1 2	IN THE THIRD CIRCUIT COURT FOR DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE AT NASHVILLE
3	SARAH CHAPEL DRUMMOND,
4	Respondent/Mother,
5	vs. Case No. 18D865
6	ADAM CHRISTOPHER REJBA,
7	Petitioner/Father.
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_3	BE IT REMEMBERED that the above-captioned cause came on for hearing at 10:30 a.m., this, the
L4	6th day of February, 2024, in the Third Circuit Court for Davidson County, Tennessee, before The
L5	Honorable Phillip Robinson, when and where the following proceedings were had, to wit:
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25	Reported by: Julie Lyle, LCR

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2	A P P E A R A N C E S
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(WHEREUPON, additional matters were heard by the Court, after which the following excerpt from the proceedings was requested as follows:)

THE COURT: Mr. Drummond, your time starts now.

MR. DRUMMOND: Thank you, Your Honor.

To begin with, Your Honor, neither of the statutes that Mr. Rejba has -- or Mr. Roach has cited are applicable to nonemergency healthcare decision-making. They pertain solely -- I don't have them in front of me, but they pertain to a parenting schedule and residential and parenting time.

The statutes clearly state that there are two different levels of thresholds evidence for a material change of circumstances. That's been written about extensively. Neither one of these statutes apply. And these are the only statutes in the code that are applicable to a general change of circumstances relating to modifying the parenting plan.

We have case law about it, yes. But the main case law we need to be paying attention to is

called Hawk v. Hawk. It is progeny because it is constitutional, solid bedrock law that you cannot abrogate a parent's rights with respect to her children without a showing of harm, serious harm. I don't have the case in front of me, but that's been the law in Tennessee since that case was decided, and it's progeny.

And there's been no harm shown here. So irrespective of the traditional analysis of material change of circumstances and then best interests, we need to be looking at Hawk v. Hawk and the Tennessee Constitution, which it's been held, as Your Honor well knows, protects more robustly parental rights than the United States Constitution does.

There has been absolutely no showing of serious harm. The only thing that Dr. Hahn said, when asked that question directly -- and I phrased it pretty much as DCS would -- statutes deal with taking the custody of the child away from the parents, is, What imminent risk of serious harm is there if these children are not vaccinated immediately for COVID 19?

And his answer repeatedly was, The primary risk of harm would be long COVID, and the secondary risk is hospitalization.

And that, of course, he admitted would be contingent on getting COVID and getting it serious enough that you could have long COVID as a consequence, which is symptomatic by definition.

It's not a disease. It is a set of symptoms that linger after the initial infection.

So Dr. Hahn himself, who is their best shot at showing harm -- and Mr. Rejba today admitted that he can't -- he can't put his finger on any harm that's been caused by the past two or three years of my client not taking a vaccine that has been proven to cause myocarditis and pericarditis in young men and boys exactly his age group of his children, and that evidence has come out repeatedly in this case.

Dr. Bascom cited autopsy studies that showed repeatedly that myocarditis -- vaccine-induced myocarditis was the cause of death.

Not viral myocarditis but vaccine caused.

There's been no proof whatsoever. In fact, Your Honor, as I recall, had to draw it out of Dr. Hahn. He didn't -- he didn't come out of the box with that. He didn't say, Okay. Well, the first thing I need to tell Your Honor is that this vaccine has been shown to be causally related to myocarditis in young men and boys in this age group.

I need to tell Your Honor that just to be clear.

You had to ask the question. And you even had to ask the question, What have been the adverse effects of this? Well, has anyone died? I remember distinctly you said, Has anyone died? Well, yes. He admitted that too. He was not volunteering that information.

But what you got from Dr. Bascom was that there has been evidence of that in the autopsy studies. And you got that from Dr. Sibley as well. Subclinical myocarditis, she said, was particularly a problem because the child does not know -- does not have symptoms, shortness of breath, tightness in the chest. They can -- they can start to wake up in the morning, and their adrenaline starts to surge and they can die of cardiac arrest -- cardiac arrhythmia, or they can die in the ball field without ever having any symptoms. That's what Dr. Sibley testified to.

As of August 23, 2021, Pfizer was ordered to do multiple studies, up to nine studies, many of which are directly related to this situation, young men and boys 12 to 15 years old. The one that I cited for Mr. Rejba to consider is going to be completed in 2027.

Now, there's no discernible -- there's no discernible risk for COVID right now in this land for young men and boys. There is -- we've moved on. The world has moved on. And Tennessee, according to what Dr. Sibley said, is not buying this vaccine, the new one that's come out. And, for that matter, the COVID -- the variant has left town. There is no vaccine on the market that actually deals with whatever is left of COVID right now.

