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February 8, 2022

Clerk of the Court  
United States Court of Appeals  
Eleventh Circuit  
56 Forsyth Street, N.W.  
Atlanta, GA 30303

**Re: *Robert W. Otto & Julie H. Hamilton v. City of Boca Raton, Florida and County of Palm Beach, Florida* – Case No. 19-10604-AA, Citation of Supplemental Authority**

Dear Sir or Madam:

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 28(j) and 11th Circuit Rule 28, I.O.P. 6, appellees, City of Boca Raton and the County of Palm Beach, Florida hereby notify the Court of their intention to rely upon *Tingley v. Ferguson*, — F. Supp. 3d. —, No. 3:21-cv-05359-RJB, 2021 WL 3861657 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 30, 2021) as supplemental authority. Appellees rely upon *Tingley* in support of their argument on rehearing that the majority’s opinion departed from U.S. Supreme Court precedent in applying strict scrutiny, despite characterizing Appellants’ sexual orientation and gender-identity change efforts as medical therapy. *See* Appellees’ Joint Pet. for Panel Reh’g and Reh’g En Banc, 9-15.

The court in *Tingley* considered a Washington statute that, like the ordinances at issue in this case, precluded licensed therapists from providing counseling to minor patients in the guise of “conversion therapy.” *Id.* at \*\*1-2. The court reasoned that *NIFLA v. Becerra*, — U.S. —, 138 S. Ct. 2361, (2018), did not compel the invalidation of the state statute on First Amendment grounds, because *NIFLA* focused on the regulation of speech, rather than the regulation of conduct (like the prohibited therapy). For a similar reason, the *Tingley* court concluded that *NIFLA* had not wholly abrogated *Pickup v. Brown*, 740 F.3d 1208 (9th Cir. 2014). *Tingley*, at \*6 (“Conduct, albeit conduct of therapists whose job inextricably involves speech, was at issue in *Pickup* and is at issue in this case. The notice requirements at issue in *NIFLA* were speech. The prohibited conduct at issue here, performing conversion therapy, is analogous to [a] doctor giving a prescription for marijuana because it involves engaging in a specific act designed to provide treatment. In contrast, the speech at issue in *NIFLA*, notice requirements that regulated the information a provider must give to its patients, is more analogous to a doctor recommending that a patient use marijuana because both consider information that a provider may discuss with a patient. [The] Washington

conversion law[] specifically permit[s] a therapist to engage in that type of speech because [it] permit[s] discussing various treatment options, including conversion therapy.”).

Respectfully,

*/s/ Edward G. Guedes*

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Encl.

cc: All Counsel of Record

2021 WL 3861657

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.  
United States District Court, W.D. Washington,  
at Tacoma.

Brian TINGLEY, Plaintiff,

v.

Robert W. FERGUSON, in his official  
capacity as Attorney General for the  
State of Washington; Umair A. Shah,  
in his official capacity as Secretary of  
Health for the State of Washington;  
and Kristin Peterson, in her official  
capacity as Assistant Secretary of the  
Health Systems Quality Assurance  
division of the Washington State  
Department of Health, Defendants,  
and  
Equal Rights Washington,  
Intervenor Defendant.

CASE NO. 3:21-cv-05359-RJB

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Signed 08/30/2021

### Synopsis

**Background:** Licensed therapist brought lawsuit against state attorney general, state secretary of health, and assistant secretary of quality assurance division of state health department, alleging that Washington law prohibiting licensed counselors from engaging in conversion therapy with a minor violated his First Amendment rights to free speech and free exercise of religion, as well as his due process rights, and seeking preliminary injunction against enforcement of such law. After advocacy organization's motion to intervene as a party defendant was granted, defendants and organization filed separate motions to dismiss.

**Holdings:** The District Court, Robert J. Bryan, Senior District Judge, held that:

[1] therapist had standing to seek preliminary injunction;

[2] therapist lacked third-party standing to bring claims on minor patients' behalf;

[3] law regulated professional conduct rather than speech, and thus was subject to rational basis review;

[4] law was rationally related to the State's interests in protecting the physical and psychological wellbeing of minors;

[5] line between identity exploration and seeking to change a patient's gender identity or sexual orientation was not unclear so as to render law unconstitutionally vague;

[6] law was not rendered impermissibly vague by its provision allowing anyone to maintain an action to enjoin conversion therapy; and

[7] law did not regulate therapist's religious practice in violation of his First Amendment free exercise rights.

Motion to dismiss granted, motion for preliminary injunction denied.

West Headnotes (17)

[1] **Federal Civil Procedure** ⇌ In general; injury or interest

**Federal Courts** ⇌ Case or Controversy Requirement

**Federal Courts** ⇌ Nature of dispute; concreteness

Whether the question is viewed as one of standing or ripeness, Article III of the United States Constitution mandates that prior to a court's exercise of jurisdiction there exist a constitutional case or controversy, that the issues presented are definite and concrete, not hypothetical or abstract. U.S. Const. art. 3, § 2, cl. 1.

