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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

JOSEPH B. JENSEN, SR,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR, in his official  
capacity as President of the United  
States; JAY R. INSLEE, in his official  
capacity as Governor of Washington  
State; ANTHONY S. FAUCI, in his  
official capacity as Director for the  
National Institute of Allergy and  
Infectious Diseases; CENTER FOR  
DISEASE CONTROL AND  
PREVENTION; NATIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF HEALTH; and the  
UNITED STATES FOOD AND  
DRUG ADMINISTRATION,  
  
Defendants.

NO. 4:21-CV-5119-TOR  
  
ORDER GRANTING STATE  
DEFENDANT GOVERNOR JAY  
INSLEE’S MOTION FOR  
JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS,  
ETC.

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BEFORE THE COURT is State Defendant Governor Jay Inslee’s Motion  
for Judgment on the Pleadings (ECF No. 43). This matter was submitted for  
consideration without oral argument. The Court has reviewed the record and files

ORDER GRANTING STATE DEFENDANT GOVERNOR JAY INSLEE’S  
MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS, ETC. ~ 1

1 herein, the completed briefing, and is fully informed. For the reasons discussed  
2 below, State Defendant Governor Jay Inslee’s Motion for Judgment on the  
3 Pleadings (ECF No. 43) is GRANTED.

4 **BACKGROUND**

5 This case concerns President Biden’s Executive Order Nos. 14042 and  
6 14043 (collectively the “Executive Orders”) requiring COVID-19 vaccination for  
7 federal employees and federal contractors, and Governor Inslee’s Proclamation 21-  
8 14 *et seq.* (the “Proclamation”) requiring COVID-19 vaccination for state  
9 employees and contractors. On November 19, 2021, the Court entered an Order  
10 denying Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Injunction and granting Federal  
11 Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss. ECF No. 45. The Court also granted Plaintiff  
12 leave to file an amended complaint within fourteen days of the issuance of the  
13 Order, cautioning Plaintiff that a failure to amend would result in the dismissal of  
14 all Federal Defendants from this action. *Id.* at 27. Plaintiff did not file an amended  
15 complaint. Consequently, the Federal Defendants in this matter are dismissed and  
16 the case will proceed against the remaining State Defendant Governor Inslee.

17 Defendant Inslee now moves for judgment on the pleadings. ECF No. 43.  
18 Plaintiff has not responded. Because the issues presented in the current motion are  
19 nearly identical to those addressed in the Court’s Order Granting Federal  
20

1 Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 45), the reasoning from that Order will  
2 be incorporated by reference.

### 3 DISCUSSION

#### 4 I. Legal Standard

5 “After the pleadings are closed—but early enough not to delay trial—a party  
6 may move for judgment on the pleadings.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c). In reviewing a  
7 12(c) motion, the court “must accept all factual allegations in the complaint as true  
8 and construe them in the light most favorable to the non-moving party.” *Fleming*  
9 *v. Pickard*, 581 F.3d 922, 925 (9th Cir. 2009). “Analysis under Rule 12(c) is  
10 substantially identical to analysis under Rule 12(b)(6) because, under both rules, a  
11 court must determine whether the facts alleged in the complaint, taken as true,  
12 entitle the plaintiff to a legal remedy.” *Chavez v. United States*, 683 F.3d 1102,  
13 1108 (9th Cir. 2012) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). “A judgment  
14 on the pleadings is properly granted when, taking all the allegations in the non-  
15 moving party’s pleadings as true, the moving party is entitled to judgment as a  
16 matter of law.” *Marshall Naify Revocable Trust v. United States*, 672 F.3d 620,  
17 623 (9th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Fajardo v. Cty. of Los Angeles*, 179 F.3d 698, 699  
18 (9th Cir. 1999)).

19 “Federal pleading rules call for ‘a short and plain statement of the claim  
20 showing that the pleader is entitled to relief,’ Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 8(a)(2); they do

1 not countenance dismissal of a complaint for imperfect statement of the legal  
2 theory supporting the claim asserted.” *Johnson v. City of Shelby, Miss.*, 574 U.S.  
3 10, 11 (2014) (citation omitted).

4 **A. Betrayal of Public Trust**

5 Count 42 alleges Defendant Inslee betrayed the public trust in violation of  
6 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1988. ECF No. 1 at 23, ¶¶ 121–26. Defendant Inslee moves  
7 for judgment on the pleadings on the grounds that the claim lacks a legal basis and  
8 because Plaintiff lacks standing. ECF No. 43 at 7.

