

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
EASTERN DIVISION

J. MICHAEL BROWN; YOUNG AMERICANS FOR
LIBERTY AT JONES COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE

PLAINTIFFS

V.

Case No.: 2:19-cv-127-KS-MTP

JONES COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE; BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF JONES COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE; JESSE SMITH, in
his individual and official capacity; MARK EASLEY, in
his individual and official capacities; GWEN MAGEE,
In her individual and official capacities; STAN
LIVINGSTON, in his individual and official capacities

DEFENDANTS

DEFENDANTS' REBUTTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS

Plaintiffs have failed to establish they have standing to support certain of their claims, that they have alleged facts sufficient to overcome the individual defendants' qualified immunity, or that they have stated a claim for damages. These claims should be dismissed.

Plaintiffs have failed to allege the Student Handbook's restriction on "public profanity" was applied to them or has chilled their speech in any way. They assert only that their Complaint alleges "at least one JCJC staff member viewed that profanity as a basis to prohibit the activity." Pl.'s Brf., at 13. In fact, the Complaint alleges only that Luke Hammonds, a non-party College employee, "stated loudly that the free speech ball had 'profanity all over it' while Easley spoke with Livingston." Compl., at ¶ 56. This lone allegation, even if proven, is not proof that the public profanity provision was applied to Plaintiffs, that they suffered any injury, or that their speech was chilled. *See generally Glass v. Paxton*, 900 F.3d 233, 238 (5th Cir. 2018). Plaintiffs have not alleged Hammonds had any role in requiring them to schedule or curtail a

identify any significant difference between their claim that the ordinance is invalid on overbreadth grounds and their claim that it is unconstitutional when applied to their political signs"); see also *U.S. v. Hicks*, 980 F.2d 963, 969 (5th Cir. 1992) (holding "[a]n overbreadth challenge is not appropriate if the first amendment rights asserted by a party attacking a statute are essentially coterminous with the expressive rights of third parties"). This is so because, "where the parties challenging the statute are those who desire to engage in protected speech that the overbroad statute purports to punish[,] ... [t]here is then no want of a proper party to challenge the statute, no concern that the attack on the statute will be unduly delayed or protected speech discouraged." *Brockett v. Spokane Arcades, Inc.*, 472 U.S. 491, 504 (1985).

Plaintiffs cannot maintain third party standing under the overbreadth doctrine because they have alleged the College's policies are unconstitutional as applied to their own conduct and that they desire to engage in speech they claim to be unconstitutionally limited by the College's policies. Compl., at ¶¶ 118, 135-41.

A plaintiff seeking to assert third party standing must also show the overbreadth of the challenged restriction is both real and substantial, judged in relation to its legitimate sweep. *Star Satellite, Inc. v. Biloxi*, 779 F.2d 1074, 1078 (5th Cir. 1986) (citing *Broadrick v. Oklahoma*, 413 U.S. 601, 615 (1973)). This is particularly true where "where conduct and not merely speech is involved...." *Broadrick*, 413 U.S. at 615. Moreover, third party standing is not available when the challenged regulation is subject to a narrowing construction, *Star Satellite*, 779 F.2d at 1078, and absent a limiting construction from a state court, federal courts should "presume any narrowing construction or practice to which the law is 'fairly susceptible.'" *City of Lakewood v. Plain Dealer*

Publ'g Co., 486 U.S. 750, 770 n.11 (1988) (citing *Erznoznik v. City of Jacksonville*, 422 U.S. 205, 45 L. Ed. 2d 125, 95 S. Ct. 2268 (1975)). Plaintiffs' briefing does not address these issues.

Plaintiffs concede they lack standing to seek injunctive and declaratory relief for themselves, and their allegations defeat their invocation of third party standing. Plaintiffs' claims for injunctive and declaratory relief must be dismissed.

Plaintiffs have failed to establish Young Americans for Liberty at Jones County Junior College has standing to maintain this suit. YAL has not alleged it has "at least one member with standing to present, in his or her own right, the claim (or the type of claim) pleaded by the association." *Funeral Consumers All., Inc. v. Serv. Corp. Int'l*, 695 F.3d 330, 343 (5th Cir. 2012). There is no allegation YAL has any members at the college, has a presence on the College's campus, or has sought to be recognized as a student organization at the College. Plaintiffs' allegations fail to even establish YAL is an actual organization, and they offer no explanation for the fact that YAL appears to be unrecognized by the national Young Americans for Liberty organization as they alleged in the complaint. Def.'s Brf., at 7 [Doc. 15]. Even if YAL has sufficiently alleged an injury in fact (which Defendants deny for the reasons set forth in their primary brief), it has not established standing to champion the rights of other, hypothetical College students.

events described in their Complaint, or that they were even aware of those events. Moreover, a § 1983 claim for failure to train or supervise still requires evidence of “overt personal participation” in the training or supervision of the subordinates who participated in the offensive acts. *Blank v. Eavenson*, 530 Fed. App’x 364, 370 (5th Cir. 2013). Here, Plaintiffs have failed to allege Smith or Magee *did or failed to do* any particular thing, either in relation to the events described in the Complaint or to the purported failure to train or supervise their subordinates. Without any such allegations, Plaintiffs’ allegation Smith and Magee “failed to supervised their subordinates,” Compl., at ¶ 138 [Doc. 1] is an “unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation” insufficient to survive a motion to dismiss. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).