[2] **Federal Courts** ⇌ Nature of dispute; concreteness

**Federal Courts** ⇌ Injury, harm, causation, and redress

To determine whether the issues raised by a plaintiff seeking to enjoin enforcement of a statute satisfy the jurisdictional prerequisite of a constitutional case or controversy, courts consider whether the plaintiff faces a realistic danger of sustaining a direct injury as a result of the statute's operation or enforcement, or whether the alleged injury is too imaginary or speculative to support jurisdiction. U.S. Const. art. 3, § 2, cl. 1.

[3] **Constitutional Law** ⇌ First Amendment in General

In the context of a First Amendment challenge, the inquiry into a plaintiff's standing tilts dramatically toward a finding of standing. U.S. Const. art. 3, § 2, cl. 1; U.S. Const. Amend. 1.

[4] **Constitutional Law** ⇌ First Amendment in General

While a general allegation of a subjective chill in First Amendment activity is insufficient to demonstrate injury for purposes of establishing standing, a plaintiff need not show that a challenged law has been enforced or that the government threatened enforcement against the plaintiff; it is sufficient that plaintiff shows a credible threat of enforcement. U.S. Const. art. 3, § 2, cl. 1; U.S. Const. Amend. 1.

[5] **Injunction** ⇌ Persons entitled to apply; standing

Allegations of licensed therapist that he counseled minor patients to assist them in changing gender identity to be consistent with biological sex and to reduce same-sex attractions were sufficient to establish his standing to seek a preliminary injunction against enforcement of law prohibiting licensed counselors from engaging in such conversion therapy with minors, notwithstanding the State's arguments that unprofessional conduct was typically only investigated after a complaint was filed, and that

no such complaint had been filed against anyone for violation of such law; State acknowledged that it intended to enforce the law as it enforced other restrictions on unprofessional conduct, and therapist was not required to wait for the law to be actually enforced against him. U.S. Const. art. 3, § 2, cl. 1; Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 18.130.020, 18.130.180.

[6] **Federal Civil Procedure** ⇌ Rights of third parties or public

A plaintiff seeking to assert "third-party standing" must demonstrate injury-in-fact, a close relation to the third party, and a hindrance to the third party's ability to protect his or her own interests.

[7] **Injunction** ⇌ Persons entitled to apply; standing

Absent a demonstration that licensed therapist's minor patients were hindered in their ability to protect their own interests, therapist lacked third-party standing to bring claims on their behalf in his action seeking preliminary injunction against enforcement of law prohibiting licensed counselors from engaging in conversion therapy with minor patients. U.S. Const. art. 3, § 2, cl. 1; Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 18.130.020, 18.130.180.

[8] **Federal Civil Procedure** ⇌ Insufficiency in general

Motions to dismiss may be based on either the lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b).

[9] **Federal Civil Procedure** ⇌ Construction of pleadings

**Federal Civil Procedure** ⇌ Matters deemed admitted; acceptance as true of allegations in complaint

For purposes of a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, material allegations are taken as admitted and the complaint is construed in the plaintiff's favor. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

[10] **Federal Civil Procedure** ⇌ Insufficiency in general

**Federal Civil Procedure** ⇌ Matters deemed admitted; acceptance as true of allegations in complaint

In order to survive a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, a complaint's factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level, on the assumption that all the allegations in the complaint are true (even if doubtful in fact). Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

[11] **Constitutional Law** ⇌ Health care professions

Washington law prohibiting licensed counselors from engaging in conversion therapy with minor patients regulated professional conduct rather than speech, and thus was subject to rational basis review, in action brought by licensed therapist alleging that law violated his First Amendment right to free speech and seeking injunction against law's enforcement, notwithstanding that speech might otherwise be involved in providing treatment; law involved engaging in a specific act designed to provide treatment, but did not restrain dissemination of information, and specifically permitted counselors to discuss treatment options including conversion therapy, as well as to recommend conversion therapy provided by someone else under the auspices of a religious denomination. U.S. Const. Amend. 1; Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 18.130.020, 18.130.180.

[12] **Constitutional Law** ⇌ Health care professions

**Health** ⇌ Validity

Washington law prohibiting licensed counselors from engaging in conversion therapy with minor patients was rationally related to the

State's interests in protecting the physical and psychological wellbeing of minors, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth, and in protecting its minors against exposure to serious harm caused by conversion therapy, and thus did not unduly burden licensed therapist's First Amendment right to free speech. U.S. Const. Amend. 1; Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 18.130.020, 18.130.180.

[13] **Constitutional Law** ⇌ Health care professionals

**Health** ⇌ Validity

Line between identity exploration and seeking to change a patient's gender identity or sexual orientation was not unclear so as to render unconstitutionally vague Washington law prohibiting licensed counselors from engaging in conversion therapy with minor patients such that it violated licensed therapist's constitutional right to due process, as he alleged in action seeking injunction against enforcement of such law; a reasonable person would understand the statute to regulate only mental health treatment aiming to alter a minor patient's sexual orientation or gender identity, ample definitions for relevant terms such as "gender expression" and "gender identity" were available, including in statutes, and the law regulated licensed mental health providers who had specialized knowledge. U.S. Const. Amend. 14; Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 18.130.020, 18.130.180, 48.43.072(8)(a), 48.43.072(8)(b).