The fact is, mother has complied with her parenting plan. It's a contract. She has complied with it. Father has shown no breach of his agreement with her. And yet, suddenly, even though he's dropping -- dropping the issue about vaccinating them immediately, which is what the whole petition is about, except for the fact that mother is a kook and she's irrational because she refused to have them vaccinated, he says, Well, they should have been vaccinated back then.

Dr. Bascom's testimony, remember, was that during the height of the vaccine crisis -- or the Wuhan strain, mortality risk for 0 to 19 years, .0003 percent. That is, by definition, a statistical zero risk at the height of the pandemic. And from that point on, they've got less and less of

a risk.

So there's no proof whatsoever for Mr. Rejba's statement, without, you know, any expert testimony to support it, that they should have been vaccinated back then and the fact that mother didn't let them be vaccinated means that she should not be able to engage in the parenting plan that she and Mr. Rejba agreed to, that somehow she's disqualified.

And I would say, Your Honor, I agree that, technically speaking, this is not a termination of parental rights. I agree with that. But it is an abridgment of parental rights, most definitely, because what is there left of parental rights if you take away a mother's right to protect their children from harm?

And the harm is -- is in the risk that taking these vaccines or letting them take these vaccines -- letting these boys go on the information they have, which was basically what they're being told by their parents and then the TV and whatever it is, letting them decide that would be irresponsible. What they need to do is grow up and make the decision for themselves.

And if Pfizer-BioNTech follows

through -- which to date, apparently, they haven't. There's been no proof to show that they have. I'm sure Dr. Hahn would have brought it in if it helped Mr. Rejba. There's been no proof that they've brought that forward. But if they do in these children's lifetime, they'll benefit from that.

And I ask you also to apply, Your Honor, the missing witness rule, or some version of it, to acknowledge the fact that the treating physician has not testified in this case, and if anyone would have been concerned about the children's welfare because of something the mother was withholding from them, I believe that Dr. Long would have been glad to show up and testify to that effect, but he has not. And I believe the inference should be raised, and can be raised at Your Honor's discretion, that if he were to show up, he would not have been that much help.

I don't believe a material change of circumstances applies, Your Honor. I believe it's the Constitution of Tennessee and the Constitution of the United States. I believe that Hawk v. Hawk is the ruling law here. There has been, for that matter, no proof of material change of circumstances.

These boys got sick and they got well.

What other Tennessee child could they be compared to? They got sick and they got well. They had to go to school in their bedroom. Everybody in Tennessee experienced the same thing. There's been no material change due to COVID. They got sick and they got well. No material change of circumstances that affects their best interests.

Now, they got -- the only thing that that could be, Your Honor, could be the COVID, because, Your Honor, as you said a few minutes ago that the issue is whether or not they should be vaccinated for COVID 19, so that's the linchpin issue.

If mother failed in that decision-making, then he wants to bootstrap that into taking her out of the picture completely, which she hasn't failed. She protected her children. And she made a nuisance of herself with her -- with her former husband and his family and her children. But she said, like mothers do sometimes, no, no.

And I submit that, in this case here, the impasse speaks with authority. I'm speaking with a little training in Rule 31 mediation, and particularly in transformative mediation, and we follow the -- we follow the conflict, and we let the

1 conflict speak for itself. And if these -- if these parents have not arrived at unanimous decision, then 2 it's -- it's analogous to a hung jury, and that's 3 okay. They can -- they can make their decision --4 5 they can keep on discussing; they can keep on 6 working through the issues; and if something changes 7 out there -- if we have another wave of the virus 8 that puts these children at risk, we'll know about 9 It will be more than .0003 percent mortality. 10 And I can assure you, my client will jump at looking 11 at whatever we can do to protect them. 12 But right now, the impasse has 13 effectively protected those children from whatever 14 that vaccine could have caused them. And it could 15 have caused them heart damage that could not be 16 repaired, but it hasn't because they didn't take it.

17 They got sick and they got well.

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I have nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. DRUMMOND: I do ask you to enforce the parenting plan. That's our -- that's our prayer for relief, is to apply the parenting plan as written.

THE COURT: All right. First of all, I want to get everybody clear on where we are. I

think Mr. Roach cited applicable law in this case, 36-6-101(a)(B)(i), gives the Court guidance: If the issue before the Court is a modification of the Court's prior decree pertaining to custody, the petitioner must prove by a preponderance of the evidence a material change in circumstance. A material change of circumstance does not require a showing of a substantial risk of harm to the child.

So contrary to what Mr. Drummond cited that it's an issue of this child -- this child or children be put at risk, it doesn't have to rise to that great of circumstance for the Court for there to be a material change in circumstance for the Court to change something.

The real question in -- so the real question that the Court has to deal with is has there been a material change of circumstance.

