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12	Attorneys for Plaintiffs (additional counsel listed in signature block)								
13		FS DISTRICT COURT							
14	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA								
15	OAKLAND	DIVISION							
16	Young Americans for Liberty at University of California, Berkeley an	CASE NO. 3:17-cv-06899-JD							
17	unincorporated association on behalf of itself								
18	and its members; and Khader Kakish,								
19	Plaintiffs, v.	FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY							
	Innet Nanalitana in har official conscitues	AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND							
20	Janet Napolitano, in her official capacity as President of the University of California and	DAMAGES							
21	in her individual capacity; Carol Christ, in her official capacity as	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL							
22	Chancellor of the University of California, Berkeley, and in her individual capacity;								
23	Stephen Sutton, in his official capacity as								
24	Interim Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs of the University of California, Berkeley, and in								
25	his individual capacity; and Anthony Garrison, in his official capacity								
26	as LEAD Center Director at University of								
27	California, Berkeley,								
28	Defendants.								

* Appearing *pro hac vice*.
FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs, Young Americans for Liberty at University of California, Berkeley, an unincorporated association, on behalf of itself and its members, and Khader Kakish, by and through counsel, and for their Complaint against Defendants aver the following:

I.

INTRODUCTION

1. Public universities are supposed to be a "marketplace of ideas," where the young

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2	IDENTIFICATION OF PLAINTIFF
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31. Defendant Napolitano has responsibility and authority over the Berkeley budget and allocation of monies within Berkeley, including the assessment of mandatory student fees and the allocation of Berkeley Campus Fee revenues to student organizations.

- 32. Defendant Napolitano possesses the authority to change and is responsible for enforcement of the RSO Recognition Policy and the RSO Funding Policy.
- 33. Defendant Napolitano enforces the RSO Recognition Policy in an unconstitutional manner because she permits University officials to exercise unbridled discretion in implementing the RSO Recognition Policy, has permitted YAL to be denied recognition under Napolitano Na8ano

- 59. This form requires a "Statement of Uniqueness."
- 60. The "Statement of Uniqueness" is separate from the mission statement, and is used by Defendants in their decision to approve or deny an application in order to "clarify how your proposed organization is different from other existing student organizations at UC Berkeley and how your group will have a positive impact on the university community."
- 61. Defendants and/or state actors under Defendants' authority and control, determine whether a proposed RSO is "too similar" to an already recognized RSO.
- 62. On information and belief, Defendants do not maintain a list of objective, content and/or viewpoint neutral criteria by which to determine when an organization is "too similar" to an already registered RSO.
- 63. If Defendants, and/or state actors under Defendants' authority and control, determine that an applicant is "too similar" to another RSO the RSO policy requires that they deny the application.
- 64. Defendants and/or state actors under Defendants' authority and control, determine whether a proposed RSO "will have a positive impact on the university community."
- 65. On information and belief, Defendants do not maintain a list of objective, content and/or viewpoint neutral criteria by which to determine when an organization is "will have a positive impact on the university community."
- 66. Many of the approved RSOs have overlapping missions and goals; some appear almost identical such as the "Cal Berkeley Democrats" and "Students for Hillary at Berkeley," or "Progressive Student Association" and "Socialist Alternative at Berkeley", or "Queer Alliance & Resource Center," the "Queer Student Union," and the "UNITY Resource Center."
- 67. On information and belief, Defendants' RSO Policy does not provide that any recording be made or provided of the deliberations on whether to grant or deny RSO status.
- 68. The RSO Policy states that "[i]n the event that you are not approved to create a new organization you may be redirected to a similar student organization or be given alternative steps in order to achieving your desired outcome." (Exhibit 1).
 - 69. The RSO Policy requires re-registration each year for every RSO.

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- 92. Because Defendants denied YAL's application, YAL was unable to reserve facilities for events to further its mission on the same basis as RSOs.
- 93. Because Defendants denied YAL's application, YAL members were unable to freely associate together on the same basis as other students whose organizations have been granted RSO status and advocate for their ideas on campus.
- 94. Because Defendants denied YAL's application, YAL was limited in its ability to speak on campus and further its mission and goals and to recruit members.
 - 95. Defendants' denial of YAL's application burdens YAL's speech.
 - 96. Defendants' denial of YAL's application burdened YAL expressive association.
 - 97. Defendants' denial of YAL's application burdened YAL's association.
- 98. As a result of its denial of RSO status, YAL was forced to replace any student fee funding it would have received through other sources, including its members' own personal resources. However, YAL members were compelled to continue to pay student fees that may be accessed by and used to promote the ideas of those whose RSO status has been granted including groups advocating for views contrary to those of YAL and its members.
- 99. YAL has suffered actual damages by being denied access to RSO funding and thus expending funds in excess of \$50 that would have been covered by RSO funds.
- 100. YAL's members, including Plaintiff Kakish, have suffered actual damages by being forced to pay into a system of unconstitutionally administered student fees, including the fees payed by each member every semester the viewpoint-discriminatory RSO recognition policy remains in place.
- 101. YAL members have also expended personal funds out of pocket on behalf of YAL to further YAL's mission and assist in membership recruitment. These expenses would have been covered by RSO funds.
- 102. Due to out of pocket expenses paid by YAL members on behalf of YAL, and due to the payment of unconstitutionally administered fees by each member of YAL, Defendants' actions have caused actual damages to Plaintiffs and Plaintiff YAL's members in excess of \$100,