[14] **Constitutional Law** ⇌ Health care professionals

**Health** ⇌ Validity

Washington law prohibiting licensed counselors from engaging in conversion therapy with minors was not rendered impermissibly vague by its provision allowing anyone to maintain an action to enjoin such therapy, so as to violate licensed therapist's constitutional right to due process, as he alleged in action seeking preliminary injunction against enforcement of such law, notwithstanding therapist's argument

that he was subject to arbitrary enforcement by activists and ideologues without advance notice; the conversion law gave clear notice of what activity put him at risk of an enforcement action, regardless of who might bring it. U.S. Const. Amend. 14; Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 18.130.185.

[15] **Constitutional Law** ⇌ Health Care  
**Health** ⇌ Validity

Washington law prohibiting licensed counselors from engaging in conversion therapy with minors regulated conduct only within the confines of the counselor-client relationship, and thus did not regulate religious practice by licensed therapist in violation of his First Amendment free exercise rights, as alleged in therapist's action seeking preliminary injunction against enforcement of such law; object of the law was not to infringe upon or restrict practices because of their religious motivation, but rather to protect the physical and psychological wellbeing of minors, and the law left therapist free to express and exercise his religious beliefs. U.S. Const. Amend. 1; Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 18.130.020, 18.130.180.

[16] **Constitutional Law** ⇌ Neutrality; general applicability

If the object of a law is to infringe upon or restrict practices because of their religious motivation, the law is not neutral, in the context of a challenge under the free exercise clause. U.S. Const. Amend. 1.

[17] **Constitutional Law** ⇌ Health Care

Given that licensed therapist's free exercise claim did not implicate free speech, hybrid rights exception did not apply to require a higher level of scrutiny for free exercise claim in therapist's action challenging Washington law prohibiting licensed counselors from engaging in conversion therapy with minors, even assuming the existence of a hybrid rights exception. U.S. Const. Amend. 1; Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 18.130.020, 18.130.180.

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Christopher F. Stoll, Pro Hac Vice, Shannon Price Minter, Pro Hac Vice, National Center for Lesbian Rights, San Francisco, CA, Raegen Nicole Rasnic, Skellenger Bender, PS, Seattle, WA, for Intervenor Defendant.

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS AND DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

ROBERT J. BRYAN, United States District Judge

\*1 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. 2), Intervenor Defendant Equal Rights Washington's Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 26), and Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 27). The Court has considered the pleadings filed in support of and in opposition to the motions and the file herein and heard oral argument on 27 August 2021.

Plaintiff, Brian Tingley, is a licensed Marriage and Family Therapist. Dkt. 2. He brings this lawsuit and the pending motion for a preliminary injunction to enjoin enforcement of Wash. Rev. Code §§ 18.130.020 and 18.130.180, which prohibit licensed counselors from engaging in "conversion therapy" with a minor (the "Conversion Law"). Wash. Rev. Code § 18.130.180(27).

Defendants Robert Ferguson, Kristin Peterson, and Umair Shah ("State Defendants") and Intervenor Defendant Equal Rights Washington oppose Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction and move to dismiss his claims. Dkts. 26 and 27. For the following reasons, State Defendant's

Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 27) should be granted, and Intervenor Defendant's Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 26) and Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. 2) should be denied as moot.

## **I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

### **A. FACTS**

When the Washington State Legislature enacted Senate Bill 5722, the precursor to the codified Conversion Law, it declared that “Washington has a compelling interest in protecting the physical and psychological well-being of minors, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth, and in protecting minors against exposure to serious harms caused by conversion therapy.” 2018 Wash. Sess. Laws, ch 300 § 1. The bill's legislative history also includes a health impact report, available at [HIR-2017-18-SB5722.pdf \(wa.gov\)](#). The report summary includes the following findings:

- A fair amount of evidence that prohibiting the use of conversion therapy in the treatment of minors would decrease the risk of harm and improve health outcomes for LGBTQ individuals.
- Very strong evidence that LGBTQ adults and youth disproportionately experience many negative health outcomes, and therefore mitigating any emotional, mental, and physical harm among this population has potential to decrease health disparities.

The Conversion Law includes the following definitions:

“Conversion therapy” means a regime that seeks to change an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity. The term includes efforts to change behaviors or gender expressions, or to eliminate or reduce sexual or romantic attractions or feelings toward individuals of the same sex. The term includes, but is not limited to, practices commonly referred to as “reparative therapy.”

Wash. Rev. Code § 18.130.020(4)(a).

“Conversion therapy” does not include counseling or psychotherapies that provide acceptance, support, and understanding of clients or the facilitation of clients’ coping, social support, and identity exploration and development that do not seek to change sexual orientation or gender identity.

Wash. Rev. Code § 18.130.020(4)(b).

\*2 Furthermore, the Conversion Law states that “[p]erforming conversion therapy on a patient under age eighteen” constitutes “unprofessional conduct for any license holder under the jurisdiction of [Wash. Rev. Code 18.130].” Wash. Rev. Code § 18.130.180(27). A person found to be in violation of the law may be subject to professional sanctions. Wash. Rev. Code § 18.130.050(15). The Conversion Law does not apply to therapy provided “under the auspices of a religious denomination, church, or religious organization.” Wash. Rev. Code § 18.225.030(4).

