

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DAYMON JOHNSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

STEVE WATKIN, *et al.*

Defendants.

Case No. 1:23-cv-00848-ADA-CDB

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION THAT  
PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY  
INJUNCTION BE GRANTED IN PART

(Doc. 26)

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION THAT  
DEFENDANTS’ MOTIONS TO DISMISS BE  
DENIED

(Docs. 46, 65)

**14-DAY DEADLINE**

Pending before the Court is Plaintiff Daymon Johnson’s (“Plaintiff”) motion for preliminary injunction filed on July 20, 2023. (Doc. 26). On August 18, 2023, Defendant Sonya Christian (“Christian”) and Defendants Romeo Agbalog, Thomas J. Burke, Kyle Carter, John S. Corkins, Nan Gomez-Heitzeberg, Yovani Jimenez, Richard McCrow, Kay S. Meek, Christina Scrivner, and Steve Watkin (collectively “District Defendants”) filed oppositions to Plaintiff’s motion. (Docs. 42-43). On August 30, 2023, Plaintiff filed replies to Defendants’ oppositions. (Docs. 48-49). On September 7, 2023, the Undersigned heard oral argument on the parties’ pleadings. (Doc. 51). Christian and the District Defendants separately moved to dismiss Plaintiff’s first amended complaint (“FAC”) – the

1 Court has considered those motions, Plaintiff’s opposition to each, and the Defendants’ replies. (Docs.  
2 46, 56, 64, 65, 67, 69).<sup>1</sup>

3 Although Defendants’ aim of promoting diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in  
4 California’s system of community colleges undoubtedly is important and Defendants are entitled to  
5 *encourage* their employees to embrace these tenets, Plaintiff has shown a likelihood of success on the  
6 merits that the regulatory scheme Defendants have put in place to advance these interests is contrary to  
7 the First Amendment’s guarantee of freedom of speech in the academic arena. Accordingly, for the  
8 reasons that follow, the Undersigned will recommend Plaintiff’s motion for preliminary injunction be  
9 granted in part and that Defendants’ motions to dismiss be denied.

10 **Factual Background**

11 Plaintiff is employed by the Kern Community College District (“KCCD”) as a full-time  
12 Professor of History at Bakersfield College. (Doc. 8 at ¶¶ 15, 59). Plaintiff began his employment  
13 with Bakersfield College in 1993. *Id.* at ¶ 59. Plaintiff states his primary duties in this position  
14 involve teaching various history classes to community college students and participating in shared  
15 governance on campus. *Id.*

16 A. Governing Statutory and Regulatory Regime

17 Cal. Educ. Code § 87732 provides that “[n]o regular employee or academic employee shall be  
18 dismissed except for one or more of the following causes: (a) Immoral or unprofessional conduct; (b)  
19 Dishonesty; (c) Unsatisfactory performance; (d) Evident unfitness for service... (f) Persistent violation  
20 of, or refusal to obey, the school laws of the state or reasonable regulations prescribed for the  
21 government of the community colleges by the board of governors or by the governing board of the  
22 community college district employing him or her...” *Id.* at ¶ 27. Cal. Educ. Code § 87735 provides a  
23 “permanent employee of the district” charged “with willful refusal to perform regular assignments  
24 without reasonable cause,” may be immediately suspended from his or her duties. The employee will  
25  
26

27  
28 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff’s motion for preliminary injunction and Defendants’ motions to dismiss were referred to the undersigned on August 16 and October 5, 2023, respectively, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Rule 302 (E.D. Cal. 2022). (Docs. 38, 66).

1 be given notice of the suspension, and 30 days after service of the notice, will be dismissed unless the  
2 employee demands a hearing. *Id.*

3 Pursuant to Cal. Educ. Code § 87734, a community college district’s governing board may  
4 terminate an employee for “unprofessional conduct” or “unsatisfactory performance” upon 90 days’  
5 notice if the employee does not reform his or her alleged deficiencies. *Id.* at ¶ 28.

6 BP 3050 serves as the District’s policy on “Institutional Code of Ethics.” (Docs. 42-1; 43 at 7).  
7 BP 3050 provides that “all associates in the District, faculty, students, management, classified staff,  
8 and trustees, as well as volunteers and vendors, each bear personal responsibility for their own ethical  
9 behavior and for the ethical statute of our organization.” (Doc. 42-1 at 23). BP 3050 requires “that  
10 [the community] conduct [itself] with civility in all circumstances of [their] professional lives” and  
11 does “not participate in or accept, condone, or tolerate physical or verbal forms of aggression, threat,  
12 harassment, ridicule, or intimidation.” (Docs. 26-1 at 8; 42-1 at 23). BP 3050 states it values a spirit  
13 of free inquiry and free speech and “encourages the expression of a range of points of view, but  
14 [expects] all expressions of content to be conducted in a manner respectful of persons.” (Doc. 42-1 at  
15 23).

16 **B. Plaintiff’s Campus Activities and the College’s Investigation of his Online Posts**

17 At some point, Plaintiff helped found the Renegade Institute for Liberty (“RIFL”), a sanctioned  
18 organization within Bakersfield College comprised of faculty members “dedicated to the pursuit of  
19 free speech, open inquiry, and critical thinking.” (Doc. 26-2 at ¶ 2). RIFL “aims to promote and  
20 preserve freedom of thought and intellectual literacy through the open discourse of diverse political  
21 ideas with an emphasis on American ideals and western historical values.” *Id.* Plaintiff asserts RIFL  
22 represents a minority position on campus standing in general opposition to political viewpoints  
23 espoused by many faculty members and members of the school administration. *Id.* Following the  
24 College’s firing of Professor Garrett (*infra* at 6), Plaintiff took over as Faculty Lead for RIFL. He also  
25 was appointed to fill Garrett’s position on the College’s Equal Opportunity & Diversity Advisory  
26 Committee (“EODAC”). *Id.* at ¶¶ 5, 25. Plaintiff’s duties as Faculty Lead for RIFL included creating,  
27 scheduling, and promoting events on behalf of RIFL, acting as administrator of RIFL’s Facebook  
28 page, and serving as director of RIFL’s Student Scholar program. *Id.* at ¶ 3. Plaintiff’s primary duties

1 as a member of the EODAC included attending committee meetings, voting on EODAC proposals,  
2 and working on a new charge stating the purpose of the EODAC. *Id.* at ¶ 4.

3 On August 22, 2019, Bakersfield College Professor Andrew Bond (“Bond”) posted the  
4 following statement on his personal Facebook page: “Maybe Trump’s comment about shithole  
5 countries was a statement of projection because honestly, the US is a fucking piece of shit nation. Go  
6 ahead and quote me, conservatives. This country has yet to live up to the ideals of its founding  
7 documents.” (Doc. 8 at ¶ 70). Almost two years later, around May 2021, Plaintiff reposted Bond’s  
8 post on RIFL’s Facebook page, and added, “Here’s what one critical race theorist at BC sounds like.  
9 Do you agree with this radical SJW from BC’s English Department? Thoughts?” *Id.* at ¶ 71.

10 On September 24, 2021, Bond filed an administrative complaint with KCCD against Plaintiff  
11 for harassment and bullying over Plaintiff’s Facebook post and commentary. *Id.* at ¶ 73; (Doc. 8-6 at  
12 2). Upon receipt of the complaint from Bond, KCCD had an outside investigator conduct an  
13 investigation into Bond’s allegations. (Doc. 8-6 at 2). Plaintiff asserts the investigation “necessitated  
14 his retention of counsel” and he was not allowed to see a copy of the complaint. (Doc. 8 at ¶ 74).

15 On February 23, 2022, Bakersfield College President Zav Dadabhoj (“Dadabhoj”) sent  
16 Plaintiff the District’s administrative determination of Bond’s complaint against him. *Id.* at ¶ 75;  
17 (Doc. 8-6). The district considered 29 separate allegations raised in the dispute. (Doc. 26-1 at 12);  
18 (Doc. 8-6 at 3-9). The district held there were no findings to support a cause for discipline under the  
19 Education Code. (Doc. 8-6 at 10). The administrative determination noted, “[t]he District will  
20 investigate any further complaints of harassment and bullying and, if applicable, will take appropriate  
21 remedial action including but not limited to any discipline determined to be appropriate.” *Id.*

### 22 C. Professor Matthew Garrett’s Employment is Terminated

23 On September 12, 2019, Professor Matthew Garrett (“Garrett”) delivered a public lecture on  
24 Bakersfield College campus entitled, “The Tale of Two Protests: Free Speech and the Intellectual  
25 Origins of BC Campus Censorship.” (Doc. 8 at ¶ 77). Garrett was employed as full-time faculty at  
26 KCCD and served as the Faculty Lead for RIFL. (Doc. 26-3 at ¶ 3); (Doc. 26-2 at ¶¶ 5, 25).  
27 Plaintiff claims Bond and Professor Oliver Rosales filed an administrative complaint against Garrett  
28 over his September 12, 2019, lecture. (Doc. 26-2 at ¶ 22). Plaintiff alleges the school “determined

1 that [Garrett’s] lecture constituted ‘unprofessional conduct,’ and threatened further discipline against  
2 him.” *Id.* In response, Garrett filed a lawsuit against school officials for violating his First  
3 Amendment rights. (Doc. 8 at ¶ 78) (citing *Garrett v. Hine*, No. 1:21-cv-00845-ADA-CDB, (E.D.  
4 Cal. 2021)).

5 On November 21, 2022, Defendant Richard McCrow (“McCrow”), the Dean of Instruction at  
6 Bakersfield College, and Administrative Co-Chair of the School’s Equal Opportunity & Diversity  
7 Advisory Committee (“EODAC”) issued Garrett a 90-day notice pursuant to Cal. Educ. Code § 87734  
8 to correct his performance deficiencies involving “unprofessional conduct.” *Id.* at ¶¶ 17, 79. The  
9 notice provided Garret could be charged with “unsatisfactory performance,” and violation of KCCD  
10 Board Policy 3050 (“BP 3050”). (Doc. 8 at ¶ 79).

