender dysphoria ultimately find comfort with their biological sex and cease  
23 experiencing gender dysphoria as they age if they are not encouraged to pursue gender  
24 identity treatments. *E.g.*, Zucker, *supra* ¶ 4, at 407 (summarizing studies); Levine, *supra*  
25 ¶ 4 (same).

26 24. There is a disagreement in the medical community about the proper  
27 approach when a child experiences gender dysphoria, specifically whether a social  
28

1 gender transition is appropriate for children. Some mental health professionals believe  
2 that socially transitioning to a different gender identity during childhood, and affirmation  
3 of that alternative identity by adults, can become self-reinforcing and have profound  
4 long-term effects on the child’s psyche and identity. *E.g.*, Kenneth J. Zucker, *The Myth*  
5 *of Persistence: Response to “A Critical Commentary on Follow-Up Studies &*  
6 *‘Desistance’ Theories about Transgender and Non-Conforming Children”* by Temple  
7 *Newhook et al.*, 19:2 Int’l J. of Transgenderism 231 (2018)<sup>3</sup> (“I would argue that parents  
8 who support, implement, or encourage a gender social transition (and clinicians who  
9 recommend one) are implementing a psychosocial treatment that will increase the odds  
10 of long-term persistence.”)

11 25. Other medical and psychiatric professionals believe that the best response  
12 is to affirm a child’s perceived gender identity and to support a social transition to that  
13 identity.

14 26. However, medical professionals on both sides of the debate generally agree  
15 that social transitions are a significant psychotherapeutic intervention that can drastically  
16 change outcomes in children.

17 27. Given the lack of evidence on long-term outcomes and divergent views on  
18 this sensitive issue, the World Health Professional Association for Transgender Health  
19 (“WPATH”), a transgender advocacy organization, recommends that health  
20 professionals defer to *parents* “as they work through the options and implications,” even  
21 if they ultimately “do not allow their young child to make a gender-role transition.”  
22 WPATH Guidelines, *supra* ¶ 4, at 17.

23 28. If medical professionals agree that social transitions are a significant  
24 intervention for children, medical transitions are even more significant. Yet, many clinics  
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26 <sup>3</sup> Kenneth J. Zucker, *The Myth of Persistence: Response to “A Critical Commentary on Follow-*  
27 *Up Studies & ‘Desistance’ Theories about Transgender and Non-Conforming Children”* by Temple  
28 *Newhook et al.*, 19:2 Int’l J. of Transgenderism 231 (2018). Available at  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publications/325443416>.

1 in the United States are quick to offer irreversible medical treatment, including puberty  
2 blocking hormones and gender reassignment surgeries, to kids who would otherwise  
3 outgrow their gender-questioning. These treatments are offered despite known long-term  
4 and often irreversible side effects.

5 29. For example, puberty blocking hormones can permanently alter  
6 neurodevelopment, sexual function, and bone development in children. *See* Jorgensen,  
7 S.C.J., Hunter, P.K., Regenstreif, L., Sinai, J. and Malone, W.J. (2022), *Puberty blockers*  
8 *for gender dysphoric youth: A lack of sound science*. *J Am Coll Clin Pharm*, 5: 1005-  
9 1007, at 1005 (citing studies).<sup>4</sup> Further, it has been suggested that puberty suppression  
10 may alter the course of gender identity development, essentially “locking in” a gender  
11 identity that may have reconciled with biological sex during the natural course of  
12 puberty. *Id.*

13 30. There is no doubt that gender reassignment surgery causes life-long,  
14 irreversible side effects in children. Girls as young as 14<sup>5</sup> can have their breasts  
15 permanently cut off. While reconstruction surgeries are available, girls are left with  
16 permanent scars and disfigurement and a lack of function and sensation in their breasts.

17 31. No large-scale, long-term studies have tracked the incidence of detransition  
18 and regret among patients who received gender-affirming medical treatment as minors.  
19 This is due in large part to these subjects being untouchable within the medical and  
20 research communities. However, preliminary studies in the United States have shown  
21 that more than a quarter of patients who started gender-affirming hormones before age  
22 18 stopped getting refills for their medication within four years. *See* Christina M Roberts,  
23 David A Klein, Terry A Adirim, Natasha A Schvey, Elizabeth Hisle-Gorman,

24 <sup>4</sup> Jorgensen, S.C.J., Hunter, P.K., Regenstreif, L., Sinai, J. and Malone, W.J. (2022), *Puberty*  
25 *blockers for gender dysphoric youth: A lack of sound science*. *J Am Coll Clin Pharm*, 5: 1005-1007, at  
1005. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1002/jac5.1691>

26 <sup>5</sup> *See* Peter Rowe (April 14, 2016) *Surgery Unburdens Transgender Boy*. LA Times. Available  
27 at: <https://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-transgender-teen-20160414-story.html> (discussing  
28 story of 14-year-old girl who received gender reassignment surgery).