Plaintiff is a Christian, but he does not practice under such auspices. Dkt. 2 at 9. His practice group consists of Christian counselors who seek to help clients achieve “personal and relational growth as well as healing for the wounded spirit, soul, and body through the healthy integration of relationship, psychological, and spiritual principles with clinical excellence.” *Id.* Plaintiff asserts that most of his clients share his Christian faith, and that he does not seek to impose his faith on any of his clients. *Id.*

According to Plaintiff, some of his clients, including minor clients, have asked him to assist them in reducing same-sex attraction, achieving comfort with their biological sex, or to desist from sexual behaviors including addiction to pornography or ongoing sexual activity that the client believes is wrong. *Id.* at 5. He claims that he is currently or recently has violated the Conversion Law “[b]y counseling minors who have expressed a transgender identity to assist them in achieving their self-chosen goal of changing that sense of identity to a gender identity consistent with their biological sex” and “[b]y counseling minors who experience same-sex attraction to assist them in achieving their self-chosen goal of changing their sexual attractions by reducing same-sex attractions and increasing attraction to the opposite sex.” Dkt. 44 at 3.

In 2012, California enacted a similar law, enacted as Senate Bill 1172 (“SB 1172”), which prohibits a mental health provider from engaging in sexual orientation change efforts with a patient under 18 years of age. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 865.1, 865.2. SB 1172 defines sexual orientation change efforts as, “any practices by mental health providers that seek to change an individual's sexual orientation. This includes efforts to change behaviors or gender expressions, or to eliminate or reduce sexual or romantic attractions or feelings toward individuals of the same sex.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 865(b)(1).

Explicitly excluded from the definition are “psychotherapies that: (A) provide acceptance, support, and understanding of clients or the facilitation of clients’ coping, social support, and identity exploration and development, including sexual orientation-neutral interventions to prevent or address unlawful conduct or unsafe sexual practices; and (B) do not seek to change sexual orientation.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 865(b)(2). In short, both Washington and California’s laws explicitly prohibit counseling designed to change a minor’s sexual orientation, but permit counseling designed to provide support, understanding, and development. There are, however, slight differences in the laws regarding gender identity. The California law does not specifically use the term “gender identity,” as does the Washington law, but it does prohibit “efforts to change ... gender expressions[.]” See Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 865.1, 865.2; Wash. Rev. Code §§ 18.130.020, 18.130.180.

\*3 The Ninth Circuit affirmed dismissals of claims brought against the California conversion law that are similar to Plaintiff’s claims in this case. See *Pickup v. Brown*, 740 F.3d 1208 (9th Cir. 2014); *Welch v. Brown*, 834 F.3d 1041 (9th Cir. 2016).

## B. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On May 13, 2021, Plaintiff filed the complaint (Dkt. 1) and the pending Motion for Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. 2). On May 25, 2021, the parties stipulated to set a briefing schedule, which permitted Defendants to respond to the Motion for Preliminary Injunction and to file a Motion to Dismiss by June 25, 2021 (Dkt. 11). On May 27, 2021, Equal Rights Washington filed a motion to intervene as a party defendant (Dkt. 16), which the Court granted on June 28, 2021 (Dkt. 33). On June 25, 2021, Intervenor Defendant Equal Rights Washington and State Defendants filed separate documents opposing Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Injunction and moving to dismiss Plaintiff’s claims. Dkts. 26 and 27. In addition to the motions filed by the parties, The Trevor Project, Inc., American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, and American Association of Suicidology filed an *amici curiae* brief in support of Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss and Opposition to Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Injunction. Dkt. 34.

## C. PENDING MOTIONS AND ORGANIZATION OF OPINION

There are three pending motions before the Court: Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. 2), Intervenor

Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 26), and State Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 27). This Order will first consider State Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss, which should be granted for the reasons stated below. Because State Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss should be granted and this case dismissed, both Intervenor Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss and Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Injunction should be denied as moot.

## II. DISCUSSION

### A. STATE DEFENDANTS’ MOTION TO DISMISS

#### 1. STANDING AND RIPENESS

Plaintiff brings claims both in his individual capacity and on behalf of his minor patients who he claims seek therapy designed at changing their sexual orientation or gender identity. Defendants argue Plaintiff lacks standing and that his claims are not ripe. While Plaintiff does have individual standing and his claims are ripe, he does not have standing to bring claims on behalf of his minor patients.

#### a. STANDING AND RIPENESS – INDIVIDUAL CLAIMS

Defendants argue that Plaintiff fails to establish standing and that his claim is not ripe. Dkt. 27 at 11. Neither argument is persuasive.