11 In the notice to correct deficiencies, McCrow alleged Garrett’s opinion/editorial in the  
12 Bakersfield Californian minimized the “White Supremacist group ‘Hundred-Handers’” vandalization  
13 of Bakersfield College with stickers targeting vulnerable students. (Doc. 26-9 at 2). McCrow asserted  
14 Garrett’s critique of the college’s characterization of the event and Garrett’s suggestion “that certain  
15 terms like ‘Cultural Marxism’ weren’t ‘hate speech’ but instead speech that challenges a dominant  
16 agenda on campus, i.e. the social justice movement,” constituted “unprofessional conduct” in violation  
17 of BP 3050. *Id.*

18 Next, McCrow found Garrett “repeatedly made demonstrably false and misleading claims to  
19 disrupt district and college work by submitting public accusations, frivolous complaints of misconduct  
20 without providing any factual basis.” *Id.* at 3-5, 7. As an example, McCrow cited Garrett’s filing of  
21 36 complaints via the Ethics Point Management Incident Management System or email resulting in 23  
22 complaints requiring a third-party investigation. *Id.* at 5. McCrow asserted Garrett’s complaints  
23 wasted college and District resources and diminished the value of the District’s reporting system. *Id.*  
24 at 5, 8. McCrow also cited Garrett’s public accusations on public radio, through email, and his social  
25 media that “devalued the college and District’s standing among its peers,” invited outrage, and created  
26 “an environment of hostility and anger.” *Id.* at 4-8. McCrow asserted the District received several  
27 student complaints caused by Garrett’s conduct during an EODAC meeting. *Id.* at 4-5.

28

1 McCrow also alleged Garrett “attempted to violate campus COVID-19 policies.” *Id.* at 3.  
2 Specifically, McCrow asserted that Garret acknowledged that a guest speaker he scheduled was only  
3 approved for a Zoom event but attempted to unilaterally switch the event to a face-to-face format, in  
4 violation of COVID-19 policies. *Id.* McCrow claimed, thereafter, Garrett mischaracterized the  
5 situation as an attempt to censor his event. *Id.* Lastly, McCrow criticized Garrett for his repeated  
6 failure as the faculty lead for RIFL “to restrict baseless attacks on the District and [Garrett’s]  
7 colleagues on RIFL’s social media.” *Id.* at 7.

8 McCrow informed Garrett that he would be removed from the EODAC and warned Garrett his  
9 failure to overcome “these deficiencies” immediately may result in his dismissal in accordance with  
10 the provisions of the Education Code. *Id.* at 9. That same day, Garrett resigned as Faculty Lead for  
11 RIFL and was replaced by Plaintiff. (Doc. 26-2 at ¶¶ 5, 25).

12 On March 22, 2023, Dadabhoy sent Garrett a notice of decision to terminate. (Doc. 26-2 at ¶  
13 26). On April 11, 2023, Dadabhoy formally recommended to Defendant Trustees Romeo Agbalog,  
14 Kay S. Meek, Kyle Carter, Christina Scrivner, Nan Gomez-Heitzeberg, Yovani Jimenez, and John S.  
15 Corkins (hereinafter collectively “Defendant Trustees”), that they terminate Garrett’s employment by  
16 issuing a “Statement of Charges and Recommendation for Statement of Decision to Terminate.” (Doc.  
17 8 at ¶ 89). Christian, the Chancellor of KCCD at that time, concurred with Dadabhoy’s  
18 recommendation. *Id.* at ¶¶ 18, 89.<sup>2</sup>

19 On April 13, 2023, the Defendant Trustees found cause for Garrett’s termination as set out by  
20 Dadabhoy and Christian and fired Garrett. *Id.* at ¶ 90. On April 14, 2023, Dadabhoy sent Garrett a  
21 letter notifying him of his termination, which included the “Statement of Charges and  
22 Recommendation for Statement of Decision to Terminate.” *Id.* at ¶ 91.

23 In the “Statement of Charges,” Dadabhoy recounted the allegations in the notice to correct  
24 deficiencies letter (transmitted to Garrett in November 2022 in connection with the earlier allegation  
25 of unprofessional conduct) and asserted Garrett failed to follow the directives contained within the  
26 notice in violation of Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732 and 87735. (Doc. 26-10 at 7-14). Dadabhoy alleged  
27

---

28 <sup>2</sup> Pursuant to KCCD Board Policy 7360, the KCCD trustees will not penalize or dismiss an  
employee without receiving a recommendation from the Chancellor. (Doc. 8 at ¶ 30).

1 that from November 2022 through March 2023, Garrett continued to launch false accusations against  
2 Bakersfield College programs, faculty, and students through email, flyers, an interview given to Fox  
3 News Digital, an article published by Inside Higher Ed., a published open letter to the KCCD Board of  
4 Trustees, his personal social media, and RIFL’s Facebook page. *Id.* at 14-21. Dadabhoy asserted  
5 these false accusations included misappropriation of District funds, criminal misconduct, and violation  
6 of District Board Policy. *Id.*

7 Dadabhoy claimed Garrett’s false allegations “prompted” third-party comments on a Fox News  
8 Article attacking Bakersfield College and its students by name. *See id.* at 15-16 (“Students  
9 LIE...These filthy lying students need to be held accountable...These students need to be put down.  
10 A vet could do it...Funny, I want them to be running for their lives.”). Dadabhoy alleged Garrett, as  
11 the RIFL Facebook page administrator, has continued to permit the RIFL Facebook page to post false  
12 and baseless attacks on the District and his colleagues. *Id.* at 16.

13 Next, Dadabhoy claimed Garrett refused to engage in civil, honest discourse and failed to  
14 direct complaints to the appropriate college administrator as directed by the notice to correct  
15 deficiencies letter. *Id.* at 17. Specifically, Dadabhoy found Garrett intimidated Matthew Jones, an  
16 Academic Senate Executive Board member, and Dr. Nicky Damania, the Bakersfield College Dean of  
17 Students, verbally attacked Debra Thorson, a part-time faculty member and member of the EODAC,  
18 attacked his faculty colleagues through a RIFL Facebook post, and levied a “series of uncivil and  
19 dishonest attacks” against KCCD trustees. *Id.* at 17-19.

20 Dadabhoy also charged that on January 31, 2023, Garrett threatened Defendant Trustee John S.  
21 Corkins (“Corkins”). *Id.* at 19. According to Dadabhoy, Garrett claimed to possess documents  
22 showing Corkins’ “past indiscretions.” *See id.* (“[Garrett] claimed, ‘I know more about you than you  
23 think and more than I want.’”). While Garrett purported that he did not intend to release the alleged  
24 documents, Dadabhoy determined “the clear implication was to intimidate [Corkins]” and constituted  
25 “unprofessional conduct.” *Id.*

26 Dadabhoy concluded Garrett engaged in a pattern of immoral or unprofessional conduct,  
27 dishonesty, unsatisfactory performance, evident unfitness for service, persistent violation of the  
28 policies, procedures, rules, and regulations of the District, and willful refusal to perform regular

1 assignments without reasonable cause. *Id.* at 22 (citing Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732(a)-(d), (f); §  
2 87735).

3 D. Other Relevant Conduct by Bakersfield College and District

4 On December 8, 2022, Dadabhoj sent a holiday greeting to employees of Bakersfield College  
5 via email. *See* (Docs. 26-2 at ¶¶ 6-9; 26-6). Within this email, Dadabhoj stated, “members of BC’s  
6 communities of color, and LGBTQ community, have shared that many do not feel peace on our  
7 campus.” *Id.* at 2. Dadabhoj noted, “[w]hile there may be a small group promoting exclusion, that is  
8 not a value of this institution.” *Id.* Dadabhoj declared Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5 § 51201 “provides us  
9 with direction on diversity, equity, and inclusion.” *Id.* Dadabhoj asserted “[w]e must not allow the  
10 discontent or views of a few to supersede what we are required to provide at our college and the work  
11 that we have intentionally developed to support all members of the community.” *Id.* Plaintiff  
12 perceived Dadabhoj’s comments were directed at himself, Garrett, and other RIFL members in an  
13 effort to suppress, intimidate, and censor their speech. (Doc. 26-2 at ¶ 8).

14 On December 12, 2022, the trustees of KCCD, held a meeting at which Defendant Trustee  
15 Corkins, the board vice president, called RIFL faculty’s minority political views “abusive.” (Doc. 8 at  
16 ¶¶ 21, 66). Corkins declared RIFL faculty are “in that five percent that we have to continue to cull.  
17 Got them in my livestock operation and that’s why we put a rope on some of them and take them to  
18 the slaughterhouse. That’s a fact of life with human nature and so forth, and I don’t know how to say  
19 it any clearer.” (Doc. 26-2 at ¶ 10). Further, Corkins added “we’ve got to get the bad actors out of the  
20 room. It just bothers me when the bad actors are paid staff and faculty and if that’s where it is we  
21 really got a problem. And we know better than all you know how it’s hard to get rid of some of these  
22 people.” *Id.* Plaintiff asserts none of the members of the Board of Trustees disavowed Corkins’  
23 comments. *Id.* at ¶ 11.

24 E. Defendants’ Adoption and Implementation of DEIA Standards and Regulations

25 “The California Education Code provides that ‘n[o] person shall be subjected to discrimination  
26 on the basis of disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, nationality, race or ethnicity,  
27 religion, sexual orientation, or any [other constitutionally protected characteristic] in California’s  
28 community colleges.” (Doc. 42 at 8) (citing Cal. Educ. Code § 66270). Consistent with this law, the



1 California Community Colleges, of which KCCCD is a constituent part, “embrace[s] diversity among  
2 students, faculty, staff and the communities we serve as an integral part of our history, a recognition of  
3 the complexity of our present state, and a call to action for a better future.” (Doc. 8 at ¶ 32 (citing Cal.  
4 Code Regs. tit. 5, § 51201(a)).

5 “Embracing diversity means that we must intentionally practice acceptance, anti-racism, and  
6 respect towards one another and understand that racism, discrimination, and prejudice create and  
7 sustain privileges for some while creating and sustaining disadvantages for others.” § 51201(b). In  
8 order to embrace diversity, “we also acknowledge that institutional racism, discrimination, and biases  
9 exist” and a commitment to diversity demands barriers to equity are eliminated and “that we act  
10 deliberately to create a safe, inclusive, and anti-racist environment...” § 51201(c). “To advance our  
11 goals of diversity, equity, inclusion, and social justice...requires that we develop and implement  
12 policies and procedures, encourage individual and systemic change, continually reflect on our efforts,  
13 and hold ourselves accountable for the results of our efforts in accomplishing our goals. In service of  
14 these goals, the California Community Colleges are committed to fostering an anti-racist environment  
15 that offers equal opportunity for all.” § 51201(d).

16 This statement on Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion set forth in § 51201, is the official position  
17 of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges (“the Board”). Cal. Code Regs. tit.  
18 5, § 51200. Pursuant to Cal. Educ. Code § 70900, the Board “shall provide leadership and direction in  
19 the continuing development of the California Community Colleges.” The work of the Board “shall at  
20 all times be directed to maintaining and continuing, to the maximum degree permissible, local  
21 authority and control in the administration of the California Community Colleges.” *Id.*

22 § 70901(b) provides the Board the authority to develop and implement standards for classes,  
23 student academic requirements, and employment of academic and administrative staff in line with the  
24 “official position” of the Board. *See* Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 53400 (“This subchapter implements  
25 provisions of the Education Code that govern the minimum qualifications for employment in a  
26 community college district as an administrator, a faculty member, or a member of the classified  
27 staff.”). Pursuant to § 70902(b)(4), the governing board of each community college district shall  
28 “[e]mploy and assign all personnel not inconsistent with the minimum standards adopted by [the

1 Board], and establish employment practices, salaries, and benefits for all employees not inconsistent  
2 with the laws of this state.” The Board appoints a chief executive officer – the Chancellor – who  
3 exercises the duties and responsibilities delegated to her by the Board. Cal. Educ. Code § 71090.  
4 Christian currently serves as the Chancellor of California’s Community Colleges. (Doc. 8 at ¶ 18).