9 First, Plaintiff cites no legal authority to support his theory of “betrayal of  
10 public trust” and the Court is unaware of any alternative theory that could support  
11 such a claim. ECF No. 1 at 23. Next, Plaintiff’s pleadings allege only abstract  
12 harm and generalized grievances; Plaintiff fails to state with any specificity the  
13 harm he personally suffered due to the issuance of the Proclamation. *See generally*  
14 ECF Nos. 1; 32. Thus, even if Plaintiff identified a triable legal theory for his  
15 claim, he would lack standing. *See also* 45 at 7–11. Finally, to the extent that  
16 Plaintiff is attempting to assert a claim on behalf of the general public, Plaintiff  
17 may not assert claims on behalf of anyone but himself. *Simon v. Hartford Life,*  
18 *Inc.*, 546 F.3d 661, 664 (9th Cir. 2008). The Court finds Defendant Inslee is  
19 entitled to judgment on the pleadings because Plaintiff’s claim for “betrayal of  
20 public trust” fails as a matter of law.

1                   **B. Constitutional Claims**

2                   Counts 12–23 allege Defendant Inslee infringed upon Plaintiff’s  
3 constitutional rights in violation of 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1988. ECF Nos. 1 at 19–  
4 20, ¶¶ 83–91; 32 at 7–8, ¶¶ 35–42. Defendant Inslee seeks judgment on the  
5 pleadings on grounds that the Proclamation does not force involuntary vaccines or  
6 testing and because the Proclamation survives constitutional scrutiny. ECF No. 43  
7 at 10, at 12.

8                   Counts 12–17 allege violations of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights under the  
9 Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Amendments. The claims are premised on  
10 Plaintiff’s assumption that the Proclamation requires individuals to involuntarily  
11 submit to vaccination and COVID-19 testing. ECF Nos. 1 at 19–20, ¶¶ 83–91; 32  
12 at 7–8, ¶¶ 35–38. Plaintiff is mistaken. First, the Proclamation does not require  
13 that anyone receive the vaccine involuntarily; it merely operates as an employment  
14 requirement for certain state employees. *See* ECF No. 45 at 20–21. Even then,  
15 state employees have a choice: they can choose to get vaccinated or apply for an  
16 exemption, or they can choose to no longer work for the state. *Id.* The  
17 Proclamation also does not mandate that affected state employees undergo  
18 COVID-19 testing nor does it imply that testing could even be used as an  
19 alternative to receiving the vaccine. *See* ECF No. 21-1 at 19–53. In fact, the  
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1 Proclamation does not implicate testing in any regard. Thus, Counts 12–17 fail as  
2 a matter of law because they are premised on a false assumption.

3 Counts 18–23 are also untenable. These claims allege the same  
4 constitutional violations as Counts 12–17, as well as violations of the First  
5 Amendment. ECF No. 1 at 20, ¶¶ 92–101. The Court dismissed these same claims  
6 as to President Biden on the basis that Plaintiff lacked standing. ECF No. 45 at  
7 15–16. The same rationale applies here. *See id.* Moreover, even if Plaintiff  
8 alleged cognizable constitutional claims against Defendant Inslee, the claims  
9 would fail as a matter of law because the Proclamation withstands constitutional  
10 scrutiny under either rational basis or strict scrutiny, as this Court has repeatedly  
11 held. *Id.* at 19–22; *see also Wise v. Inslee*, No. 2:21-CV-0288-TOR, 2021 WL  
12 4951571 (E.D. Wash. Oct. 25, 2021); *Bacon v. Woodward*, No. 2:21-CV-0296-  
13 TOR, 2021 WL 5183059 (E.D. Wash. Nov. 8, 2021). Consequently, Defendant  
14 Inslee is entitled to judgment on the pleadings.

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1 **ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

- 2 1. State Defendant Jay Inslee’s Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (ECF  
3 No. 43) is **GRANTED**. Counts 12–23 and 42 asserted in Plaintiff’s  
4 Complaint (ECF No. 1) and Supplement to Complaint (ECF No. 32)  
5 against Defendant Inslee are **DISMISSED with prejudice**. Jay R. Inslee  
6 is **DISMISSED** as a Defendant.
- 7 2. Despite the Court’s Order Denying Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary  
8 Injunction and Granting Federal Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss, ECF  
9 No. 45, which granted Plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint within  
10 fourteen days, Plaintiff failed to amend. Thus, all Federal Defendants are  
11 now **DISMISSED** from this action.

12 The District Court Executive is directed to enter this Order, enter judgment  
13 accordingly, furnish copies to the parties, and **CLOSE** the file.

14 DATED January 7, 2022.



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*Thomas O. Rice*  
THOMAS O. RICE  
United States District Judge