[1] [2] The Court “need not delve into the nuances of the distinction between the injury in fact prong of standing and the constitutional component of ripeness [because] in this case, the analysis is the same.” *Thomas v. Anchorage Equal Rts. Comm’n*, 220 F.3d 1134, 1139 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc). “Whether the question is viewed as one of standing or ripeness, [Article III of the United States] Constitution mandates that prior to our exercise of jurisdiction there exist a constitutional ‘case or controversy,’ that the issues presented are ‘definite and concrete, not hypothetical or abstract.’ ” *Id.* To determine whether a plaintiff satisfies this jurisdictional prerequisite, courts “consider whether the plaintiffs face ‘a realistic danger of sustaining a direct injury as a result of the statute’s operation or enforcement,’ *Babbitt v. United Farm Workers Nat’l Union*, 442 U.S. 289, 298, 99 S.Ct. 2301, 60 L.Ed.2d 895 (1979), or whether the alleged injury is too

'imaginary' or 'speculative' to support jurisdiction." *Thomas*, 220 F.3d at 1139.

\*4 [3] [4] In the context of a First Amendment challenge, however, "the inquiry tilts dramatically toward a finding of standing." *LSO, Ltd. v. Stroh*, 205 F.3d 1146, 1155 (9th Cir. 2000). So, while a general allegation of a "subjective chill" in First Amendment activity is insufficient to demonstrate injury, *Laird v. Tatum*, 408 U.S. 1, 14–15, 92 S.Ct. 2318, 33 L.Ed.2d 154 (1972), a plaintiff need not show that a law has been enforced or that the government threatened enforcement against the plaintiff, see *LSO*, 205 F.3d at 1155. It is sufficient that a plaintiff shows a credible threat of enforcement. *Id.* at 1156.

[5] Plaintiff claims that he has recently or is currently "counseling minors who have expressed a transgender identity to assist them in achieving their self-chosen goal of changing that sense of identity to a gender identity consistent with their biological sex," and "counseling minors who experience same-sex attraction to assist them in achieving their self-chosen goal of changing their sexual attractions by reducing same-sex attractions and increasing attraction to the opposite sex." Dkt. 24 at 8; see Dkt. 1 at 22. This counseling is prohibited under the Conversion Law. See Wash. Rev. Code 18.130.020(4)(a). While State Defendants argue that Plaintiff does not establish a credible threat of enforcement because the State typically only investigates unprofessional conduct if a complaint is filed against a licensee and to date no complaint has been filed against Plaintiff or any other licensee for violation of the Conversion Law, it also acknowledges that it "intends to enforce the [Conversion] Law as it enforces other restrictions on unprofessional conduct." Dkt. 27 at 10. Plaintiff's claims that he engages in activity prohibited by the law that could realistically lead to enforcement action against him are sufficient to establish a realistic danger of enforcement. He need not wait for the law to actually be enforced against him, especially in this context because he brings a First Amendment challenge. Therefore, Plaintiff has standing and his claim is ripe.

## b. THIRD-PARTY STANDING

Plaintiff does not, however, have third-party standing to bring claims on behalf of his minor patients.

[6] A plaintiff seeking to assert third-party standing must demonstrate: (1) "injury-in-fact," (2) "a close relation to the

third party," and (3) "a hindrance to the third party's ability to protect his or her own interests." *Powers v. Ohio*, 499 U.S. 400, 410–11, 111 S.Ct. 1364, 113 L.Ed.2d 411 (1991).

[7] Plaintiff does not demonstrate that his minor patients are hindered in their ability to protect their own interests. His assertion that his patients may be hindered in their ability to bring their own claims is speculative. This conclusion is consistent with findings from other courts considering similar claims. See, e.g., *Doyle v. Hogan*, Case No. 19-cv-0190-DKC, 2019 WL 3500924 (D. Md. Aug. 1, 2012); *vacated on other grounds*, 1 F.4th 249 (4th Cir. 2021); *King v. Gov. of the State of New Jersey*, 767 F.3d 216, 244 (3rd Cir. 2014).

## 2. STANDARD FOR MOTION TO DISMISS

[8] [9] [10] Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b) motions to dismiss may be based on either the lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988). Material allegations are taken as admitted and the complaint is construed in the plaintiff's favor. *Keniston v. Roberts*, 717 F.2d 1295 (9th Cir. 1983). "While a complaint attacked by a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss does not need detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff's obligation to provide the grounds of his entitlement to relief requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do." *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 554–55, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007) (internal citations omitted). "Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level, on the assumption that all the allegations in the complaint are true (even if doubtful in fact)." *Id.* at 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955. The complaint must allege "enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *Id.* at 547, 127 S.Ct. 1955.

## 3. FIRST AMENDMENT

\*5 The statutory licensing requirement at issue here is nearly identical to a California statutory licensing requirement that the Ninth Circuit previously upheld in *Pickup v. Brown*, 740 F.3d 1208 (9th Cir. 2014). Plaintiff concedes that the laws at issue are substantively similar and that "the Ninth Circuit's decision in *Pickup v. Brown* ... is binding on this Court if it is still good law." Dkt. 43 at 14. Therefore, this motion to

dismiss depends squarely on that question: is *Pickup* good law, or, as Plaintiff argues, has *Pickup* been overruled?