1 Continuation of Gender-affirming Hormones Among Transgender Adolescents and  
2 Adults, *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism*, Volume 107, Issue 9,  
3 September 2022, Pages e3937–e3943.<sup>6</sup>

4 32. While there are no long-term studies reflecting the incidence of regret and  
5 detransition in minors, there exists countless lived experiences of minors who socially or  
6 medically transitioned and later reversed course. Chloe Cole is one such example.<sup>7</sup>

7 33. Cole was 13 when doctors placed her on puberty blockers, followed a few  
8 weeks later by testosterone. At 15, Cole wanted breast removal surgery. Her parents  
9 wanted her to wait until she was older to undergo such treatment; however, doctors  
10 readily agreed to a double mastectomy for Cole.

11 34. In June 2020, surgeons performed a mastectomy on Cole – just one month  
12 before her sixteenth birthday. Less than a year later, Cole regretted her surgery and  
13 medical transition following a discussion about breastfeeding and pregnancy. Cole has  
14 reconciled with her biological sex, but she is still suffering with long-term effects from  
15 her surgery, including severed nerve endings, permanent changes in pigmentation, and  
16 fluid emission.<sup>8</sup> Cole regrets that this surgery stripped her of “the beauty of motherhood”  
17 at an age when she was not able to fully comprehend the loss. Cole now speaks out  
18 publicly to end gender-affirming care for minors.

19  
20  
21 <sup>6</sup> Christina M Roberts, David A Klein, Terry A Adirim, Natasha A Schvey, Elizabeth Hisle-  
22 Gorman, Continuation of Gender-affirming Hormones Among Transgender Adolescents and  
23 Adults, *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism*, Volume 107, Issue 9, September 2022,  
24 Pages e3937–e3943. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1210/clinem/dgac251>.

25 <sup>7</sup> Robin Respaut, Chad Terhune, Michelle Conlin (December 22, 2022) *Why Detransitioners  
26 are Crucial to the Science of Gender Care*. Reuters. Available at:  
27 <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-transyouth-outcomes/> (telling Cole’s story of  
28 transition and detransition as a minor).

<sup>8</sup> Edie Hepel (September 24, 2022) *Meet Chloe Cole, The 18-Year-Old Leading The Fight To  
Protect Children From Transgender Surgeries*. Catholic News Agency.  
[https://www.catholicnewsagency.com/news/252376/chloe-cole-leading-fight-to-protect-children-  
from-transgender-surgeries](https://www.catholicnewsagency.com/news/252376/chloe-cole-leading-fight-to-protect-children-from-transgender-surgeries) (Cole speaks of the long-term effects of her surgeries).

1 35. There are many other stories like Cole’s, including Max Robinson and Max  
2 Lizzara<sup>9</sup>, which reflect that gender-affirming healthcare for minors is a nuanced and  
3 sensitive issue – one that parents should be intimately involved in.

4 **Senate Bill 107**

5 36. On September 29, 2022, Governor Gavin Newsom signed into law SB 107,  
6 rendering California a sanctuary state. The law allows minor children from any state to  
7 obtain puberty blockers and cross-sex hormones and undergo irreversible surgeries  
8 without parental involvement.

9 37. SB 107 was initially drafted by Senator Scott Wiener “in response to recent  
10 executive and legislative action in states like Alabama and Texas” that have banned  
11 minors from receiving sterilizing puberty blockers, cross-sex hormones, and transgender  
12 surgeries or that have labeled these treatments as child abuse. A true and correct copy of  
13 Senator Wiener’s statement is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

14 38. For example, Arizona recently passed a law that requires transgender kids  
15 to wait until 18 to receive gender reassignment surgery. Discussing the bill, Governor  
16 Doug Doucey stated, “The reason is simple, and common sense – this is a decision that  
17 will dramatically affect the rest of an individual’s life, including the ability of that  
18 individual to become a biological parent later in life.”<sup>10</sup>

19 39. In Texas, it is now considered child abuse to subject children to a wide  
20 variety of medical treatments for gender transitioning, including reassignment surgeries  
21 and administration of puberty-blocking drugs or supraphysiologic doses of testosterone  
22 or estrogen. Texas Governor Greg Abbott and Attorney General Ken Paxton specifically  
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25 <sup>9</sup> *Supra* 7.

26 <sup>10</sup> Dani Birzer (March 30, 2022) *Arizona Governor Signs Two Bills Impacting Transgender*  
27 *Minors*. The Associated Press. Available at <https://www.kold.com/2022/03/30/arizona-governor-signs-two-bills-impacting-transgender-minors/> (discussing Arizona’s Senate Bill 1138).  
28

1 highlighted “issues of physical and emotional harm associated with these procedures and  
2 treatments” and noted every child’s fundamental right to procreation.<sup>11</sup>

3 40. Governor Newsom signed SB 107 into law because “[s]tates across the  
4 country [were] passing laws to demonize the transgender community....” The bill is a  
5 direct attack on the laws and policies of other states like Alabama and Texas.