5 On April 16, 2023, the Board adopted new “minimum qualifications for employment in a  
6 community college district as an administrator, a faculty member, or a member of the classified staff.”  
7 *Id.* at ¶ 38 (citing Cal. Code of Regs. tit. 5, § 53400). Pursuant to Cal. Code of Regs. tit. 5, § 53425,  
8 “all district employees shall demonstrate the ability to work with and serve individuals within a  
9 diverse community college campus environment as required by local policies regarding DEIA  
10 competencies.”<sup>3</sup> The Chancellor shall adopt and publish guidance describing DEIA competencies and  
11 criteria in collaboration with system stakeholder groups. Tit. 5, § 53601(a). The DEIA guidance shall  
12 be maintained to include current and emerging evidence-based practices developed within the  
13 California Community Colleges or described in DEIA-related scholarship. *Id.* The DEIA  
14 competencies and criteria identified by the Chancellor “shall be used as a reference for locally  
15 developed minimum standards in community college district performance evaluations of employees  
16 and faculty tenure reviews.” Tit. 5, § 53601(b).

17 Cal. Code of Regs. tit. 5, § 53602 requires:

18 (a) District governing boards shall adopt policies for the evaluation of employee performance,  
19 including tenure reviews, that requires demonstrated, or progress toward, proficiency in the  
20 locally-developed DEIA competencies or those published by the Chancellor pursuant to  
section 53601.

21 (b) The evaluation of district employees must include consideration of an employee’s  
22 demonstrated, or progress toward, proficiency in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility  
23 DEIA-related competencies that enable work with diverse communities, as required by section  
53425. District employees must have or establish proficiency in DEIA-related performance to  
24 teach, work, or lead within California community colleges.

25 (c) To advance DEIA principles in community college employment, districts shall:

26 (1) include DEIA competencies and criteria as a minimum standard for evaluating the  
27 performance of all employees;

---

28 <sup>3</sup> “DEIA” is an acronym for the terms “diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.” Cal.  
Code of Regs. tit. 5, § 52510(i).

1 (2) ensure that evaluators have a consistent understanding of how to evaluate  
2 employees on DEIA competencies and criteria;

3 (3) set clear expectations regarding employee performance related to DEIA principles,  
4 appropriately tailored to the employee's classification;

5 (4) place significant emphasis on DEIA competencies in employee evaluation and  
6 tenure review processes to support employee growth, development, and career  
7 advancement;

8 (5) ensure professional development opportunities support employee development of  
9 DEIA competencies that contribute to an inclusive campus and classroom culture and  
10 equitable student outcomes;

11 (6) ensure an evaluation process that provides employees an opportunity to demonstrate  
12 their understanding of DEIA and anti-racist competencies.

13 (7) include proposed or active implementation goals to integrate DEIA principles as a  
14 part of the district's Equal Employment Opportunity Plan required by section 53003.

15 Cal. Code of Regs. tit. 5, § 53605 requires:

16 (a) Faculty members shall employ teaching, learning, and professional practices that reflect  
17 DEIA and anti-racist principles, and in particular, respect for, and acknowledgement of the  
18 diverse backgrounds of students and colleagues to improve equitable student outcomes and  
19 course completion.

20 (b) Educational and other Administrators shall include DEIA and anti-racist principles into  
21 existing policies and practices, funding allocations, decision-making, planning, and program  
22 review processes. These processes shall take into account the experience and performance of  
23 students and colleagues of diverse backgrounds, and work to close equity gaps in student  
24 outcomes and hiring.

25 (c) Staff members shall promote and incorporate culturally affirming DEIA and anti-racist  
26 principles to nurture and create a respectful, inclusive, and equitable learning and work  
27 environment. In conducting their duties, staff members shall respect and acknowledge the  
28 diversity of students and colleagues.

On May 5, 2023, the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office issued "Diversity,  
Equity and Inclusion Competencies and Criteria Recommendations." (Docs. 8 at ¶ 42; 8-2). On May  
18, 2023, the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges distributed these "guidelines and  
their accompanying memorandum" to Bakersfield College Professor Erica Menchaca, the Articulation  
Officer and President of the Academic Senate at Bakersfield College. (Doc. 8 at ¶ 43). That same

1 day, Professor Menchaca distributed the guidelines and their accompanying memorandum to  
2 Bakersfield College faculty. *Id.*

3 The memorandum states “[t]he DEI competencies provided in this document are meant to  
4 define the skills, knowledge, and behaviors that all California Community College (CCC) employees  
5 must demonstrate to work, teach, and lead in a diverse environment that celebrates and is inclusive of  
6 diversity. During the evaluation and tenure review process, employees will be able to demonstrate  
7 they have met the DEI competencies using concrete examples based on DEI criteria provided in this  
8 document.” (Doc. 8-2 at 3) (internal citations omitted).

9 The “must demonstrate” competencies set forth in the memorandum include a “Cultural  
10 Competency” theme that provides a faculty member “seeks DEI and anti-racist perspectives and  
11 applies knowledge to problem solving, policies, and processes to create respectful, DEI-affirming  
12 environments.” *Id.* at 3-4. Next, the memorandum provides that faculty demonstrate a commitment  
13 to continuous improvement as it relates to one’s DEI and anti-racism knowledge, skills, and behaviors  
14 and engage in self-assessment of one’s own commitment to DEI and internal biases. *Id.* at 4. The  
15 guidelines also provide faculty promote and incorporate DEI and anti-racist pedagogy, participate in  
16 training to incorporate culturally affirming pedagogy, use data to uncover inequitable outcomes, and  
17 articulate the importance and impact of DEI and anti-racism as part of the institution’s greater mission.  
18 *Id.*

19 Further, the memorandum provides that faculty advocate for and advance DEI and anti-racist  
20 goals and initiatives, lead DEI and anti-racist efforts by participating in DEI groups, include DEI and  
21 race-conscious pedagogy and/or curriculum and in campus activities, and introduce new employees to  
22 the institution and system’s focus on DEI and anti-racism “and the expectations for their contribution.”  
23 *Id.* at 5-7.

24 The memorandum acknowledges the competencies and criteria listed are a “starting point” and  
25 are meant to serve as a reference for districts/colleges as they engage in their own local process to  
26 develop and adopt a personalized set of DEI competencies and criteria for their employee evaluation  
27 and tenure review processes. Districts/colleges are “strongly recommended” to use the referenced DEI  
28

1 competencies and criteria as a baseline to develop DEI competencies and criteria that strengthen the  
2 integration of equity-centered practices “in local employee evaluation and tenure review.” *Id.* at 2.

3 On June 5, 2023, Bakersfield College Human Resources Technician Karla Quintero emailed  
4 the faculty, “advising that the college had established a new DEIA training session.” (Doc. 8 at ¶ 68).  
5 Quintero noted “[y]ou will need to have this training completed prior to the first meeting of any  
6 recruitment” and “[f]ulfilling this obligation will certify employees for screening committee  
7 participation for two years.” *Id.* (citing Doc. 8-5).

#### 8 F. Plaintiff’s Challenges to DEIA

9 Plaintiff claims that because of his experience of being investigated by District Defendants  
10 over his RIFL Facebook post, Defendants’ adoption of DEIA, “an official political ideology—that I  
11 reject,” and District Defendants threats, punishment, and firing of Garrett, “I refrain from expressing  
12 my political views and from freely participating in the intellectual life of the college for fear that  
13 Defendants will investigate, discipline, and ultimately terminate my employment on the basis of my  
14 political views.” (Doc. 26-2 at ¶ 29).

15 Plaintiff attests he fears “retribution” by college officials and must “self-censor.” *Id.* at ¶ 40.  
16 Plaintiff asserts he has not posted on RIFL’s Facebook page or his personal social media anything  
17 involving the term “Cultural Marxism” so his speech is not labeled “hateful.” *Id.* Plaintiff claims he  
18 canceled RIFL’s sponsorship of a community event scheduled for July 3, 2023, because the speaker  
19 would discuss “‘Cultural Marxism’ and connect the term to the social justice agenda coming out of  
20 colleges” like Bakersfield College. *Id.* at ¶ 41. Additionally, Plaintiff asserts he has eschewed making  
21 book recommendations that have the term “Cultural Marxism” in the title out of fear that the school  
22 might fire him. *Id.* at ¶ 42.

23 Plaintiff claims Defendants’ investigation of his political speech has caused him to abstain  
24 from expressing his political viewpoints and “any potentially controversial opinions related to  
25 Bakersfield College, DEI ideology,” both on RIFL’s Facebook page and his personal social media  
26 accounts. *Id.* at ¶¶ 53, 59-60. Plaintiff declares he has stepped down as the administrator of RIFL’s  
27 Facebook page because he fears District Defendants will hold him accountable for speech by others  
28 that is critical of Defendants. *Id.* at *Id.* at ¶¶ 43, 53. Plaintiff asserts he has turned down opportunities

1 to appear on the Terry Maxwell’s Radio Show and abstained from making comments to Fox News and  
2 The Daily Caller because he fears punishment from Defendants. *Id.* at ¶¶ 54-55. Plaintiff also claims  
3 he has “stopped attending EODAC meetings to completely avoid having to give my conservative  
4 views on race, diversity, equity and inclusion” and has refrained from applying to serve on a screening  
5 committee because of his views. *Id.* at ¶¶ 58, 61.

6 Plaintiff states he is currently in charge of arranging speakers on behalf of RIFL for this school  
7 year. *Id.* at ¶ 43. Plaintiff avers these speakers would present viewpoints that are critical of the  
8 “school’s official DEI ideology” and viewpoints that District Defendants have already condemned in  
9 the course of disciplining Garrett. *Id.* Plaintiff claims he has decided to refrain from finalizing  
10 agreements with speakers for fear of discipline and termination. *Id.*

11 Plaintiff notes Bakersfield College evaluates his performance every three years. *Id.* at ¶ 62.  
12 Plaintiff has “just successfully completed an evaluation period and intend[s] to keep working as a  
13 professor at Bakersfield College.” *Id.* Plaintiff is concerned his performance moving forward will be  
14 evaluated under the new DEIA standards and an unsatisfactory evaluation will lead to remediation  
15 and, eventually, termination. *Id.*

16 Plaintiff attests: “[a]lmost everything I teach violates the new DEIA requirements—not just by  
17 failing to advance the DEIA and anti-racist/racist ideology, but also by criticizing it.” *Id.* at ¶ 100.  
18 Plaintiff asserts the materials, pedagogy, and views he will teach in courses for the 2023 Fall semester,  
19 and 2024 Spring semester, “are utterly contrary” to DEIA. *Id.* at ¶¶ 101-05. Plaintiff fears if he  
20 continues teaching his courses as he designed them, he will be deemed “unsatisfactory” in his  
21 upcoming evaluations. *Id.* at ¶ 100.