In *Pickup*, the Ninth Circuit consolidated and considered together two challenges to the California conversion law, Senate Bill 1172. 740 F.3d 1208. As a threshold question, the court found it must “determine whether SB 1172 is a regulation of conduct or speech,” and two cases guided its decision: *National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis v. Cal. Bd. of Psychology* (“*NAAP*”), 228 F.3d 1043 (9th Cir. 2000), and *Conant v. Walters*, 309 F.3d 629 (9th Cir. 2002), both of which provide helpful illustration for the question before the Court. *Id.* at 1225.

In *NAAP*, the first case analyzed by that court, the Ninth Circuit upheld a licensing scheme that required persons who provide psychological services to the public pay a fee and meet educational and experiential requirements to obtain a license to practice. 740 F.3d at 1225 (citing *NAAP*, 228 F.3d at 1056). The *NAAP* court reasoned that the licensing scheme, even if it implicated speech, was a valid exercise of California’s police power. 740 F.3d at 1226 (citing *NAAP*, 228 F.3d at 1056). Significant for the *Pickup* decision, the court in *NAAP* emphasized that “psychoanalysis is the treatment of emotional suffering and depression, *not* speech.” 740 F.3d at 1226 (citing *NAAP*, 228 F.3d at 1054).

In *Conant*, the Ninth Circuit considered federal policy permitting federal regulators to revoke a doctor’s license to prescribe controlled substances if the doctor recommended medical marijuana to a patient. *Id.* at 1226 (citing *Conant*, 309 F.3d at 632). The court affirmed a district court’s order granting a permanent injunction enjoining that policy “where the basis for the government’s action is solely the physician’s professional ‘recommendation’ of the use of medical marijuana.” *Conant*, 309 F.3d at 632. It emphasized that “neither we nor the parties disputed the government’s authority to prohibit doctors from *treating* patients with marijuana.” *Pickup*, 740 F.3d at 1226 (citing *Conant*, 309 F.3d at 632, 635–36). As opposed to treatment, however, the policy at issue regulated “recommending” marijuana, which the court found was regulation of viewpoint-based speech because it “condemned expression of a particular viewpoint, i.e., that medical marijuana would likely help a specific patient.” *Pickup*, 740 F.3d at 1226–27 (quoting *Conant*, 309 F.3d at 637).

Together, *NAAP* and *Conant* underscored the difference between the act of providing treatment (conduct) and speech

that may be otherwise involved with providing treatment, including making recommendations or discussing treatment options. *See id.*

In *Pickup*, the court built on that logic to find that SB 1172 regulated “professional conduct” (treatment) and that, while professional conduct is entitled to some level of constitutional protection, it is not entitled the same protection as speech. 740 F.3d at 1227. Professional conduct, the court found, falls on the side of a continuum of protection where the state’s power to regulate “is subject to only rational basis review and must be upheld if it bears a rational relationship to a legitimate state interest.” *Id.* at 1229, 1231. Notably, the *Pickup* court emphasized that SB 1172 “bans a form of treatment for minors; it does nothing to prevent licensed therapists from discussing the pros and cons of [sexual orientation change efforts] with their patients.” *Id.* at 1229. This bore a rational relationship to “California’s interest in ‘protecting the physical and psychological well-being of minors, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth, and in protecting its minors against exposure to serious harms caused by sexual orientation change efforts.’ ” *Id.* at 1231 (quoting 2012 Cal. Legis. Serv. ch. 835, § 1(n)). Therefore, SB 1172 withstood rational basis review and was found to be constitutional. *Pickup*, 740 F.3d at 1232.

\*6 The same is true of the Conversion Law currently before the Court. Plaintiff asserts that the Supreme Court overruled this holding in *NIFLA v. Becerra*, — U.S. —, 138 S. Ct. 2361, 201 L.Ed.2d 835 (2018), and that *Pickup* is no longer good law. For the following reasons, the Court disagrees.

In *NIFLA*, the Supreme Court considered challenges to a California law requiring licensed pregnancy-related clinics to provide notice of the existence of publicly-funded family-planning services, including for contraception and abortions, and requiring unlicensed pregnancy-related clinics to provide notice that they were not licensed. 138 S. Ct at 2361. The Court struck down both notice requirements on the grounds that they unduly burdened protected speech. *Id.* at 2361–62. *NIFLA*, however, does not overturn *Pickup*’s holding because *NIFLA* considered professional *speech*, not conduct.

Central to the Supreme Court’s decision in *NIFLA* was that it “has not recognized ‘professional speech’ as a separate category of speech.” *Id.* at 2371–72. While the Supreme Court did not find that no such category could exist, it disagreed with the Ninth’s Circuit’s analysis and held that “[s]peech is not *unprotected* merely because it is uttered by

‘professionals.’” *Id.* (emphasis added). The Court eventually found that both notice requirements unduly burdened speech, but it also explicitly recognized that “under our precedents, States may regulate professional conduct, even though that conduct incidentally involves speech.” *Id.* at 2372; *see id.* at 2373 (“The licensed notice at issue here is not an informed-consent requirement or any other regulation of professional conduct.”).