6 **SB 107’s Definition of Gender Affirming Health Care and Gender Affirming**  
7 **Mental Health Care**

8 41. The terms “gender affirming health care” and “gender affirming mental  
9 health” are defined in Section 16010.2 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code<sup>12</sup>,  
10 which reads: (A) Gender affirming health care means medically necessary health care  
11 that respects the gender identity of the patient, as experienced and defined by the patient,  
12 and may include, but is not limited to, the following:

13 (i) Interventions to suppress the development of endogenous secondary sex  
14 characteristics.

15 (ii) Interventions to align the patient's appearance or physical body with the  
16 patient's gender identity.

17 (iii) Interventions to alleviate symptoms of clinically significant distress  
18 resulting from gender dysphoria, as defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical  
19 Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition.

20 (B) Gender affirming mental health care means mental health care or behavioral  
21 health care that respects the gender identity of the patient, as experienced and defined by  
22 the patient, and may include, but is not limited to, developmentally appropriate  
23

24  
25 <sup>11</sup> In 2022, Governor Greg Abbott wrote a letter directing the Texas Department of Family and  
26 Protective Services to investigate for child abuse any parents who subject their children to sex-change  
27 procedures based on a legal opinion from Attorney General Ken Paxton. That letter and supporting legal  
28 opinion is available here: <https://gov.texas.gov/uploads/files/press/O-MastersJaime202202221358.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> S.B. 107 adopts these definitions in their entirety. *See* S.B. 107 §§ 1-10.

1 exploration and integration of identity, reduction of distress, adaptive coping, and  
2 strategies to increase family acceptance.

3 42. The definition of gender affirming healthcare permits the patient – a child –  
4 to determine interventions that she believes are medically necessary for herself as well  
5 as those which align with her desired identity. Medical interventions could include  
6 gender reassignment surgeries, which are surgeries designed to remove secondary sex  
7 characteristics. Gender affirming mental health care could encompass social transition  
8 through the use of the child’s chosen name and pronouns.

9 43. Historically, gender treatments for minors required a diagnosis of gender  
10 dysphoria as defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders  
11 (DSM-5). At a minimum, the child needs to meet certain criteria, i.e., gender distress  
12 must be experienced consistently, persistently, and insistently for a minimum of six  
13 months.

14 44. The California “gender-affirming care” definitions and related laws have no  
15 requirement that the child suffer from gender dysphoria before embarking on the path of  
16 gender transition, which can have life-long consequences. On a whim, the child can  
17 decide she does not like her breasts, and the removal of them would be covered under  
18 the definition of “gender affirming health care” whether or not her distress rises to the  
19 level of a gender dysphoria diagnosis.

20 45. There is no requirement of a mental health assessment to determine that the  
21 child has gender dysphoria before he or she can start taking irreversible cross-sex  
22 hormones.

23 **SB 107’s Amendments to California Law**

24 46. Section 1 of SB 107 amends California Civil Code §56.109 to mandate that  
25 doctors “shall not release medical information related to a person or entity allowing a  
26 child to receive gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care in  
27 response to any civil action, including a foreign subpoena...” S.B. 107 § 1(a). The term  
28

1 “person” relative to this statute is defined expansively and ambiguously to include an  
2 individual, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality. The expansive  
3 definition of “person” will protect government entities, including foster care, shielding  
4 them from civil action should they improperly subject a child to transgender medicine.

5 47. Section 1 also mandates that doctors conceal a child's medical information  
6 from “persons or entities...who are authorized by law to receive that information”, “in  
7 response to any civil action, including a foreign subpoena, based on another state’s law  
8 that authorizes a person to bring a civil action against a person or entity that allows a  
9 child to receive gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care.”  
10 S.B. 107 § 1(b). This provision makes no exception for custodial parents in another state  
11 requesting access to such information.<sup>13</sup>

12 48. Section 2 of the SB 107 amends Code of Civil Procedure §2029.300. This  
13 section is designed to permit litigants in other states to obtain records and discovery from  
14 persons in the state of California for evidentiary purposes of litigation in the parties’  
15 home state. Section 2 blocks the receipt of certain records from California for use in other  
16 states’ actions: “no subpoena shall be issued pursuant to this section if the foreign  
17 subpoena is based on a violation of another state’s laws that interfere with a person’s  
18 right to allow a child to receive gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental  
19 health care.” S.B. 107 § 2(e).

20 49. The result of Section 2 is two-fold. First, if the foreign subpoena requests  
21 for records relates to “sensitive services,” the potential respondent cannot comply  
22 regardless of any agreement or court order to the contrary. *See* S.B. 107 § 2.5(e)(2).  
23 Second, Section 2 forbids a potential respondent from providing documents and records

24 <sup>13</sup> California law generally gives parents access to their children’s medical records. *See* Cal.  
25 Health & Saf. Code §§ 123105 & 123110; *see also* Cal. Civ. Code § 56.10(b)(7)). However, California  
26 law provides exceptions, such as when “the health care provider determines that access to the patient  
27 records requested by the representative would have a detrimental effect on the provider’s professional  
28 relationship with the minor patient or the minor’s physical safety or psychological well-being.” Cal.  
Health & Saf. Code § 123115(a)(2). This section may be utilized in tandem with SB 107 to prevent  
parental access to medical records.