Going back to that section, it goes on,

"A material change in circumstance do not require a
showing of substantial risk of harm to the child. A
material change of circumstance may include, but is
not limited to, failures to adhere to the parenting
plan or an order of custody or visitation or
circumstances that make a parenting plan no longer
in the best interests of the child."

And so it's that last portion that I think is the real issue here. If the Court finds material change of circumstance, then it goes to 36-6-106, looks at those 15 considerations, and then adjusts the custody, which may adjust the parenting arrangements and residential schedule and may adjust things like decision-making authority.

The facts that this case has are that this -- these parents and these children, like everyone else, were confounded and confronted with the onset of the COVID pandemic. The country searched for a solution for this. Pfizer and Moderna were some of the first to come out with vaccines.

Those vaccines, however, were approved under special circumstances because of the concern that they may save lives and prevent people from either catching the vaccine [sic], as the reason they marketed it, to more accurately reducing the impact of the vaccine [sic] on the citizens of this country.

The time and the circumstances of what occurred had a profound effect on us. When the -- when the virus was first recognized, we suddenly saw a tremendous result in loss of life. There was no

vaccine, and people had variable options of treatment of this. And many of the people that were most at risk were the ones to be impacted by it, and there was significant loss of life to older citizens and citizens that their immune system was compromised.

I think it would be very difficult to question that the vaccines have helped us and have perhaps saved many lives by minimizing the impact of the vaccine on people. But Mr. Drummond is correct, the impact of the virus on younger people, people with very healthy immune systems and children of the age of this, the vaccine had a relatively minor impact on them.

But the truth of the matter is, we're looking at this with the benefit of hindsight.

Nobody realized -- nobody knew at the time exactly what we were going to be truly faced with. Some people were fearful that if they let the outside air into their homes they could catch the vaccine [sic]. We know now that that was highly, highly, highly unlikely. So everybody was learning as we're going through these perils.

I think Mr. Rejba makes a good point when he says the time that we needed to do something

was back then because that's when the vaccine [sic] was the most contagious and that's when we were seeing the vaccine -- excuse me, that's when the virus was most contagious, and that's when we were seeing people desperately impacted and to the point of losing their life.

But as I think Mr. Drummond points out and these doctors that we've heard testimony from -- I heard from three experts on this -- the vaccine never really prevented you from getting the virus. It may have made it more difficult, but people still got vaccinated and still got the virus. But it appears that it did have some impact in keeping the virus from being so deadly to people. It may have reduced their symptoms. It may have allowed them to survive. Some cases it may have had no impact at all because the people were not -- were not susceptible to it.

As times have changed and the virus has mutated and changed, we've gotten different -- different types of the same virus. Some were more contagious but caused less serious illness.

And in this case, both of these young men, the Court finds, were -- actually caught the COVID virus on two different occasions and fought it

off with apparently little impact on -- on their -- their life going forward.

Mr. Drummond is also correct that, nowadays, no one really talks about the COVID virus as the deadly killer, that everyone is susceptible to it. The truth is, we no longer take the precautions that we took, partly because the virus has mutated to a less virulent form, but also because we understand a little more about the circumstances under which we can catch it.

Normally, people in enclosed space, breathing each other's breath, making them more susceptible to catching the virus.

The -- Mr. Roach has suggested that the change in circumstance here, the material change in circumstance that justified the review of custody and the considerations under 36-6-106, is that the mother, who in the past had accepted vaccines -- Mr. Rejba had no knowledge that she wouldn't accept vaccines approved by the government -- suddenly had a question about it. Suddenly she had was less sure. She felt the vaccine was being rushed out. She felt like it hadn't been tested properly.

We know that it had not gone through all the testing that would normally be required and it

was rushed out and the government approved it and allowed it to be used in hopes that it was going to stem the tide even though they disregarded some of the original protocols on testing the viruses [sic].

As the result, these young men were not vaccinated. Some tests do show that there are some issues with a certain illness for people who take the vaccine, although it appears that that's relatively, relatively small.

I frankly think that if these young men took this vaccine now, they would probably suffer no harm from it, but I don't know that, and I can't say that because all I can do is look around and see what I see.

What the mother did, because of her questioning and because of her concern, was delaying her children being exposed to any potential harm from the virus [sic]. The virus at this time represents very little concern, so much so that vaccines are not being promoted like they previously were.

I've had every one of the vaccinations, as far as I know. But, frankly, even I would probably not get re-vaccinated for it because I don't think I'm at that great of risk of it anymore.

We're smart enough to know not to go into crowded spaces with lots of people and don't get up in each other's faces.

The mother has expressed some very unusual considerations -- or very unusual ideas that, frankly, are a little concerning to the Court. But at the same time, Mr. Rejba, I'm not so certain that the mother didn't do exactly what she should have done, which was to be concerned, which was to read, which was to learn a little bit about it.