[11] The *NIFLA* decision is based on an analysis of speech, not conduct, and it does not undermine the distinction between speech and conduct central to the holding in *Pickup*. Conduct, albeit conduct of therapists whose job inextricably involves speech, was at issue in *Pickup* and is at issue in this case. The notice requirements at issue in *NIFLA* were speech. The prohibited conduct at issue here, performing conversion therapy, is analogous to doctor giving a prescription for marijuana because it involves engaging in a specific act designed to provide treatment. In contrast, the speech at issue in *NIFLA*, notice requirements that regulated the information a provider must give to its patients, is more analogous to a doctor recommending that a patient use marijuana because both consider information that a provider may discuss with a patient. Both the California and Washington conversion laws specifically permit a therapist to engage in that type of speech because they permit discussing various treatment options, including conversion therapy. *See* Wash. Rev. Code 18.130.020(4); *see also* Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 865(b).

Furthermore, the Conversion Law does not apply to therapy provided “under the auspices of a religious denomination, church, or religious organization.” Wash. Rev. Code § 18.225.030(4); *see* SB 5722 § 2 (SB 5722 “may not be construed to apply to ... religious practices or counseling under the auspices of a religious denomination, church, or organization that do not constitute performing conversion therapy by licensed health care providers ... and nonlicensed counselors acting under the auspices of a religious denomination, church, or organization.”). So, like a doctor in *Conant* who may recommend medical marijuana, a licensed therapist could recommend conversion therapy, it would just need to be provided by someone else, someone under the auspices of a religious denomination.

\*7 Plaintiff argues that the Ninth Circuit's decision in *Pac. Coast Horseshoeing Sch., Inc. v. Kirchmeyer*, 961 F.3d 1062 (9th Cir. 2020), demonstrates that *Pickup* is no longer good law and compels a different conclusion because *Horseshoeing Sch.* noted in a citation that *NFLA* “abrogated” *Pickup*.

That citation, however, is not dispositive. *Horseshoeing Sch.* considered a licensing restriction requiring a vocational school, in this case the only school for horseshoeing in the State of California, to deny a prospective student's application if that applicant did not have a high school diploma, a GED, or had not passed an exam provided by the U.S. Department of Education. *Id.* at 1065. The court held that the restriction burdened plaintiffs’ right to free speech because it regulated the availability of educational messaging. *Id.* In a citation, the court wrote that *NIFLA* “abrogated” *Pickup*. *Id.* at 1068. This citation, however, does not reflect or consider the distinction between conduct and speech considered in *Pickup*. Instead, *Horseshoeing Sch.* rests on analysis of speech and found that “[t]here can be little question that vocational training is speech protected by the First Amendment ... and ... ‘an individual's right to speak is implicated when information he or she possesses is subjected to “restraints on the way in which the information might be used” or disseminated.’” *Id.* at 1069 (quoting *Sorrell v. IMS Health Inc.*, 564 U.S. 552, 570, 131 S.Ct. 2653, 180 L.Ed.2d 544 (2011)).

The Washington Conversion Law does not restrain the dissemination of information. It prohibits a licensed therapist from engaging in a specific type of conduct. The holding from *Pickup*, at least as it pertains to this case, was not overruled by *NIFLA*, and *Horseshoeing Sch.* does not conclude otherwise. Without “clearly inconsistent” higher precedent, the Court should not depart from the Ninth Circuit's holding in *Pickup*. *See Lair v. Bullock*, 697 F.3d 1200, 1206 (9th Cir. 2012); *Miller v. Gammie*, 335 F.3d 889, 899 (9th Cir. 2003). The Circuit well knows how to clearly reverse a precedential opinion, and the citation in *Horseshoeing Sch.* did not do that.

Furthermore, both the Ninth Circuit and the Supreme Court denied petitions by the *Pickup* plaintiff to recall the court's decision in light of *NIFLA*. *See Pickup v. Brown*, Case No. 12-17681, 2018 WL 11226270 (9th Cir. Nov. 6, 2018); *Pickup v. Newsom*, No. 18-1244, 2019 WL 1380186, *petition denied* May 20, 2019. The Supreme Court also denied a similar petition from the Third Circuit. *King v. Murphy*, — U.S. —, 139 S. Ct. 1567, 203 L.Ed.2d 715 (Apr. 15, 2019); *denying writ of certiorari for King v. Gov. of the State of New Jersey*, 767 F.3d 216 (3rd Cir. 2014). These denials indicate that the “extraordinary circumstances” required to overturn precedent are not present. *See Pickup*, Case No. 12-17681, 2018 WL 11226270.

[12] Therefore, as in *Pickup*, the Washington Conversion Law is subject to rational basis review, it is rationally related

to the State's asserted interest "in protecting the physical and psychological well-being of minors, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth, and in protecting its minors against exposure to serious harm caused by conversion therapy," and, therefore, it does not unduly burden Plaintiff's First Amendment rights. *See Pickup*, 740 F.3d at 1232. The Conversion Law does not violate Plaintiff's First Amendment free speech rights.