1 if the foreign subpoena is “based on a violation of another state’s laws that interfere with  
2 a person’s right to allow a child to receive gender-affirming health care or gender-  
3 affirming mental health care.” S.B. 107 § 2(e). A “person” is ambiguously defined and  
4 could include a schoolteacher, a court-appointed counsel, a trans advocate, a neighbor or  
5 anyone.

6 50. Section 3 of SB 107 is similar to Section 2, but it places its onus on attorneys  
7 handling foreign subpoenas relating to a child’s receipt of gender-affirming health care  
8 or gender-affirming mental health care. S.B. 107 § 3.

9 51. Sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of SB 107 amend California’s version of the Uniform  
10 Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (“UCCJEA”)<sup>14</sup>. S.B. 107 §§ 4, 5, 6, and  
11 7. Currently, 49 states have enacted the UCCJEA to prevent parents from crossing state  
12 lines to avoid custody orders and visitation orders from their home state. SB 107 disrupts  
13 this multi-state law and renders all non-Californian custody agreements illusory. SB 107  
14 carves out substantial changes to the standardized Act that has served to protect parents  
15 and the best interests of children for close to two decades. Any exception to this well-  
16 established Act allows states to pit their custody laws against each other for political  
17 gain.

18 52. Section 4 of SB 107 amends Section 3421 of the Family Code that grants  
19 California courts jurisdiction to make the initial child custody agreements in certain  
20 circumstances. Generally, there needs to a sufficient nexus between the state of  
21 California and the parents or the child for California courts to have control. SB 107 turns  
22 the UCCJEA on its head, as no nexus is needed for California to take jurisdiction.

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23 <sup>14</sup> California’s version of the UCCJEA is currently codified at California Family Code §§ 3400-  
24 3465. SB 107 was passed despite concerns that it violated the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction  
25 Enforcement Act. The California Family Council posted footage of the CA Public Safety Committee  
26 hearing concerning SB 107 and the UCCJEA. It is available here:  
27 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A-Lf3X6-og0>. The California Family Council also summarized  
28 that hearing in this article: California Family Council (July 18, 2022) *New Bill Lets Courts Take Custody  
of Minors Who Flee to CA for Trans-Treatments*. Available at:  
[https://www.californiafamily.org/2022/07/new-bill-lets-courts-take-custody-of-minors-who-flee-to-  
ca-for-trans-treatments/](https://www.californiafamily.org/2022/07/new-bill-lets-courts-take-custody-of-minors-who-flee-to-ca-for-trans-treatments/).

1           53. The language of Section 4 states in relevant part: “The presence of a child  
2 in this state for the purpose of obtaining gender-affirming health care or gender affirming  
3 mental health care as, defined by paragraph (3) subdivision (b) of Section 106010.2 of  
4 the Welfare and Institutions Code, is sufficient to meet the requirements of paragraph (2)  
5 of subdivision (a).” S.B. 107 § 4; *see also* Cal. Fam. Code §3421(d). This amendment  
6 gives California court’s jurisdiction over the child to make initial custody determinations  
7 irrespective of any lack of connection of that child – or the parents - with California. The  
8 bill only requires that the child – not the child and parents – be present in California for  
9 the purpose of obtaining gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health  
10 care. This, of course, will open a flood of children, regardless of their parents’ or  
11 guardians’ approval, entering the state.

12           54. The UCCJEA also uniformly recognizes the need to protect children in  
13 emergency situations, no matter where they are located when the emergency arises. Thus,  
14 the UCCJEA gives courts temporary emergency jurisdiction when a child is in the state  
15 and an emergency makes it necessary to protect the child because the child, or a sibling  
16 or parent of the child, is subjected to, or threatened with, mistreatment or abuse. UCCJEA  
17 § 204; *see also* Cal. Fam. Code § 3424(a).

18           55. Section 5 of SB 107 amends Family Code Section 3424 to expand the  
19 circumstances under which a California court may take “temporary emergency  
20 jurisdiction” over a child. S.B. 107 § 5. SB 107 now “provides that a court of this state  
21 has temporary emergency jurisdiction over a child if the child is present in the state  
22 because the child has been unable to obtain gender-affirming health care or gender-  
23 affirming mental health care.” SB 107 (Wiener) Sen. Floor Analysis, at 4 (Aug. 30,  
24 2022). California is codifying that it is child mistreatment or abuse not to submit your  
25 gender confused child to experimental gender treatments. There is no evidence that  
26 gender care is an exigent need.