Plaintiffs’ second argument is that Smith and Magee can be individually liable because they “implemented a policy so deficient that the policy itself is a repudiation of constitutional rights and is the moving force of the constitutional violation.” Pl.’s Brf., at 18. (*citing Miley v. Jones Cty. Jail*, No. 2:05cv2072-KS-MTP, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 54078, at *16-17 (S.D. Miss. July 25, 2007)) (internal quotations omitted). It is a precondition of *any* theory of supervisory liability, though, that the supervisor’s acts caused a constitutional violation. *Thompkins v. Belt*, 828 F.2d 298, 304 (5th Cir. 1987) (*citing Barksdale v. King*, 699 F.2d 744, 746 (5th Cir. 1983)). Plaintiffs assert Smith and Magee may be individually liable because they are alleged to have “maintained and implemented” the challenged policies. Pl.’s Brf., at 20 [Doc. 19]. However, the only concrete facts Plaintiff alleges to support this theory of liability involve the alleged acts of *other people*. *Id.* Plaintiffs do claim Defendant “Livingston expressly identified Magee as the administrator responsible for implementing the prior approval policies and procedures challenged in this action.” Pl.’s Brf., at 20. However, as Defendants previously noted, the Complaint actually alleges

Livingston told Brown and his associates Magee was responsible for scheduling student activities, a process in which Plaintiffs do not allege they participated.

Qualified immunity protects government officials from liability “when they reasonably could have believed that their conduct was not barred by law, and immunity is not denied unless existing precedent places the constitutional question beyond debate.” *Heaney v. Roberts*, 846 F.3d 795, 801 (5th Cir. 2017) (quoting *Wyatt v. Fletcher*, 718 F.3d 496, 503 (5th Cir. 2013)) (emphasis in original). “When there is no controlling authority specifically prohibiting a defendant’s conduct, the law is not clearly established for purposes of defeating qualified immunity.” *Blackwell v. Barton*, 34 F.3d 298, 303 (5th Cir. 1994). Plaintiffs have not cited any controlling authority that would have put Smith and Magee on notice that a college administrator can be personally liable under § 1983 because the administrator exercised *general* supervision over employees who allegedly violated his First Amendment rights in enforcing a school policy.

Moreover, Plaintiffs’ brief cites no authority holding any specific acts of which Smith and Magee are actually accused were unconstitutional or that the underlying policies were unconstitutional under clearly established law. Plaintiffs claim they “have alleged that the policies maintained and implemented by Smith and Magee are unconstitutional, and, therefore, ‘a repudiation of constitutional rights.’” Pl.’s Brf., at 20. However, their brief does not discuss the legal authority they contend renders the policies unconstitutional,

Plaintiffs cite no legal authority in support of their argument Defendants Easley and Livingston violated their First Amendment rights in implementing the College's policies. Pl.'s Brf., at 21-24. Rather, they merely state their conclusion that the College's policies are unconstitutional and that Easley violated their rights because he implemented them. These conclusory arguments are insufficient to defeat these defendants' qualified immunity, and Plaintiffs' as-applied claims against him should be dismissed. See *Ashcroft v. al-Kidd*, 563 U.S. 731, 741, (2011) (requiring "existing precedent" placing the "statutory or constitutional question beyond debate"); *Kovacik v. Villarreal*, 628 F.3d 209, 211 (5th Cir. 2010) (holding "plaintiff has the burden to establish that the alleged conduct violates clearly established law"); *Singleton v. Darby*, 609 Fed. App'x 190, 196 (5th Cir. 2015) (holding "the plaintiff must identify case law" clearly establishing defendants' actions violate clearly established law).

to testify in the criminal matter. *Mills v. City of Bogalusa*, 112 F. Supp. 3d 512, 514 (E.D. La. 2015). When the process server delivered the summons, another defendant standing nearby allegedly yelled at the process server and threw the summons and complaint at him. *Id.* at 514-15. The plaintiff further alleged that two defendants subsequently provided false statements to local police and causing the process server to be arrested for obstruction of justice, intimidation of a witness, and battery of a police officer. The process server was taken to jail for several hours, and the plaintiff alleged the defendant officers came to the jail and harassed him while he was detained. *Id.* at 515. The district court found the plaintiff had alleged a First Amendment violation because he alleged the defendants' actions toward the process server were aimed at hindering the plaintiff's First Amendment right to access the courts and that the arrest, detention, and harassment in jail were sufficiently chilling. *Id.* at 517.

The district court in *Mills* did not broadly hold, as Plaintiffs suggest, that any law enforcement action toward a plaintiff's associates can be chilling. The jailed party's function as a process server for the plaintiff was a key factor in the court's rationale. Moreover, the facts alleged in this case do not come close to the pattern of acts with an "undercurrent of violence" the district court considered in *Mills*. *Id.* (citing *Keenan v. Tejada*, 290 F.3d 252, 259 (5th Cir. 2002)). In this case, Plaintiffs have not alleged Defendant Livingston threw things at any person, gave false statements about them, had them arrested, or mocked them in jail. Even if the *Mills* opinion was as broad as Plaintiffs wished, it does not represent "controlling authority [] or a robust consensus of persuasive authority" sufficient to defeat Livingston's invocation of qualified immunity. *Wyatt*, 718 F.3d at 503.

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