#### 4. DUE PROCESS

Plaintiff asserts that the Conversion Law violates his Constitutional right to due process because it is impermissibly vague. Plaintiff argues that the line between identity exploration and development, which is permitted, and seeking to change that person's gender identity or sexual orientation, which is prohibited, is not clear. Dkt. 2 at 24 – 25

[13] The Ninth Circuit considered and rejected this argument in *Pickup*. 740 F.3d at 1233–34. "A reasonable person would understand the statute to regulate only mental health treatment, including psychotherapy, that aims to alter a minor patient's sexual orientation [or gender identity]." *Id.* at 1234. The *Pickup* court also considered whether "sexual orientation" is a vague term and found that it is not. Similarly, Plaintiff argues that the terms "gender identity," "gender expressions," "identity exploration," and "identity development" are vague. Dkt. 2 at 25.

\*8 Ample definitions for these terms are available, including in the Washington Revised Code. *See* Wash. Rev. Code § 48.43.072(8)(a) (" 'Gender expression' " means a person's gender-related appearance and behavior, whether or not stereotypically associated with the person's gender assigned at birth."); Wash. Rev. Code § 48.43.072(8)(b) (" 'Gender identity' means a person's internal sense of the person's own gender, regardless of the person's gender assigned at birth."); *see also Exploration*, Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1983) ("the act or an instance of exploring"); *Explore*, *id.* ("to investigate, study, or analyze"); *Development*, *id.* ("the act, process, or result of developing"). Moreover, the Conversion Law "regulates licensed mental health providers, who constitute a 'select group of persons having specialized knowledge,' [so] the standard for clarity is lower." *Id.* (quoting *United States v. Weitzenhoff*, 35 F.3d 1275, 1289 (9th Cir. 1993)). These terms are not vague, and neither is the line between permitted conduct, discussion and exploration of one's own identity, and prohibited conduct,

"seek[ing] to change an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity." Wash. Rev. Code 18.130.020(4)(a).

Plaintiff also argues that the Conversion Law is impermissibly vague because the statute permits "the attorney general, any prosecuting attorney ... or any other person [to] maintain an action ... to enjoin the person from committing the violations." Wash. Rev. Code 18.130.185. Plaintiff argues that permitting "any other person" to bring an enforcement action "hands the keys to the enforcement car to activists and ideologues."

[14] This argument fails because Conversion Law gives clear notice of what activity Plaintiff may and may not engage in. He cannot claim that he would be subject to "arbitrary enforcement" because he knows what activity puts him at risk of an enforcement action. *See United States v. Melgar-Diaz*, 2 F.4th 1263, 1269–70 (9th Cir. 2021). It does not matter that he does not have advance notice of who might bring that action.

#### 5. FREE EXERCISE

Plaintiff argues that the Conversion Law violates his right to "free exercise" of his right to live his faith because the law has an "anti-religious target." Dkts. 2 at 26 and 43 at 21–22. In *Welch v. Brown*, which was one of the consolidated cases the Ninth Circuit considered in *Pickup*, the court considered and rejected a similar argument. 834 F.3d 1041, 1047–48 (9th Cir. 2016). Plaintiff's free exercise claim should be dismissed for similar reasons.

[15] [16] "If the object of a law is to infringe upon or restrict practices because of their religious motivation, the law is not neutral." *Id.* at 1047 (quoting *Church of the Lukumi Babalu Aye, Inc. v. City of Hialeah*, 508 U.S. 520, 113 S.Ct. 2217, 124 L.Ed.2d 472 (1993)). Like in *Welch*, however, the object of the Conversion Law is not to infringe upon or restrict practices *because of* their religious motivation. Its object is to "protect[ ] the physical and psychological well-being of minors, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth [by] protecting [ ] minors against exposure to serious harms caused by conversion therapy." 2018 Wash. Sess. Laws, ch 300 § 1. The Conversion Law does not, either in practice or intent, regulate the way in which Plaintiff or anyone else practices their religion. Instead, it "regulates conduct only *within the confines of the counselor-client relationship*." *Welch*, 834 F.3d at 1044. Plaintiff is free to express and exercise his religious beliefs; he is merely

prohibited from engaging in a specific type of conduct while acting as a counselor.

[17] Plaintiff's final argument is that the "hybrid rights" exception applies to his free exercise claim and requires a higher level of scrutiny than the Ninth Circuit applied in *Welch*. It is not clear that the hybrid rights exception "truly exists." *Parents for Privacy v. Barr*, 949 F.3d 1210, 1236 (9th Cir. 2020). Assuming it does exist, the doctrine would compel a higher level of scrutiny for claims that implicate multiple constitutional rights, in this case free exercise and free speech. *See id.* Because the Court already established that Plaintiff's claim does not implicate free speech, the hybrid rights exception does not apply and does not undermine the holding from *Welch*.

\*9 Accordingly, Plaintiff's free exercise claim fails as a matter of law.

## 6. CONCLUSION

State Defendants' Motion to Dismiss should be granted for the foregoing reasons.

### B. PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. 2) should be denied as moot.

### C. INTERVENOR DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS

Intervenor Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 26) should be denied as moot.

## III. ORDER

Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

- State Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 27) **IS GRANTED**;
- Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. 2) **IS DENIED** as moot;
- Intervenor Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 26) **IS DENIED** as moot;
- This case **IS DISMISSED**.

### All Citations

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