## 22 **Procedural Background**

23 On June 1, 2023, Plaintiff filed a complaint for declaratory and injunctive relief against District  
24 Defendants. (Doc. 1). On July 6, 2023, Plaintiff filed a first amended complaint for declaratory and  
25 injunctive relief, adding Christian as a named defendant. (Doc. 8). Plaintiff asserts District  
26 Defendants violated his First Amendment rights of free speech and petition by engaging in viewpoint  
27 discrimination in their application of Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732, 87735, and BP 3050. *Id.* at 33-35.  
28 Plaintiff alleges BP 3050 is unconstitutionally vague in violation of the First and Fourteenth

1 Amendments. *Id.* at 36. Plaintiff also claims all Defendants violated his First Amendment rights of  
2 free speech and petition by engaging in viewpoint discrimination and compelled speech in their  
3 application of Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, §§ 51200, 51201, 53425, 53601, 53602, 53605, and the “DEI  
4 Competencies and Criteria” issued pursuant to Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 53601. *Id.* at 36-39.

5 On July 20, 2023, Plaintiff filed the instant motion for preliminary injunction. (Doc. 26). On  
6 August 18, 2023, Defendants filed oppositions to the motion for preliminary injunction and Plaintiff  
7 filed replies on August 30, 2023. (Docs. 42-43, 48-49). The Undersigned convened a hearing on the  
8 motion on September 7, 2023. (Doc. 51). Thereafter, the parties provided the Court with  
9 supplemental briefing. (Docs. 54-55, 60, 62).

10 On August 29 and October 3, 2023, District Defendants and Christian (respectively) moved  
11 separately to dismiss Plaintiff’s FAC (Docs. 46, 65). Plaintiff opposed both motions (Docs. 56, 67)  
12 and the Defendants replied (Docs. 64, 69).

13 **Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Injunction – Legal Standard**

14 A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy, and a trial court’s power to issue  
15 it should be exercised only after careful deliberation has persuaded it of the necessity for such relief.  
16 *Winter v. NRDC, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008); *see Mazurek v. Armstrong*, 520 U.S. 968, 972 (1997) (a  
17 preliminary injunction “is an extraordinary and drastic remedy, one that should not be granted unless  
18 the movant, by a clear showing, carries the burden of persuasion.”). Courts consider, weigh, and  
19 balance four factors in deciding whether to grant a preliminary injunction: (1) the plaintiff’s likelihood  
20 of success on the merits; (2) the likelihood of plaintiff suffering irreparable harm in the absence of  
21 preliminary relief; (3) whether the balance of equities tips in the plaintiff’s favor; and (4) whether an  
22 injunction is in the public interest. *Garcia v. City of Los Angeles*, 11 F.4th 1113, 1118 (9th Cir. 2021)  
23 (citing *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20). The latter two factors merge when the government is opposing  
24 injunctive relief. *Drakes Bay Oyster Co. v. Jewell*, 747 F.3d 1073, 1092 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing *Niken*  
25 *v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 435 (2009)).

26 In the Ninth Circuit, “[l]ikelihood of success on the merits is the most important factor.”  
27 *Apartment Ass’n of L.A. Cnty., Inc. v. City of Los Angeles*, 10 F.4th 905, 921 (9th Cir. 2021) (quoting  
28 *California v. Azar*, 911 F.3d 558, 575 (9th Cir. 2018). This first factor is “especially important when a

1 plaintiff alleges a constitutional violation and injury.” *Baird v. Bonta*, 81 F.4th 1036, 1040 (9th Cir.  
2 2023). If a plaintiff in such a case shows he is likely to prevail on the merits, that showing usually  
3 demonstrates he is suffering irreparable harm no matter how brief the violation. *Id.* (citing *Planned*  
4 *Parenthood Ariz., Inc. v. Humble*, 753 F.3d 905, 911 (9th Cir. 2014) (abrogated on other grounds by  
5 *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Org.*, 142 S. Ct. 2228 (2022))). A likelihood of succeeding on the  
6 merits also tips the public interest sharply in the plaintiff’s favor because it is “always in the public  
7 interest to prevent the violation of a party’s constitutional rights.” *Id.* (citing *Riley’s Am. Heritage*  
8 *Farms v. Elsasser*, 32 F.4th 707, 731 (9th Cir. 2022) (quoting *Melendres v. Arpaio*, 695 F.3d 990,  
9 1002 (9th Cir. 2013))). However, even if the Court determines a plaintiff is likely to succeed on the  
10 merits, the Court still needs to separately consider whether the plaintiff satisfied the remaining factors  
11 of the preliminary injunction test. *Dish Network Corp. v. FCC*, 653 F.3d 771, 777 (9th Cir. 2011).

## 12 **Discussion**

### 13 A. Likelihood of Success on the Merits

14 The Court first addresses Plaintiff’s likelihood of success on his First and Fourteenth  
15 Amendment claims. The Court addresses this factor first because, generally, when “a plaintiff has  
16 failed to show the likelihood of success on the merits, [a court] need not consider the remaining three  
17 [factors].” *Garcia v. Google, Inc.*, 786 F.3d 733, 740 (9th Cir. 2015) (citation and internal quotation  
18 marks omitted). Since standing is always “an indispensable part of the plaintiff’s case” (*Lujan v.*  
19 *Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 561 (1992)), the Undersigned first considers and resolves the  
20 issue of standing.

#### 21 I. Standing

22 Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, possessing “only that power authorized by the  
23 Constitution and statute.” *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994).  
24 Under Article III, federal courts may hear only actual cases or controversies. *DaimlerChrysler Corp.*  
25 *v. Cuno*, 547 U.S. 332, 341 (2006); *see* U.S. Const. art. III, § 2, cl. 1. The case or controversy  
26 requirement demands that “[i]n every federal case, the party bringing the suit must establish standing  
27 to prosecute the action.” *Elk Grove Unified Sch. Dist. v. Newdow*, 542 U.S. 1, 11 (2004) (abrogated  
28 on other grounds by *Lexmark Int’l, Inc. v. Static Control Components, Inc.*, 572 U.S. 118 (2014)).



1 “[T]he irreducible constitutional minimum of standing consists of three elements.” *Spokeo,*  
2 *Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1547 (2016) (quoting *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560). A plaintiff must show  
3 (1) that he suffered an injury in fact that is concrete, particularized, and actual or imminent; (2) that the  
4 injury was likely caused by the defendant; and (3) that the injury would likely be redressed by judicial  
5 relief. *TransUnion LLC v. Ramirez*, 141 S. Ct. 2190, 2203 (2021) (citing *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560-61).  
6 “At the preliminary injunction stage, the plaintiff must make a clear showing of each element of  
7 standing.” *Yazzie v. Hobbs*, 977 F.3d 964, 966 (9th Cir. 2020).

8 Courts apply the requirements of standing “less stringently in the context of First Amendment  
9 claims.” *Wolfson v. Brammer*, 616 F.3d 1045, 1058 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing *Cal Pro-Life Council, Inc.*  
10 *v. Getman*, 328 F.3d 1088, 1094 (9th Cir. 2003) (“in the First Amendment-protected speech context,  
11 the Supreme Court has dispensed with rigid standing requirements”)). Thus, “[t]he Ninth Circuit has  
12 held on many occasions that First Amendment cases raise unique standing considerations, that tilt[ ]  
13 dramatically toward a finding of standing.” *Stavrianoudakis v. U.S. Dep’t of Fish & Wildlife*, 435 F.  
14 Supp. 3d 1063, 1081 (E.D. Cal. 2020) (citing *inter alia* *Wolfson*, 616 F.3d at 1058) (internal quotations  
15 omitted).

#### 16 1. Injury in Fact

17 To escape the chilling effect of restrictions on speech, a plaintiff raising First Amendment  
18 claims “may establish an injury in fact without first suffering a direct injury from the challenge[d]  
19 restriction.” *Lopez v. Candaele*, 630 F.3d 775, 785 (9th Cir. 2010); *Virginia v. Am. Booksellers Ass’n.*  
20 *Inc.*, 484 U.S. 383, 393 (1998) (self-censorship is a “harm that can be realized even without actual  
21 prosecution.”); *Bland v. Fessler*, 88 F.3d 729, 736-37 (9th Cir. 1996) (“That one should not have to  
22 risk prosecution to challenge a statute is especially true in First Amendment cases...”). However, a  
23 plaintiff must still demonstrate he faces “a realistic danger of sustaining a direct injury as a result of  
24 [a] statute’s operation or enforcement,” otherwise “the alleged injury is too imaginary or speculative to  
25 support jurisdiction.” *Thomas v. Anchorage Equal Rights Comm’n*, 220 F.3d 1134, 1139 (9th Cir.  
26 2000) (*en banc*); *Susan B. Anthony List v. Driehaus*, 573 U.S. 149, 161 (2014).

27 In a pre-enforcement challenge to a “speech regulation,” the Ninth Circuit has articulated three  
28 factors to review: (1) whether the plaintiff has articulated a concrete plan to violate the law in

1 question, (2) whether the enforcement authorities have communicated a specific warning or threat to  
2 initiate proceedings, and (3) whether there is a “history of past prosecution or enforcement.” *Tingley*  
3 *v. Ferguson*, 47 F.4th 1055, 1067 (9th Cir. 2022); *Lopez*, 630 F.3d at 785-86; *cf. Project Veritas v.*  
4 *Schmidt*, 72 F.4th 1043, 1053 (9th Cir. 2023) (“plaintiffs can show injury in fact by establishing that  
5 (1) they intend to violate the law, and (2) have shown a reasonable likelihood that the government will  
6 enforce the statute against them.”). In addition, “[c]laims of future harm lack credibility when the  
7 challenged speech restriction by its terms is not applicable to the plaintiffs, or the enforcing authority  
8 has disavowed the applicability of the challenged law to the plaintiffs.” *Lopez*, 630 F.3d at 788.