1           56. Pursuant to Section 5, which changes the nationally accepted UCCJEA, the  
2 California courts have emergency jurisdiction<sup>15</sup> of a child who, with or without parents,  
3 is present in the state of California regardless of whether the child's state permitted  
4 gender affirming care. S.B. 107 § 5. The only necessary factor is that the child is present  
5 in the state to get gender-affirming health care or gender affirming mental health care.  
6 The law permits California entities, Child and Family Services, foster care, and other  
7 non-parents to obtain emergency custody of a child so that child can avoid parents who  
8 refuse to consent to gender interventions or are fearful that puberty blockers will result  
9 in a myriad of long term affects.<sup>16</sup> The child can avoid any limitations of his home state  
10 that might require him as a minor to get parental permission, be a certain age for certain  
11 interventions, or have gone through a mental health assessment by getting himself to  
12 California.

13           57. The UCCJEA generally allows a court to decline to exercise jurisdiction if  
14 the court is an inconvenient forum based on factors such as the location of witnesses,  
15 financial hardship to the parties, and the familiarity of a court in another state with the  
16

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17           <sup>15</sup> Once emergency jurisdiction is established, the UCCJEA prescribes the remaining custody  
18 process. If there is no previous child custody determination, the parent or guardian of the child seeking  
19 gender-reassignment treatments may commence custody proceedings in California under SB 107  
20 Section 4, or any other state having jurisdiction. The emergency order remains in effect "until an order  
21 is obtained from a court of a state having jurisdiction." Cal. Fam. Code, § 3424(b). If no child custody  
22 proceeding is commenced in a court of a state having jurisdiction, the emergency order "becomes a  
23 final determination... and [California] becomes the home state of the child." *Id.* If there is a previous  
24 child custody determination, or a child custody proceeding has been having jurisdiction, the emergency  
25 order must specify "remains in effect until an order is obtained from the other state within the period  
26 specified or the period expires." Cal. Fam. Code, § 3424(c).

27           <sup>16</sup> While California law generally requires parents to consent to medical treatment for minors  
28 (*see* Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 9, § 784.29(a)), there are broad exceptions, which operating in tandem with  
SB 107 would permit minors to receive this treatment without parental consent. For example, children  
in foster care have a right to receive transgender healthcare. *See* California Welfare and Institutions  
Code § 16010.2. DCFS can consent to treatment for the minor, including surgery if the minor is over  
14 years of age (*See* DCFS Child Welfare Policy Manual, available at <https://policy.dcfslacounty.gov/>).  
Courts and established guardians can also consent to treatment for the minor. *See* Cal. Fam. Code §§  
6910, 6911. In addition, one parent can consent to treatment for the minor, in defiance of the other  
parent, and be protected under SB 107. Consent can also be waived in emergencies. Cal. Code Regs.  
tit. 9 § 853. Minors 12 and up do not need parental consent to receive gender-affirming mental health  
care. *See* Cal. Health & Safety Code § 124260(b).



1 family’s background. Cal. Fam. Code § 3427. Section 6 of SB 107 limits the court’s  
2 discretion in the following manner: “In a case where the provision of gender-affirming  
3 health care or gender-affirming mental health care to the child is at issue, a court of this  
4 state shall not determine that it is an inconvenient forum where the law or policy of the  
5 other state that may take jurisdiction limits the ability of a parent to obtain gender-  
6 affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care for their child.” S.B. 107 §  
7 6.

8 58. California law generally prohibits “unjustifiable conduct” to get jurisdiction  
9 in a California court for custody determinations. Cal. Fam. Code § 3428. Section 7 of SB  
10 107 creates a carve-out from the universal UCCJEA, explicitly stating that “taking of a  
11 child” away “from the person who has legal custody” is not unjustifiable conduct if done  
12 to pursue gender transition procedures in California. S.B. 107 § 7. As section 7 reads,  
13 parental kidnapping—when allegedly done for ideological purposes—is no longer  
14 deemed unjustifiable conduct.

15 59. Section 8 of SB 107 prohibits California courts from enforcing “a law of  
16 another state that authorizes a state agency to remove a child from their parent or  
17 guardian based on the parent or guardian allowing their child to receive gender-affirming  
18 health care.” S.B. 107 § 8. This section is likely to result in many unconscionable rulings  
19 stemming from SB107.

20 60. Sections 9 and 10 of SB 107 add to, and amend, sections of the Penal Code  
21 to limit (and in some cases to prevent) California’s law enforcement agencies from  
22 assisting other states’ prosecutions of people involved in providing or seeking gender-  
23 affirming care.

24 61. Section 9 declares that “[i]t is the public policy of the state that an out-of-  
25 state arrest warrant for an individual based on violating another state’s law against  
26 providing, receiving, or allowing their child to receive gender-affirming health care or  
27 gender-affirming mental health care is the lowest law enforcement priority.” S.B. 107 §  
28

1 9. Section 9 further states that “California law enforcement agencies shall not knowingly  
2 make or participate in the arrest or participate in any extradition of an individual pursuant  
3 to an out-of-state arrest warrant for violation of another state’s law against providing,  
4 receiving, or allowing a child to receive gender-affirming health care . . . if that care is  
5 lawful under the laws of this state, to the fullest extent permitted by federal law.” *Id.*

6 62. Section 9 also prohibits state and local law enforcement agencies from  
7 cooperating with or providing information to “any individual or out-of-state agency or  
8 department” regarding “lawful gender-affirming health care” performed in California.  
9 S.B. 107 § 9 (c). This section protects an out-of-state non-custodial parent who gets  
10 gender care for their minor in California from prosecution because the treatment is lawful  
11 in California, even though the treatment may violate an out-of-state custody agreement.