and Defendants' actions continue to cause actual damage to Plaintiffs and Plaintiff YAL's

- 103. Were it afforded RSO status for the Fall 2017 semester, YAL would have availed itself of the benefits, privileges, and channels of communication available to RSOs, including applying for funding from the fees reserved for RSOs but was denied access to these speech forums.
- 104. In response to the original verified complaint filed in this case on December 4, 2017 (Doc. 1), Defendants agreed to recognize YAL for the Spring 2018 semester despite their initial determination that YAL "does not meet the qualifications for creating a new organization" because it "is too similar to Cal Libertarians."
 - 105. Defendants' viewpoint-discriminatory policies remain in place.
 - 106. Plaintiffs continue to be compelled to pay mandatory fees that are distributed

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112. Defendants knew or should have known that by requiring the members of YAL to pay student activity fees for the support of groups whose views they do not wish to support while funding groups with those funds through a content and/or viewpoint discriminatory system that affords unbridled discretion to allocate student activity fees, Defendants violated, and continue to violate, Plaintiffs' constitutional rights.

VIII.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION -VIOLATION OF PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION

- 113. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 112 are incorporated herein by reference.
- 114. The First Amendment of the United States Constitution, incorporated and made applicable to Defendants through the Fourteenth Amendment, guarantees Plaintiffs the right of association.
- 115. A University's denial of registration of a student organization without sufficient lawful justification burdens and abridges the right of association.
- A University's denial of a student group's access to meeting space and other 116. benefits and privileges of registration, including the channels of communication available to other student groups on its campus, burdens and abridges the right of association.
- 117. Once a student group files a completed application for registered status with a University, the burden is upon the University to justify rejection of the application.
- 118. The denial of registered student organization status to a student organization is a form of prior restraint, placing a heavy burden on the University to justify its denial of registration.
- 119. The content and/or viewpoint of a student group's expression or purpose for association is an invalid basis for denying a student group registration.
- 120. Defendants denied YAL's timely and complete application (the "New Organization Interest Form") for RSO status.

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- 138. A public university may not apply content and/or viewpoint-based standards in registering student organizations.
 - 139. The RSO Policy creates a public forum for student speech.
- 140. The RSO Policy affords Defendants and other University officials unbridled discretion to grant or deny registration to a student group, permitting discrimination against a student group because of the content and/or viewpoint of its speech.
- The lack of objective criteria, factors, or standards for determining whether a 141. group may be an RSO and participate in that forum for student speech gives government officials unbridled discretion to exclude or prohibit speech based on its content and/or viewpoint in violation of the First Amendment.
- 142. Defendants' RSO Policy confers unbridled discretion on Defendants or other officials charged with determining whether a student group will be granted RSO status to suppress and/or discriminate against disfavored speech because of its content and/or viewpoints.
- 143. Defendants' RSO Policy does not provide that any recording be made or provided of the deliberations on whether to grant or deny RSO status thus conferring unbridled discretion on officials to discriminate based on content and/or viewpoint.
- 144. Denying YAL's application because it is "too similar" to another organization, required Defendants to discriminate based on content and/or viewpoint in its determination.
- 145. Defendants' denial of YAL's application for registered student organization status was viewpoint discriminatory.
- 146. Defendants' denial of registered student organization status to YAL and its exclusion from receiving student activity funding served no sufficient and lawful purpose.
- Accordingly, Defendants' RSO Policy, and their enforcement of this policy against Plaintiffs violated Plaintiffs' rights to freedom of speech guaranteed by the First Amendment.
- 148. Defendants' denial of YAL's application for RSO status fails to satisfy strict scrutiny because it is not narrowly tailored to promote a compelling government interest.

151.