9 a. Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732 & 87735 or BP 3050

10 District Defendants argue Plaintiff has not demonstrated any concrete plan to violate Cal.  
11 Educ. Code §§ 87732 & 87735 or BP 3050. (Doc. 43 at 12-13). Specifically, District Defendants aver  
12 the only plan Plaintiff has expressed “is what he intends to teach in upcoming semesters, including  
13 instruction based on texts he contends contradict current academic norms.” *Id.* at 12. District  
14 Defendants claim Plaintiff has failed to explain how this expression constitutes immoral or  
15 unprofessional conduct, dishonesty, unsatisfactory performance, or evident unfitness for service in  
16 violation of §§ 87732 & 87735. *Id.* Further, Plaintiff does not describe how his instruction would  
17 involve, for example, ‘verbal forms of aggression, threat, harassment, ridicule, or intimidation’ under  
18 [BP] 3050.” *Id.* at 13-14.

19 Next, District Defendants assert that Plaintiff “points to no specific warning or threat to initiate  
20 proceedings against him for violation of these standards, based on his speech as a professor of the  
21 District” (*id.* at 12, 14) and that Plaintiff has not presented an applicable history of past prosecution or  
22 enforcement of §§ 87732, 87735, BP 3050, or the DEIA regulations. *Id.* at 13-14. District Defendants  
23 discount the District’s investigation of a complaint against Plaintiff by another professor, because “he  
24 was ultimately vindicated” and the matter resulted in no discipline against Plaintiff. *Id.* at 12, 14.  
25 Further, District Defendants characterize the District’s enforcement of §§ 87732, 87735, and BP 3050  
26 against Garrett as inapplicable to the “planned speech in which [Plaintiff] intends to engage [in].” *Id.*  
27 at 13-14.

1 In contrast, Plaintiff contends he has “painstakingly detailed his ‘concrete plan to violate’ the  
2 challenged regulations” beyond “planned classroom instruction.” (Doc. 49 at 7). Plaintiff avers he  
3 has not participated in committee votes, has not finalized any agreements with or endorsed any guest  
4 speaker, is unable to act “as a whistleblower,” has declined to appear in media, and refrained from  
5 discussing “Cultural Marxism” or “protesting against the participation of males in female sports and  
6 against drag queen story hours.” *Id.*

7 Plaintiff’s challenge to Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732 and 87735 is intertwined with the District’s  
8 discipline and subsequent termination of Garrett. Whereas District Defendants argue Garrett was  
9 disciplined and terminated for conduct dissimilar and unrelated to Plaintiff’s proposed speech,  
10 Plaintiff asserts much of Garrett’s conduct that resulted in his termination involves the same political  
11 speech Plaintiff seeks to espouse.

12 The record reflects Garrett was disciplined for what appears to be some expressions of “pure  
13 political speech” which Plaintiff plans to engage in. For instance, the District’s April 11, 2023,  
14 “Statement of Charges” stated Garrett violated Cal. Educ. Code § 87732 for: (1) Garrett’s May 19,  
15 2019, Op-Ed suggesting “certain terms such as ‘Cultural Marxism’ weren’t ‘hate speech’, (2) Garrett’s  
16 criticism of the Bakersfield curriculum committee and the “Cesar E. Chavez Leadership Certificate  
17 and Landmarks in California courses,” and (3) some of Garrett’s participation in media, and social  
18 media. *See* (Doc. 26-10 at 7, 12-13, 15-16, 19-20).

19 The record also demonstrates a substantial amount of Garrett’s conduct allegedly went beyond  
20 pure political speech. The “Statement of Charges” claimed Garrett violated Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732  
21 and 87735 for wasting college and District resources and diminishing the value of the District’s  
22 reporting system, attempting to violate campus COVID-19 policies, refusing to follow campus  
23 procedures, engaging in physical intimidation, and threatening Defendant Corkins. *Id.* at 7-13, 17, 19.

24 The Undersigned finds Plaintiff has presented ample evidence of his intent to engage in speech  
25 and conduct that Defendants could conclude is inconsistent with Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732 and 87735.  
26 As set forth above and at length in Plaintiff’s declaration, Plaintiff has stated his intent to engage in  
27 similar “political speech” that Garrett was, in part, punished for. Plaintiff has already been warned by  
28 District Defendants that if he posts on social media, like Garrett had, “[t]he District will investigate

1 any further complaints of harassment and bullying and, if applicable, will take appropriate remedial  
2 action including but not limited to any discipline determined to be appropriate.” (Doc. 8-6 at 10).  
3 Plaintiff’s “fear [of prosecution] is reasonable,” based on his own experience and that of his fellow  
4 professor. *Italian Colors Rest v. Becerra*, 878 F.3d 1165, 1173 (9th Cir. 2018). *See Stavrianoudakis*,  
5 435 F. Supp. 3d at 1083 (“A history of past prosecution of parties similarly situated to the plaintiffs  
6 will also support a credible threat of enforcement”) (citing *Lopez*, 630 F.3d at 786-87). Accordingly,  
7 Plaintiff has shown “injury in fact” as to Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732 and 87735.

8         The Undersigned finds Plaintiff has also adequately demonstrated “injury in fact” as to BP  
9 3050. As set forth above, Plaintiff has expressed an intent to engage in speech that the District may  
10 deem to be in violation of BP 3050. *See* (Doc. 42-1 at 23) (the community does “not participate in or  
11 accept, condone, or tolerate physical or verbal forms of aggression, threat, harassment, ridicule, or  
12 intimidation.”). Indeed, Plaintiff already has been investigated for engaging in speech that appears to  
13 be contrary to BP 3050. *See* (Docs. 8 at ¶ 73-75; 8-6; 26-1 at 12).

14         District Defendants’ argument that this past investigation should be disregarded because it  
15 resulted in no discipline against Plaintiff is unpersuasive. (Docs. 8-6 at 10; 43 at 12-13).  
16 “[T]hreatened state action need not necessarily be a prosecution.” *Lopez*, 630 F.3d at 786. Informal  
17 measures, such as “‘the threat of invoking legal sanctions and other means of coercion, persuasion,  
18 and intimidation,’ can violate the First Amendment.” *See White v. Lee*, 227 F.3d 1214, 1228 (9th Cir.  
19 2020) (an investigation that did not culminate in an arrested chilled First Amendment activities); *see*  
20 *also Bantam Books, Inc. v. Sullivan*, 372 U.S. 58, 67 (1963) (federal agency’s investigation chilled  
21 First Amendment rights even though materials were not banned or seized, and sanctions were not  
22 ultimately pursued). Here, Plaintiff claims he had to retain counsel to address the District’s past  
23 investigation of him. (Doc. 8 at ¶ 74). The Undersigned finds that a person of ordinary firmness  
24 would be deterred from continuing to post on Facebook if such action required them to be investigated  
25 and to retain counsel. Thus, Plaintiff’s fear of investigation is reasonable and Plaintiff has established  
26 “injury in fact” as to BP 3050.

27 ///

28 ///

1 b. DEIA Regulations and the DEI Competencies and Criteria Recommendations

2 The Undersigned next addresses whether Plaintiff has shown “injury in fact” to challenge  
3 Defendants’ implementation of the April 16, 2023, DEIA regulations.

4 Christian asserts Plaintiff cannot demonstrate an “injury in fact” because the DEIA regulations  
5 do not apply to him directly. (Doc. 42 at 14). Christian argues this case is similar to *Barke v. Banks*,  
6 25 F.4th 714 (9th Cir. 2022). (Doc. 42 at 14-15). In *Barke*, plaintiffs, who were “elected members of  
7 local California government bodies, including city councils, school boards, and community college  
8 and special purpose districts,” challenged Cal. Gov. Code § 3550. *Id.* at 14 (citing 25 F.4th at 716-17).  
9 § 3550 states in part that “[a] public employer shall not deter or discourage public employees...from  
10 becoming or remaining members of an employee organization.” *Barke*, 25 F.4th at 716. Christian  
11 asserts the *Barke* Court “held that because [§] 3550 did not apply to the plaintiff or ‘the speech  
12 Plaintiffs allege they want to engage in,’ they ‘failed to demonstrate that they ha[d] suffered an injury  
13 in fact sufficient to establish their standing to pursue their pre-enforcement challenge.’” (Doc. 42 at  
14 14-15) (quoting *Barke*, 25 F.4th at 720-21).

15 Christian claims like *Barke*, the regulations here do not apply to Plaintiff. *Id.* at 15. Instead,  
16 Christian contends the regulations operate only upon community college districts “to consider  
17 diversity, equity, inclusion, and access in the employment processes, as implemented through district  
18 policy and collective bargaining.” *Id.* at 14-15.

19 In response, Plaintiff avers *Barke* is not similar to this case. (Doc. 48 at 8). Plaintiff contends  
20 the *Barke* plaintiffs “feared that the state would ‘erroneously attribute’ protected speech made in their  
21 individual capacities, to their employers, leading to charges under a provision barring their employers  
22 from deterring or discouraging union membership.” *Id.* Plaintiff asserts the *Barke* court held  
23 plaintiffs’ fear was unfounded as the state conceded it would not misattribute plaintiffs’ individual  
24 speech to their employers. *Id.* Plaintiff argues, unlike *Barke*, the regulations at issue in this case that  
25 the state seeks to impose are directly applicable to faculty like Plaintiff. *Id.*

26 The Undersigned finds *Barke* is not comparable to this action. In *Barke*, the court looked to  
27 the “plain language” of Cal. Gov. Code § 3550 and determined it “does not regulate speech made by  
28 Plaintiffs in their individual capacities; the statute only impacts them to the extent their speech can be

1 attributed to their ‘public employer[s].’” 25 F.4th at 719. The *Barke* court determined § 3550 did  
2 regulate the speech public employees engaged in pursuant to their official duties, and that “speech  
3 [did] not implicate the employees’ individual constitutional rights.” *Id.* (citing *Garcetti v. Ceballos*,  
4 547 U.S. 410, 421-22 (2006)). Thus, the *Barke* court held because § 3550 did not injure plaintiffs’  
5 constitutionally protected individual interests, plaintiffs failed to demonstrate they had suffered an  
6 injury in fact sufficient to establish standing to pursue a pre-enforcement challenge. *Id.* at 719-21.

7 Here, the plain language of the DEIA regulations impose minimum qualifications on all  
8 employees, dictates what faculty must teach, how they should teach, and how they will be evaluated.  
9 Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, §§ 53602(a-b), 53605(a). The DEIA regulations clearly impose requirements  
10 on Plaintiff’s official duties as a faculty member of Bakersfield College. Unlike *Barke*, the regulations  
11 at issue here injure Plaintiff’s constitutionally protected individual interest (addressed *infra*). Thus,  
12 because the regulations apply to Plaintiff, he possesses standing to challenge them.