12 63. Section 10 of SB 107 addresses subpoenas in criminal actions, stating that  
13 “a provider of health care, health care service plan, or contractor shall not release medical  
14 information related to a person or entity allowing a child to receive gender-affirming  
15 health care . . . in response to any foreign subpoena that is based on a violation of another  
16 state’s laws authorizing a criminal action against a person or entity that allows a child to  
17 receive gender-affirming care or gender-affirming mental health care.” S.B. 107 § 6.

18 64. Finally, Section 11 of SB 107 includes a severability clause. SB 107 § 11.

19 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **VIOLATION OF THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE**

21 **OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT**

22 **(42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

23 65. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations in the preceding  
24 paragraphs 1 through 64, as if fully set forth herein.

25 66. The Fourteenth Amendment provides that no State shall “deprive any  
26 person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” U.S. Const. Art. XIV.

1           67. The Due Process Clause, “guarantees more than fair process.” *Washington*  
2 *v. Glucksberg*, 521 U.S. 702, 719 (1997). The Clause also includes a substantive  
3 component that “provides heightened protection against government interference with  
4 certain fundamental rights and liberty interests,” *Id.* at 720, including “the fundamental  
5 right of parents to make decisions concerning the care, custody, and control of their  
6 children.” *Troxel v. Granville*, 530 U.S. 57, 66 (2000).

7           68. “The right to family association includes the right of parents to make  
8 important medical decisions for their children, and of children to have those decisions  
9 made by their parents rather than the state.” *Wallis v. Spencer*, 202 F.3d 1126, 1141 (9th  
10 Cir. 2000); *see also Calabretta v. Floyd*, 189 F.3d 808 (9th Cir.1999) (holding that “[t]he  
11 government’s interest in the welfare of children embraces not only protecting children  
12 from physical abuse, but also protecting children’s interest in the privacy and dignity of  
13 their homes and in the lawfully exercised authority of their parents.”).

14           69. SB 107 violates the Due Process Clause by forbidding healthcare providers  
15 from providing medical information related to “gender-affirming care” or “gender-  
16 affirming mental health care.” S.B. 107 § 1. This provision makes no exception for  
17 parents requesting access to these records.<sup>17</sup> The bill also prevents parents from seeking  
18 court intervention to gain access to their child’s medical records. S.B. 107 § 2. Instead,  
19 these sections protect government entities, including foster care, shielding them from  
20 producing medical records should they improperly subject a child to transgender  
21 medicine at the expense of fundamental parental rights.

22           70. SB 107 further violates the Due Process Clause because the bill allows the  
23 “taking of the child” away from his or her parents to California to obtain gender transition

24 <sup>17</sup> California law generally gives parents access to their children’s medical records. *See* Cal.  
25 Health & Saf. Code §§ 123105 & 123110; *see also* Cal. Civ. Code § 56.10(b)(7)). However, California  
26 law provides exceptions, such as when “the health care provider determines that access to the patient  
27 records requested by the representative would have a detrimental effect on the provider’s professional  
28 relationship with the minor patient or the minor’s physical safety or psychological well-being.” Cal.  
Health & Saf. Code § 123115(a)(2). This section may be utilized in tandem with SB 107 to prevent  
parental access to medical records.

1 procedures. S.B. 107 § 7. California courts must then exercise jurisdiction over the child  
2 either by emergency jurisdiction or making an initial custody determination pursuant to  
3 the UCCJEA. S.B. 107 §§ 4, 5.

4 71. After exercising emergency jurisdiction pursuant to SB 107, the State can  
5 emancipate the minor, enter the minor into the foster care system, or place the minor with  
6 a guardian, allowing the minor to obtain gender-transition procedures.

7 72. SB 107 places parents in an untenable position. All children, regardless of  
8 comorbid mental health issues, can receive gender care in California with no  
9 impediments to the parents to prevent the harm, as California courts must take  
10 jurisdiction. S.B. 107 §§ 4, 5, 6, and 7. SB 107 completely obliterates parents' rights in  
11 contravention of the US Constitution.

12 73. Plaintiff has suffered damages due to SB 107 because it has had to divert  
13 resources to combat the devastating effects of the bill. The bill frustrates Plaintiff's  
14 mission – namely – the preservation of parental rights.

15 74. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law and will suffer irreparable harm  
16 unless the Court enjoins Defendant's violation of the Due Process Clause.

17 75. Plaintiff is entitled to recover their costs and attorneys' fees under 42 U.S.C.  
18 § 1988 plus injunctive relief and a judicial declaration that SB 107 is unconstitutional.