- Defendants' Student Fee Policy and the exclusion of YAL from the opportunity to apply for Student Fee funding fail to satisfy strict scrutiny because it is not narrowly tailored to promote a compelling government interest.
- Defendants' Student Fee Policy and the exclusion of YAL from the opportunity to 160. apply for Student Activity Fee funding is content and/or viewpoint discriminatory and unreasonable.
- The lack of objective criteria, factors, or standards for determining whether a 161. group may receive Student Fee funding and at what level gives government officials unbridled discretion to exclude, prohibit, or disadvantage speech based on its content and/or viewpoint in violation of the First Amendment.
- 162. Because Defendants discriminate based on content and/or viewpoint in recognizing RSOs, and the RSO Policy serves as a gateway to access the mandatory student fees paid by YAL members for distribution to RSOs, Defendants compel Plaintiff's members, including Plaintiff Kakish, to speak a message by financially supporting RSOs whose message they disagree with, since those funds are not distributed in a content and/or viewpoint neutral manner.
- 163. Because of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs and YAL members have suffered, and continue to suffer, economic injury and irreparable harm. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of monetary damages and equitable relief.
- Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988, Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaration 164. that Defendants violated their First Amendment right to freedom of speech and an injunction against Defendants' policy and actions. Additionally, Plaintiffs are entitled to damages in an amount to be determined by the evidence and this Court and the reasonable costs of this lawsuit, including its reasonable attorneys' fees.

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actual damages. FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED COMPLAINT

CASE No. 3:17-cv-06899-JD

X.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION -VIOLATION OF PLAINTIFFS' FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT RIGHT TO EQUAL PROTECTION

- 165. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 164 are incorporated herein by reference.
- 166. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees Plaintiffs the equal protection of the laws, which prohibits Defendants from treating Plaintiffs differently than similarly situated speakers or associations.
- 167. The government may not treat a person or association of persons disparately as compared to similarly situated persons or associations when such disparate treatment burdens a fundamental right, targets a suspect class, or has no rational basis.
 - 168. Plaintiffs were similarly situated to other RSO-applicants at the University.
- 169. Plaintiffs were situated to other associations of students who are similar but not identical to already recognized RSOs yet have been granted RSO status.
- 170. Defendants treated Plaintiff YAL and its members differently than other similarly situated speakers on campus by denying Plaintiff YAL and its members access to speech forums that similarly situated associations and students may access.
- Defendants' policies and actions disadvantaged Plaintiff YAL and its members by 171. limiting their ability to associate on an equal basis as other similarly situated associations and students.
- 172. Defendants' policies and actions disadvantaged Plaintiff YAL and its members by limiting their ability to speak on an equal basis as other similarly situated associations and students.
- 173. Defendants' policies and actions disadvantaged Plaintiff YAL and its members by limiting their ability to access speech forums on an equal basis as other similarly situated associations and students.
- Defendants' policies and actions have caused Plaintiff YAL and its members 174.

- 175. Defendants' policies and actions violate Plaintiff YAL and its members' fundamental right to association and free speech.
- 176. When government regulations, like Defendants' policies and actions, infringe on fundamental rights, discriminatory intent is presumed.
- 177. Defendants' RSO Policies are underinclusive, prohibiting some speech and association while permitting similarly situated speech and association by others students and RSOs.
- 178. Defendants lack a rational or compelling state interest for such disparate treatment of Plaintiff and its members.
- 179. Because of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff YAL and its members have suffered, and continue to suffer, economic injury and irreparable harm. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of monetary damages and equitable relief.
- 180. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988, Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaration that Defendants violated their Fourteenth Amendment right to equal protection and an injunction against Defendants' policy and actions. Additionally, Plaintiffs are entitled to damages in an amount to be determined by the evidence and this Court and the reasonable costs of this lawsuit, including its reasonable attorneys' fees.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request the following relief:

- A. A declaratory judgment that the Defendants' RSO Policy, facially and as-applied, violates Plaintiffs' rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendment;
- B. A declaratory judgment that the Defendants' Student Fee Policy, facially and as-applied, violates Plaintiffs' rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendment;
- C. An order enjoining the enforcement of Defendants' prohibition on recognizing organizations that Defendants consider "too similar" to other RSOs;
- D. A preliminary and permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants from denying any applicant RSO status without implementing a list of exhaustive viewpoint neutral criteria for RSO recognition that adequately limits Defendants' discretion;

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E.	A	prelimin	nary and	permane	ent inju	nction	prohib	oiting	Defen	dants	from	colle	ecting
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	De	fendants'	discretio	n;									

F. Actual compe

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3		By: /s/ J. Caleb Dalton
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