13 District Defendants argue Plaintiff has not shown “‘any concrete plan to violate’ [the DEIA]  
14 regulations, despite the many pages of [Plaintiff’s] declaration criticizing them.” *Id.* at 16. District  
15 Defendants assert Plaintiff has only articulated why he disagrees with different portions of the  
16 regulations and that he will not conform his speech to them. *Id.* District Defendants contend Plaintiff  
17 has failed to provide “specific instances of how he will infringe the regulations somehow, and  
18 certainly nothing specific that could possibly lead to some form of discipline.” *Id.*

19 In contrast, Plaintiff argues he “has also explained his refusal to express himself as the DEIA  
20 regime expects.” *Id.* Specifically, Plaintiff asserts his “plans” include not following DEI guidelines,  
21 not introducing new employees to DEI principles, and that he does “not wish to ‘seek[] opportunities  
22 for growth to acknowledge and address the harm caused by internal biases and behavior[.]’” *Id.* at 7-  
23 8.

24 The Undersigned finds Plaintiff has articulated a concrete plan (to which he is firmly  
25 committed) to violate the DEIA regulations. Indeed, it appears Plaintiff not only will ignore DEIA  
26 regulations but intends to criticize and challenge these regulations inside and outside the classroom.  
27 Plaintiff’s proposed actions would be in direct conflict with Cal. Code of Regs. tit. 5, § 53605’s  
28

1 requirement that faculty members teach, learn, and employ professional practices that reflect DEIA  
2 and anti-racist principles.

3         Next, Defendants contend they have not communicated a specific warning or threat to initiate  
4 proceedings against Plaintiff and that Christian is not a prosecuting authority. (Doc. 42 at 16).  
5 However, as summarized in the standing analysis above, the record shows Plaintiff has established a  
6 reasonable likelihood that the DEIA regulations will be enforced against him. *Thomas*, 220 F.3d at  
7 1140 (“the threat of enforcement must at least be ‘credible,’ not simply ‘imaginary or speculative.’”).

8         Christian acknowledges the DEIA regulations, as adopted through the formal regulatory  
9 process, are binding on districts. (Doc. 42 at 8 n.2). Similarly, District Defendants assert they “have  
10 no choice but to follow the regulations.” (Doc. 43 at 16). As such, it is not “imaginary or speculative”  
11 (*Thomas*, 220 F.3d at 1140) to infer Plaintiff will be evaluated under the District’s DEI competencies  
12 and criteria for his employee evaluation, tenure review, and employment retention processes. In light  
13 of this, the Undersigned finds it is likely that at some point Plaintiff will face consequences if he does  
14 not adhere to whatever competencies and criteria are imposed on him through the DEIA regulations.  
15 *See 303 Creative LLC v. Elenis*, 600 U.S. 570, 583 (2023) (accepting the Court of Appeals’ conclusion  
16 that plaintiff satisfied standing requirements through demonstration of “credible threat” state would  
17 compel her to “create speech she does not believe or endorse”).

18         District Defendants also contend Plaintiff lacks standing because he cannot show a history of  
19 enforcement of the DEIA regulations. (Doc. 43 at 13). Because the record indicates the DEIA  
20 regulations, adopted April 16, 2023, and the Chancellor’s DEI Competencies and Criteria  
21 Recommendations, adopted May 5, 2023, have no history of enforcement, this factor weighs against  
22 finding Plaintiff has standing. However, “the history of enforcement, carries little weight when the  
23 challenged law is relatively new[,] and the record contains little information as to enforcement.”  
24 *Tingley*, 47 F.4th at 1069 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). Instead, “[t]he sparse  
25 enforcement history weighs against standing but ‘is not dispositive.’”) *Id.* (citations omitted).  
26 Accordingly, Plaintiff has shown “injury in fact” as to the DEIA regulations and the DEI  
27 Competencies and Criteria Recommendations. *See id.* (holding plaintiff established standing  
28

1 “[b]ecause the first two factors are satisfied by the ‘general factual allegations of injury’” and there  
2 was a limited history of prosecution under the challenged statute because it was recently enacted).

3 2. Traceability

4 A key component of Article III standing is traceability, *i.e.*, a causal connection between the  
5 alleged injury and the defendant’s actions. *See Easter v. Am. W. Fin.*, 381 F.3d 948, 961-62 (9th Cir.  
6 2004) (holding that plaintiffs who could not trace an injury to a particular defendant did not have  
7 standing to sue that defendant). In cases “where there are multiple defendants and multiple claims,”  
8 the plaintiff must demonstrate Article III standing “as to each defendant and each claim.” *Reniger v.*  
9 *Hyundai Motor Am.*, 122 F. Supp. 3d 888, 895 (N.D. Cal. 2015); *Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw*  
10 *Envtl. Servs., Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 185 (2000) (“[A] plaintiff must demonstrate standing separately for  
11 each form of relief sought.”). However, “a defendant need not be the injury’s sole source or proximate  
12 cause, as long as the link is not tenuous or abstract.” *O’Handley v. Padilla*, 579 F. Supp. 3d 1163,  
13 1190 (N.D. Cal. 2022) (citing *Barnum Timber Co. v. EPA*, 633 F.3d 894, 901 (9th Cir. 2011)); *see*  
14 *Maya v. Centex Corp.*, 658 F.3d 1050, 1070 (9th Cir. 2011) (“A causal chain does not fail simply  
15 because it has several links, provided those links are not hypothetical or tenuous and remain  
16 plausible.”).

17 Christian claims Plaintiff cannot show a causal connection between his purported injuries and  
18 the Board or the Chancellor’s actions. (Doc. 42 at 16-17). Christian asserts the state’s community  
19 college districts are legally distinct entities from both the Board and the Chancellor. *Id.* (citing *First*  
20 *Interstate Bank v. State of California*, 197 Cal. App.3d 627, 633 (1987)). Christian contends the  
21 Chancellor and the Board cannot be held liable for any acts undertaken by a community college  
22 district, the community college, or the college’s employees. *Id.* at 17.

23 Christian argues it is the District, not the Board or Chancellor, that employs, evaluates,  
24 promotes, or disciplines district staff or college professors, including Plaintiff. *See id.* at 16-17  
25 (asserting Chancellor Christian is not a prosecuting authority). Christian claims “[a]ll decisions  
26 regarding employee hiring, employment practices, performance evaluation, and potential termination  
27 are the responsibility of the district.” *Id.* at 17. Christian avers the Board “merely sets minimum  
28



1 hiring standards for personnel hired by each district” and “cannot and will not take any action against  
2 [Plaintiff] concerning his speech.” *Id.*

3 Plaintiff contends the DEIA regulations “directly concern his speech and silence, mandating  
4 that he be evaluated based on his commitment to the state’s ideology and that he incorporate that  
5 ideology in his teaching.” (Doc. 48 at 7). Plaintiff asserts whether the regulations operate upon the  
6 district and not directly on faculty is irrelevant and he need not be the immediate target of a statute to  
7 challenge it. *Id.*

8 Plaintiff further asserts it is immaterial that Christian will not be the one to take any action  
9 against him regarding his speech. *Id.* at 8. Plaintiff argues Christian can be held liable under § 1983 if  
10 she “caused” a deprivation of his rights. *Id.* at 8-9 (citing *Arnold v. IBM Corp.*, 637 F.2d 1350, 1355  
11 (9th Cir. 1981) and *Falls v. Desantis*, No. 4:22cv166-MW/MJF, 2022 WL 19333278, at \*4 (N.D. Fla.  
12 July 8, 2022) (the “lack of authority to directly punish is hardly decisive”). Plaintiff contends the  
13 DEIA regulations and the Chancellor’s role in implementing and maintaining said regulations, impose  
14 mandatory obligations on the District that play “[an ongoing], direct role in determining what  
15 [Plaintiff] must and cannot say, and what he must and cannot teach.” *Id.* at 9-10.

16 The Undersigned discounts Christian’s reliance on *First Interstate Bank of California* and  
17 considers that opinion largely inapplicable to this case. California community college districts are  
18 separate political entities for some purposes. *Butt v. State of California*, 4 Cal. 4th 668, 681 (1992).  
19 Because of this separation, the State may not be held liable for torts of local districts or its employees,  
20 or a district’s breach of contract. *Id.* (citing *First Interstate Bank of California*, 197 Cal. App.3d at  
21 633-34, and *Johnson v. San Diego Unified School Dist.*, 217 Cal. App.3d 691, 698-700 (1990)).  
22 “However, both federal and California decisions make clear that heightened scrutiny applies to State-  
23 maintained discrimination whenever the disfavored class is suspect, or the disparate treatment has a  
24 real and appreciable impact on a fundamental right or interest.” *Id.* at 685-86. In these circumstances,  
25 a suit against the State itself is appropriate. *See generally id.*

26 Here, Plaintiff alleges his First Amendment rights are being violated by the State’s  
27 implementation of the DEIA regulations. Thus, Plaintiff’s alleged injury arises from and is fairly  
28 traceable to, the State and Christian’s actions.

1 3. Redressability

2 Redressability considers “whether the injury that plaintiff alleges is likely to be redressed  
3 through [litigation].” *Sprint Communs. Co., L.P. v. APCC Servs.*, 554 U.S. 269, 287 (2008). “A  
4 plaintiff’s burden to demonstrate redressability is ‘relatively modest.’” *M.S. v. Brown*, 902 F.3d 1076,  
5 1083 (9th Cir. 2018) (quoting *Renee v. Duncan*, 686 F.3d 1002, 1013 (9th Cir. 2012)). A plaintiff  
6 need only “show that a favorable decision will likely redress his injury.” *Mayfield v. U.S.*, 599 F.3d  
7 965, 971 (9th Cir. 2010).

8 Plaintiff claims Defendants’ adoption and implementation of the aforementioned statutes,  
9 policy, regulations, and guidelines have violated his First Amendment rights by chilling his speech and  
10 forcing him to advance a “political ideology” he rejects. (Doc. 26-1 at 7-8, 25). If the Court  
11 determines that the challenged statutes, policy, regulations and guidelines are unconstitutional, it is  
12 likely that Plaintiff’s alleged injury would be redressed by a favorable decision. *See Wolfson*, 616  
13 F.3d at 1056 (“These defendants have the power to discipline Wolfson and, if they are enjoined from  
14 enforcing the challenged provisions, Wolfson will have obtained redress in the form of freedom to  
15 engage in certain activities without fear of punishment.”). Plaintiff has alleged sufficient facts to meet  
16 the redressability standing element.