19 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT TO FAMILIAL ASSOCIATION**

21 **UNDER THE FIRST AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS**

22 **(42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

23 76. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations in the preceding  
24 paragraphs 1 through 75, as if fully set forth herein.

25 77. Pursuant to the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, parents  
26 have a "fundamental liberty interest" in "the companionship and society of his or her  
27 child" and that the state's interference with that liberty interest without due process of  
28

1 law is remediable under 42 USC § 1983. *Kelson v. City of Springfield*, 767 F.2d 651,  
2 654-55 (9th Cir. 1985) (citing *Santosky v. Kramer*, 455 U.S. 745, 753 (1982)). “[T]his  
3 constitutional interest in familial companionship and society logically extends to protect  
4 children from unwarranted state interference with their relationships with their parents.”  
5 *Smith v. City of Fontana*, 818 F.2d 1411, 1418 (9th Cir.1987) overruled on other grounds  
6 by *Hodgers–Durgin v. de la Vina*, 199 F.3d 1037 (9th Cir.1999).

7 78. Moreover, the First Amendment protects the right to intimate association.  
8 *See Bd. of Dirs. of Rotary Int'l v. Rotary Club of Duarte*, 481 U.S. 537, 544 (1987)  
9 (quoting *Roberts v. U.S. Jaycees*, 468 U.S. 609, 619-20 (1984)). First Amendment  
10 protections extend to “family relationships, that presuppose ‘deep attachments and  
11 commitments to the necessarily few other individuals with whom one shares not only a  
12 special community of thoughts, experiences, and beliefs but also distinctively personal  
13 aspects of one's life.’” *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 685 (9th Cir. 2001)  
14 (quoting *Board of Dirs. of Rotary Int'l v. Rotary Club*, 481 U.S. 537, 545 (1987)).

15 79. Protecting family relations “from unwarranted state interference” is  
16 necessary to safeguard the ability to define one's identity which is central to the concept  
17 of liberty. *Keates v. Koile*, 883 F.3d 1228, 1236 (9th Cir. 2018) (citing *Roberts v. United*  
18 *States Jaycees*, 468 U.S. 609, 619 (1984)).

19 80. SB 107 constitutes an “unwarranted interference” of parents’ rights to  
20 familial association under the First Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment, as SB 107  
21 allows the “taking of the child” away from his or her parents to California to obtain  
22 gender transition procedures. S.B. 107 § 7. SB 107 mandates that California courts  
23 exercise jurisdiction over children seeking gender dysphoria treatments. S.B. 107 §§ 4,  
24 5.

25 81. The enforcement of SB 107 is the direct and legal cause of the deprivation  
26 of parents’ constitutionally protected rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments  
27 to the association, companionship, and society of parent and child.

1 82. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law and will suffer irreparable harm  
2 unless the Court enjoins Defendant’s violation of the Due Process Clause.

3 83. Plaintiff is entitled to recover their costs and attorneys’ fees under 42 U.S.C.  
4 § 1988 plus injunctive relief and a judicial declaration that SB 107 is unconstitutional.

5 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
6 **VIOLATION OF THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT**  
7 **CLAUSE OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT**  
8 **(42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

9 84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations in the preceding  
10 paragraphs 1 through 83, as if fully set forth herein.

11 85. The Full Faith and Credit Clause states: “Full faith and credit shall be given  
12 in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.  
13 And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records,  
14 and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.” U.S. Const. Art. IV, § 1, cl. 1.

15 86. The Full Faith and Credit Clause demands that state court judgments be  
16 accorded full effect in the courts of other states and precludes states from adopting any  
17 “policy of hostility” toward the public acts of another state. *Franchise Tax Board v.*  
18 *Hyatt*, 578 U.S. 171 (2016); *Franchise Tax Bd. of California v. Hyatt*, 139 S. Ct. 1485  
19 (2019).

20 87. The clause also requires states to recognize judgments from other state  
21 courts, so that “a cause of action merged in a judgment in one state is likewise merged  
22 in every other.” *Magnolia Petroleum Co. v. Hunt*, 340 U.S. 430, 439 (1943).

23 88. 28 U.S.C. § 1738A generally requires each state to give full faith and credit  
24 to child custody determinations made by another state, and further recognizes that a  
25 child’s home state is generally the state with jurisdiction to make such determinations.

1 89. SB 107 violates the Full Faith and Credit Clause because the bill was passed  
2 as a direct “policy of hostility” towards statutes passed in other states, which restrict or  
3 criminalize gender-transition procedures for minors.

4 90. For instance, State Senator Scott Wiener, the sponsor of SB 107, stated that  
5 SB 107 was “[i]n response to recent executive and legislative action in states like  
6 Alabama and Texas.” See Exhibit 1. Governor Newsom similarly commented that he  
7 was signing SB 107 because “[s]tates across the country [were] passing laws to demonize  
8 the transgender community.”