And I must say, I saw a lot of outrageous information out on the Internet, both claims, but I think because she had concerns, she wouldn't agree for these children to be vaccinated with a vaccine that she was concerned about and didn't trust.

And Dr. Shelby suggests that this new method of creating these vaccines is something that she thinks is a problem. I'm not smart enough to know if it's a problem or not. I guess long-term will tell.

But what is interesting is that

Mr. Rejba also kindly acknowledges, what I kind of
thought I understood after hearing the proof for a
while, that these children have already survived

COVID twice with apparently very little lasting impact on them.

Dr. Hahn's biggest request was we want to prevent people being exposed to long-term COVID. We haven't seen either one of these children develop any issue of long-term COVID. We saw them get sick twice, and we saw them, two strong immune systems, pass the virus off or push it off and move ahead.

I kind of agree with the father at this point that King, the oldest child, is about 16 1/2 years old. In a year and a half, he can make the decision if he thinks he's at risk of COVID for himself. The younger child, I think, is about 15, if I'm not mistaken. He's got three years.

The Court finds under these circumstances that the mother's actions, her having concern, is what moms are supposed to do. Mr. Rejba didn't agree with that and, frankly, if I'd been in his shoes, I probably would not have either. I probably would have thought my kids needed to go in and be vaccinated. I would have probably insisted on it, and if my wife opposed that, we would have probably had a big argument about it. Somebody would have had to have given in. Half the time or more it probably would have been me, but I don't

know.

But if it's not necessary to put something in our body, then my thought is why do it. I am informed, although I don't have any real authority for this, that older children, even though they're not yet minors, their treating physicians can actually — if they find them to be a mature minor requesting treatment, can actually give them treatment without parental consideration. It's very possible that King could walk in to his pediatrician's office and say, I'd like to have the COVID virus and that doctor might inoculate him. I don't think Orion is old enough. He will be shortly if indeed that's a problem.

But under these circumstances, with the benefit of two years of hindsight since this case began, the Court finds that, despite some unusual positions that the mother takes -- and, as I say, it creates some concerns for the Court -- the Court finds that there has not been a material change in circumstance that would justify the Court to review the issue of custody authority and decision-making authority.

These children can make that decision, and I think the dad is right about that. I think

they ought to be able to make that decision and will let them as they get older. Three years and one a year and a half, and maybe even a lot closer.

But the Court finds there has not been -- even though there's been considerable concern from both parents about this issue, the Court finds that each one did what they thought they should and their agreement in the parenting plan prevented them from getting the children inoculated. And that may or may not have been a wise decision. Time will tell. And these young men can decide for themselves what they want to do.

I suspect by the time they each reach 18, they're not going to feel any need to get any special inoculation against the COVID virus, but irrespective of whatever mistake they may make in that, they will make it for themselves.

Therefore, the Court is dismissing the father's petition, but the Court finds that both of these parents acted in good faith and the Court, therefore, is ordering each of the parties to pay their own attorneys' fees and the Court orders them to split the court costs.

Mr. Drummond, I'm going to ask if you'll prepare the order. This Court has a

five-business-day rule. So I don't think this is too complicated and the order doesn't require a lengthy preparation, so try to get it in to us within about a week, if you will.

MR. DRUMMOND: Thank you, Your Honor. Did you say five pages?

THE COURT: No, five business days -- MR. DRUMMOND: Five business days.

order in. And, basically, what the Court has found is that I think each parent was acting in what they thought was best for their child, so I can't find that the mother has acted inappropriately in being concerned because there were a lot of people concerned, but a lot more people were concerned about the virus and they got the inoculation because they thought it was good for them and also good for their children when their children were able to get the inoculation.

So Ms. Drummond has some unusual thoughts about the vaccine, but I can't say that she acted inappropriately in this. She was concerned. She delayed. She did not want her children to have to take the virus -- a vaccine that she thought was untested and had not been developed and had not been

researched. And I think each parent was acting in what they thought was the best thing to do and, frankly, I compliment both of them for taking care of what they thought was best for their kids. As a result, as this Court found, it may be that it will never be necessary for these children to take this vaccine. If we can avoid putting foreign things in our bodies, it's probably always a good thing. If you'll be kind enough to prepare the That will be the order of the Court. order. This Court will be in recess until 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning. (Proceedings concluded at 12:10 p.m.)

Τ	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
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3	STATE OF TENNESSEE
4	COUNTY OF DAVIDSON
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6	I, JULIE K. LYLE, Licensed Court
7	Reporter, with offices in Hermitage, Tennessee,
8	hereby certify that I reported the foregoing by
9	machine shorthand to the best of my skills and
10	abilities, and thereafter the same was reduced to
11	typewritten form by me. I am not related to any of
12	the parties named herein, nor their counsel, and
13	have no interest, financial or otherwise, in the
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