17 Accordingly, the Undersigned finds Plaintiff has established standing to seek injunctive relief  
18 in this case.

19 II. *Monell* liability

20 District Defendants aver Plaintiff has not alleged sufficient facts to establish *Monell* liability.  
21 (Doc. 43 at 16-17) (citing *Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs. Of City of New York*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978)).  
22 Pursuant to *Monell*, a “local government may not be sued under § 1983 for an injury inflicted solely  
23 by its employees or agents.” 436 U.S. at 694. Instead, the local government “is subject to suit under §  
24 1983 only ‘if it is alleged to have caused a constitutional tort through a policy statement, ordinance,  
25 regulation or decision officially adopted and promulgated by that body’s officers.’” *Gravelet-Blondin*  
26 *v. Shelton*, 728 F.3d 1086, 1096-97 (9th Cir. 2013) (quoting *City of St. Louis v. Praprotnik*, 485 U.S.  
27 112, 121 (1988)). A plaintiff seeking to establish *Monell* liability must demonstrate that the  
28

1 government “had a deliberate policy, custom, or practice that was the moving force behind the  
2 constitutional violation he suffered.” *Galen v. Cnty of Los Angeles*, 477 F.3d 652, 667 (9th Cir. 2007).

3 District Defendants argue the District cannot be held liable under *Monell* for its compliance  
4 with mandatory state law – “in this case California’s new DEIA regulations applicable to community  
5 colleges.” (Doc. 43 at 16). District Defendants claim, “when a municipality exercises no discretion  
6 and merely complies with a mandatory state law, the constitutional violation was not caused by an  
7 official policy of the municipality.” *See Id.* at 16-17 (citing cases).

8 Plaintiff argues *Monell* does not apply because California community college districts are state  
9 entities and not “municipalities.” (Doc. 49 at 10-11). Plaintiff alleges District Defendants are state  
10 officials “who can be enjoined from enforcing state laws when sued in their official capacities.” *Id.* at  
11 11 (citing *Ex Parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908)). Specifically, Plaintiff claims this Court can enjoin  
12 District Defendants from formulating and implementing local DEIA policies, from evaluating Plaintiff  
13 through DEIA standards, and from firing Plaintiff because of his speech and failure to adopt DEIA  
14 principles through the Education Code. *Id.* (citing Cal. Code of Regs. tit. 5, §§ 53601(b), 53602,  
15 53605). Plaintiff also contends, “[e]ven if Defendants were municipal officers enforcing state law,  
16 they would still be subject to [§] 1983 as they exercise discretion in employment decisions, and in  
17 crafting local DEIA policies.” *Id.* at 11 n.3 (citing *Evers v. Cnty. Of Custer*, 745 F.2d 1196, 1203 (9th  
18 Cir. 1984)).

19 The Ninth Circuit has determined that community college districts in California are state  
20 entities. *Mitchell v. Los Angeles Cnty. Coll. Dist.*, 861 F.2d 198, 201 (9th Cir. 1988). Accord, *First*  
21 *Interstate Bank*, 197 Cal. App.3d at 633 (noting that California community college districts “are  
22 considered agencies of the state for the local operation of the state school system.”). “[T]he Supreme  
23 Court has expressly declined to extend *Monell*’s theory of municipal liability under § 1983 to state  
24 entities.” *Krainski v. State ex rel. Bd. of Regents*, 616 F.3d 963, 968 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing *Will v.*  
25 *Mich. Dep’t of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 71 (1989)). Here, *Monell* is inapplicable because District  
26 Defendants are state officials, rather than municipal officials. *Cf. Jordan v. Plaff*, No. 2:23-cv-02482-  
27 DOC (MAR), 2023 WL 4295843, at \*3, 15 (C.D. Cal. Jun. 30, 2023) (applying *Monell* requirements

1 to municipal officials acting in their official capacity for injunctive or declaratory relief under § 1983).  
2 Therefore, District Defendants’ claim Plaintiff failed to allege *Monell* liability is without merit.

3 III. First Amendment Claims

4 Plaintiff avers that the Defendants violated his First Amendment rights by engaging in  
5 viewpoint discrimination and compelled speech. (Doc. 8 at 33-39). The First Amendment applicable  
6 to the States through the Fourteenth Amendment<sup>4</sup>, provides “Congress shall make no law...abridging  
7 the freedom of speech.” U.S. Const. amend. I.

8 While public employees’ First Amendment rights may be limited to a certain degree, the  
9 government may not abuse its position as an employer to stifle “the First Amendment rights [its  
10 employees] would otherwise enjoy as citizens to comment on matters of public interest.” *Eng v.*  
11 *Cooley*, 552 F.3d 1062, 1070 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Pickering v. Bd of Educ.*, 391 U.S. 563, 568  
12 (1968)); *cf. Garcetti*, 547 U.S. at 421 (public employees do not speak as citizens for First Amendment  
13 purposes when they make statements pursuant to their official duties).

14 “The hallmark of the protection of free speech is to allow ‘free trade in ideas’—even ideas that  
15 the overwhelming majority of people might find distasteful or discomfoting.” *Virginia v. Black*, 538  
16 U.S. 343, 358 (2003) (quoting *Abrams v. United States*, 250 U.S. 616, 630 (1919) (Holmes, J.,  
17 dissenting)); *see Texas v. Johnson*, 491 U.S. 397, 414 (1989) (“If there is a bedrock principle  
18 underlying the First Amendment, it is that the government may not prohibit the expression of an idea  
19 simply because society finds the idea itself offensive or disagreeable.”)); *see also McCullen v.*  
20 *Coakley*, 573 U.S. 464, 476 (2014) (“[T]he First Amendment’s purpose [is] to preserve an uninhibited  
21 marketplace of ideas in which truth will ultimately prevail.”) (quotation marks and citation omitted).

22 Nowhere is this free trade in ideas “more vital than in the community of American schools [of  
23 higher learning].” *Healy v. James*, 408 U.S. 169, 180 (1972) (internal citation and quotation marks  
24  
25

---

26 <sup>4</sup> Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment provides that “[n]o State shall...deprive any person  
27 of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction  
28 the equal protection of the laws.” U.S. Const. amend. XIV. § 1. “The term ‘liberty’ in the Fourteenth  
Amendment to the Constitution makes the First Amendment applicable to the States.” *McIntyre v.*  
*Ohio Elections Comm’n*, 514 U.S. 334, 336 n.1 (1995).

1 omitted). Teachers do not “shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the  
2 schoolhouse gate.” *Tinker v. Des Moines Indep. Cmty. Sch. Dist.*, 393 U.S. 503, 506 (1969).

3           Instead, the First Amendment acquires a special significance in the university setting, where  
4 the free and unfettered interplay of competing views is fundamental to our society. *See Keyishian v.*  
5 *Bd. Of Regents of the Univ. of the State of N.Y.*, 385 U.S. 589, 603 (1967) (“Our Nation is deeply  
6 committed to safeguarding academic freedom, which is of transcendent value to all of us and not  
7 merely to the teachers concerned.”) (quoting *Shelton v. Tucker*, 364 U.S. 479, 487 (1960)); *see also*  
8 *Sweezy v. New Hampshire*, 354 U.S. 234, 250 (1957) (“To impose any strait jacket upon the  
9 intellectual leaders in our colleges and universities would imperil the future of our Nation.”); *Grutter*  
10 *v. Bollinger*, 539 U.S. 306, 329 (2003) (“given the important purpose of public education and the  
11 expansive freedoms of speech and thought associated with the university environment, universities  
12 occupy a special niche in our constitutional tradition.”).

13           In light of the First Amendment’s special significance in the university setting, the Ninth  
14 Circuit determined that First Amendment limitations for public employees in *Garcetti*, “cannot—apply  
15 to teaching and academic writing that are performed pursuant to the official duties of a teacher and  
16 professor.” *Demers v. Austin*, 746 F.3d 402, 412 (9th Cir. 2014) (internal quotation marks omitted);  
17 accord *Meriwether v. Hartop*, 992 F.3d 492, 505 (6th Cir. 2021) (“Simply put, professors at public  
18 universities retain First Amendment protections at least when engaged in core academic functions,  
19 such as teaching and scholarship”).

20           In place of *Garcetti*, the *Demers* court held that a public university professor’s teaching and  
21 academic writing is to be analyzed under the test set forth in *Pickering*. *Demers*, 746 F.3d at 412. The  
22 *Pickering* test has two parts. *Id.* First, the employee must show that his or her speech addressed  
23 “matters of public concern.” *Pickering*, 391 U.S. at 568; *Connick v. Myers*, 461 U.S. 138, 140 (1983).  
24 Next, the employee’s interest in commenting upon matters of public concern must outweigh the  
25 interest of the State, as an employer, in promoting the efficiency of the public services it performs  
26 through its employees. *Id.* “Under this inquiry, the burden shifts to the government to show that its  
27 ‘legitimate administrative interests outweigh the employee’s First Amendment rights.’” *Hodge v.*

28

1 *Antelope Valley Cmty. College Dist.*, No. CV 12-780 PSG (Ex), 2014 WL 12776507, at \*4 (C.D. Cal.  
2 Feb. 14, 2014) (citing *Thomas v. City of Beaverton*, 379 F.3d 802, 808 (9th Cir. 2004)).

3 As applied in this case, there are three possibilities: (1) if Plaintiff’s proposed speech does not  
4 involve his official duties as a professor of Bakersfield College at all, Plaintiff was speaking as a  
5 private citizen and the *Pickering* test applies; (2) if Plaintiff’s proposed speech would constitute  
6 teaching and academic writing performed within his official duties, the *Pickering* test applies; or (3) if  
7 Plaintiff’s proposed speech was pursuant to his official duties but did not constitute teaching and  
8 academic writing, *Garcetti* applies and Plaintiff’s speech is not protected.

9 Plaintiff asserts Defendants have chilled his ability to teach in the classroom, express his  
10 objections to “DEI ideology,” manage and post on RIFL’s Facebook page, write editorials, appear in  
11 media, hold events, invite guest speakers, and serve on the EODAC and screening committees. (Doc.  
12 26-2 at ¶¶ 38, 40-43, 47-48, 51, 53-55, 59-61, 67, 93, 101-03, 105). Plaintiff claims much of his  
13 “speech at issue here—posting on Facebook, writing editorials, inviting and sponsoring speakers, and  
14 appearing in media—is speech [he] would make in his personal capacity.” (Doc. 26-1 at 20); *see*  
15 (Doc. 26-8) (the District found Plaintiff’s posts on RIFL’s Facebook page were not actions he took in  
16 his role as a KCCD employee). Plaintiff asserts any other speech he made was pursuant to his official  
17 duties as a professor and constitutes teaching and scholarship. (Doc. 26-1 at 20).

18 The Undersigned agrees with Plaintiff that his proposed posts on social media, media  
19 appearances, editorials, and events are speech he would make in his personal capacity. *Hernandez v.*  
20 *City of Phoenix*, 43 F.4th 966, 978 (9th Cir. 2022) (“publicly posting on social media suggests an  
21 intent to communicate to the public or to advance a political or social point of view beyond the  
22 employment context”) (citations omitted); *Pickering*, 391 U.S. at 569-70 (finding a teacher’s letters to  
23 a local newspaper was speech beyond the employment context). The Undersigned must determine if  
24 Plaintiff’s other forms of speech likewise qualify as teaching and academic writing.