9 91. California specifically exempted children obtaining gender-affirming care  
10 from its general rule that the state should not consider the taking or retention of a child  
11 from a person who has legal custody. California has created a special carve-out from its  
12 general jurisdiction rule to allow the “taking of a child” from their custodial parent if  
13 done to pursue gender transition procedures in California, while overlooking other  
14 egregious violations that could warrant the “taking of a child”, such as sexual abuse. S.B.  
15 107 § 7. This ignores the rightful jurisdiction of the child’s home state.

16 92. SB 107 “close[s] the door of [California’s] courts to the cause of action”  
17 created by other states statutes in favor of its own policies. *Hughes v. Fetter*, 341 U.S.  
18 609, 611-612 (1951). SB 107 unlawfully prohibits the enforcement of an order based  
19 upon another state’s law authorizing a child to be removed from their parent because the  
20 parent allowed the child to undergo gender transitioning surgery. S.B. 107 § 8. The bill  
21 also prevents law enforcement from carrying out their duties by executing an out-of-state  
22 warrant, and hospitals cannot respond to a subpoena requesting medical information of  
23 a child receiving gender-affirming care. S.B. 107 §§ 9, 10.

24 93. California does not apply the same rules consistently, as SB 107 also  
25 exempts law enforcement from its general duty to facilitate out-of-state warrants if the  
26 warrant relates to gender-affirming care. *Id.*, § 9.

1 94. SB 107 also violates Full Faith and Credit Clause by preventing recognition  
2 of laws and judgments of another state that authorizes a state agency to remove a child  
3 from their parent or guardian based on the parent or guardian allowing their child to  
4 receive gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care. S.B. 107 §  
5 8. The Full Faith and Credit Clause requires California to recognize these laws and  
6 judgments that were validly decreed in other states, including the removal of a child  
7 based on the parent or guardian allowing their child to receive experimental gender-  
8 affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care. *See Finstuen v. Crutcher*  
9 496 F.3d 1139, 1153 (10th Cir. 2007).

10 95. SB 107 further violates the Full Faith and Credit Clause by taking away  
11 other states' rightful jurisdiction for any child visiting California who seeks—or claims  
12 to be seeking—puberty blockers, cross-sex hormones, etc.

13 96. Specifically, Section 4 of the bill amended the California Family Code to  
14 state that “the presence of a child” in California “for the purpose of obtaining gender-  
15 affirming health care” is sufficient for California courts to exercise jurisdiction over  
16 custody decisions for the child. S.B. 107 § 4. Section 8 of the bill prohibits the  
17 enforcement of a court order based on another state's law authorizing a child to be  
18 removed from their parent or guardian based on that parent or guardian allowing their  
19 child to receive gender-affirming health care or gender-affirming mental health care. S.B.  
20 107 § 8. These new paragraphs unjustifiably ignore the nationally established UCCJEA  
21 and its determinations regarding the proper and rightful jurisdiction of the child's home  
22 state.

23 97. Section 6 of SB 107 further compounds these problems by stating that, even  
24 if California is an “inconvenient forum” compared to another state based on factors like  
25 how long the child has lived outside the state, where evidence for the case is located, and  
26 where the parties to the case are located, California courts must disregard these important  
27



1 considerations and claim sole jurisdiction if the child’s case involves gender identity  
2 issues. S.B. 107 § 6.

3 98. These amendments erode the efficacy of the multi-state UCCJEA and  
4 render all non-Californian custody agreements and judgments illusory. Deference to the  
5 laws and jurisdictions of the 49 other states is required under the “Full Faith and Credit”  
6 Clause of the U.S. Constitution. California cannot ignore the authority and jurisdiction  
7 of other states granted by the UCCJEA.

8 99. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law and will suffer irreparable harm  
9 unless the Court enjoins Defendant’s violation of the Full Faith and Credit Clause.

10 100. Plaintiff is entitled to recover their costs and attorneys’ fees under 42 U.S.C.  
11 § 1988 plus injunctive relief and a judicial declaration that SB 107 is unconstitutional.

12 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

13 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as follows:

- 14 1. For damages;  
15 2. For an order declaring SB 107 unconstitutional;  
16 3. For an order temporarily, preliminarily, and permanently enjoining SB 107;  
17 4. For costs, attorneys’ fees, and interest, as allowed by law; and  
18 5. For such other relief the Court determines is proper.

19 Respectfully submitted,

20 ADVOCATES FOR FAITH & FREEDOM

21  
22 Dated: August 1, 2023

/s/Mariah R. Gondeiro

23 Mariah R. Gondeiro  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**VERIFICATION**

I am an officer of Our Watch With Tim Thompson, a party to this action, and authorized to make this verification for and on its behalf, and I make this verification for that reason.

I am informed, believe, and on that ground allege that the matters stated in the foregoing **VERIFIED SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF** are true. The matters stated in the foregoing document are true and based upon my own knowledge. I believe the matters based upon information and belief are also true.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on 08/01/2023, at Murrieta, California.

**OUR WATCH WITH TIM THOMPSON**

By *Timothy R Thompson*  
Timothy R Thompson (Aug 1, 2023 15:46 PDT)  
Tim Thompson