25 While the *Demers* court established an exception to *Garcetti* for teaching and academic  
26 writing, it did not define what constitutes such speech. *Alozie v. Ariz. Bd. of Regents*, 431 F. Supp. 3d  
27 1100, 1119 (D. Ariz. 2020); *see Demers*, 746 F.3d at 415 (“It may in some cases be difficult to  
28

1 distinguish between what qualifies as speech ‘related to scholarship or teaching’ within the meaning of  
2 *Garcetti*.”).

3 Certainly, Plaintiff’s decision on what to teach in the classroom and criticism of “DEI  
4 ideology” would qualify as teaching and academic writing. However, the Undersigned finds the same  
5 cannot be said for the speech Plaintiff would make in the course of his work on screening committees  
6 and the EODAC. “The ‘primary purpose’ of Bakersfield College’s [EODAC] ‘is to actively  
7 assist/facilitate’ the school’s ‘cultural and institutional policies and practices that demonstrate a  
8 commitment to greater diversity and inclusion.’” (Doc. 26-1 at 10). The purpose of screening  
9 committees is hiring faculty. (Doc. 26-2 at ¶ 61). Neither activity involves “scholarship or teaching.”  
10 Thus, *Garcetti* applies and Plaintiff’s speech in the course of his work on screening committees and  
11 the EODAC is not protected. *See Sullivan v. Univ. of Wash.*, 60 F.4th 574, 582 n. 6 (9th Cir. 2023)  
12 (“*Demers* is inapplicable here because, in performing the official work of the Committee, the members  
13 are not thereby engaged in “teaching and academic writing.”); *see also Hong v. Grant*, 516 F. Supp. 2d  
14 1158, 1168 (C.D. Cal. 2007) (professor’s remarks during faculty meeting concerning another  
15 professor’s application for promotion and other comments made pursuant to his “professional  
16 obligation to participate in departmental self-governance” not protected speech). Accordingly, the  
17 Undersigned will not recommend the Court grant Plaintiff’s request to enjoin Defendants from  
18 requiring DEIA compliance as a condition of serving on screening committees or the EODAC.

#### 19 1. Matter of Public Concern

20 Whether speech involves a matter of public concern is purely a question of law. *Eng*, 552 F.3d  
21 at 1070 (citing *Berry v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 447 F.3d 642, 648 (9th Cir. 2006)). “This determination  
22 is made in light of ‘content, form, and context’ of the expressive conduct ‘as revealed by the whole  
23 record.’” *Alpha Energy Savers. Inc. v. Hansen*, 381 F.3d 917, 924 (9th Cir. 2004) (quoting *Connick*,  
24 461 U.S. at 147-48). “Speech involves matters of public concern when it can be fairly considered as  
25 relating to any matter of political, social, or other concern to the community, or when it is a subject of  
26 legitimate news interest; that is, a subject of general interest and of value and concern to the public.”  
27 *Lane v. Franks*, 573 U.S. 228, 241 (2014) (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *Snyder v.*  
28 *Phelps*, 562 U.S. 443, 453 (2011)). “On the other hand, speech that deals with individual personnel

1 disputes and grievances and that would be of no relevance to the public’s evaluation of the  
2 performance of governmental agencies is generally not of public concern.” *Coszalter v. City of Salem*,  
3 320 F.3d 968, 973 (9th Cir. 2003) (internal quotation marks); *McKinley v. City of Eloy*, 705 F.2d 1110,  
4 1114 (9th Cir. 1983).

5 Neither Plaintiff nor Defendants dispute that Plaintiff’s proposed speech regarding DEIA  
6 pertains to matters of public concern. (Docs. 43 at 19; 49 at 12; 57 at 45). The Undersigned finds  
7 Plaintiff’s proposed speech regarding “Cultural Marxism” and his protest of the participation of males  
8 in female sports and drag queen story hours are subjects of general interest, value, and concern to the  
9 public. *See Papineau v. Parmley*, 465 F.3d 46, 56 (2d Cir. 2006) (“[T]he First Amendment protects  
10 political demonstrations and protests—activities at the heart of what the Bill of Rights was designed to  
11 safeguard.”). Likewise, Plaintiff’s intent to speak on matters concerning Bakersfield College  
12 academics, operations, and policies qualify as matters of public concern. *See Moran v. Washington*,  
13 147 F.3d 839, 849 (9th Cir. 1998) (“inefficiency in managing and operating government entities is a  
14 matter of inherent public concern.”); *Pickering*, 391 U.S. at 571 (school system funds are a matter of  
15 legitimate public concern).<sup>5</sup> Accordingly, the Undersigned concludes Plaintiff is likely to prevail in  
16 satisfying the first step of the *Pickering* test.

## 17 2. Balancing the Interests

18 The fact that Plaintiff’s proposed speech touches on matters of public concern does not end the  
19 Undersigned’s inquiry. Once a plaintiff shows that his or her statements were of public concern, the  
20 burden shifts to the defendant to show that its interest in regulating the speech outweighs the plaintiff’s  
21 First Amendment rights. *Bauer v. Sampson*, 261 F.3d 775, 784 (9th Cir. 2001). The balancing  
22 “requires full consideration of the government’s interest in the effective and efficient fulfillment of its  
23

---

24 <sup>5</sup> “There may be some instances in which speech about academic organization and governance  
25 does not address matters of public concern.” *Demers*, 746 F.3d at 416. Speech that deals with  
26 personnel disputes and internal power struggles within the workplace has no relevance to the public.  
27 *Desrochers v. City of San Bernardino*, 572 F.3d 703, 709-10 (9th Cir. 2009). Further, “when the  
28 subject matter of a statement is only marginally related to issues of public concern, the fact that it was  
made because of a grudge or other private interest or to co-workers rather than to the press may lead  
the court to conclude that the statement does not substantially involve a matter of public concern.”  
*Johnson v. Multnomah Cty.*, 48 F.3d 420, 425 (9th Cir. 1995). In this case, Garrett’s alleged conduct  
serves to highlight this distinction, as his purported internal criticisms of Bakersfield College and  
personal attacks may not constitute matters of public concern. *See* (Doc. 26-10 at 2, 4-6, 16-17).



1 responsibilities to the public.” *Voight v. Savell*, 70 F.3d 1552, 1561 (9th Cir. 1995). “This issue is one  
2 of law and a determination is to be made by the court.” *Cochran v. City of Los Angeles*, 222 F.3d  
3 1195, 1200 (9th Cir. 2000) (citing *Connick*, 461 U.S. at 148 n. 7).

4 The Undersigned analyzes below the challenged Education Code, BP 3050, the DEIA  
5 regulations, and the DEI Competencies and Criteria Recommendations in turn.

6 a. Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732, 87735, and BP 3050

7 The Undersigned notes District Defendants have offered no argument that their interest in  
8 regulating Plaintiff’s speech through Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732, 87735, and BP 3050 outweighs  
9 Plaintiff’s First Amendment rights. *See generally* (Doc. 43). District Defendants primarily argue  
10 Plaintiff lacks standing to challenge the Education Code and the Board’s policy. *Id.* at 11-14.  
11 However, the Undersigned addressed these arguments above and held Plaintiff has demonstrated  
12 standing to pursue a pre-enforcement challenge to the Education Codes and the Board’s policy.  
13 *Supra.* at 16-26. District Defendants have failed to carry their burden under *Pickering*. Accordingly,  
14 the Undersigned concludes Plaintiff’s interest in expressing himself in his personal capacity, and  
15 through his “scholarship or teaching” overrides District Defendants’ interest in regulating his speech  
16 through Cal. Educ. Code §§ 87732, 87735, and BP 3050.

17 b. DEIA regulations and the DEI Competencies and Criteria Recommendations

18 “The Free Speech Clause restricts government regulation of private speech; it does not regulate  
19 government speech.” *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum*, 555 U.S. 460, 467 (2009). A government  
20 entity has the right to speak for itself, is entitled to say what it wishes and to select the views it wants  
21 to express. *Id.* at 467-68 (quoting *Board of Regents of Univ. of Wis. System v. Southworth*, 529 U.S.  
22 217, 229 (2000), *Rosenberger v. Rector and Visitors of Univ. of Va.*, 515 U.S. 819, 833 (1995), and  
23 *Rust v. Sullivan*, 500 U.S. 173, 194 (1991)) (internal quotations omitted).

24 Christian contends that “the regulations do not restrict [Plaintiff’s] speech but rather express  
25 the Board’s own principles regarding diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.” (Doc. 42 at 17-  
26 18). Christian argues the government, as the speaker, may use the regulations to affirm its “official  
27 position to embrace diversity.” *Id.* at 18-19 (citing *Downs v. Los Angeles Unified Sch. Dist.*, 228 F.3d  
28 1003, 1014 (9th Cir. 2000)). Further, Christian asserts the regulations do not implicate Plaintiff’s First

1 Amendment rights because they are aspirational, rather than restrictive. *Id.* (citing *Bair v.*  
2 *Shippensburg Univ.*, 280 F. Supp. 2d 357, 370-71 (M.D. Pa. 2003)).

3         The Undersigned disagrees. Christian’s characterization of the regulations as merely  
4 aspirational guidelines for California’s community colleges is contrary to the mandatory language of  
5 the regulations. Cal. Code of Regs. § 53602(a) requires faculty demonstrate (or progress toward)  
6 proficiency in the locally-developed DEIA competencies, or those published by the Chancellor for  
7 their evaluation, including tenure review. For instance, § 53602(b) provides that “District employees  
8 *must have* or establish proficiency in DEIA-related performance to teach, work, or lead within  
9 California community colleges” (emphasis added). Similarly, § 53605(a) provides that “Faculty  
10 members *shall employ* teaching, learning, and professional practices that reflect DEIA and anti-racist  
11 principles, and in particular, respect for, and acknowledgement of the diverse backgrounds of students  
12 and colleagues to improve equitable student outcomes and course completion” (emphasis added).  
13 Likewise, § 53605(c) provides that “[s]taff members *shall promote and incorporate* culturally  
14 affirming DEIA and anti-racist principles to nurture and create a respectful, inclusive, and equitable  
15 learning and work environment” (emphasis added). Christian’s characterization of these regulations  
16 as merely “articulat[ing] the aspirational goal” of promoting DEIA (Doc. 42 at 16-17) is disingenuous  
17 – by their plain language, the regulations *require* faculty members like Plaintiff to express a particular  
18 message.

19         The Supreme Court “[has] held time and time again that freedom of speech ‘includes both the  
20 right to speak freely and the right to refrain from speaking at all.’” *Janus v. AFSCME, Council 31*,  
21 138 S. Ct. 2448, 2463 (2018) (quoting *Wooley v. Maynard*, 430 U.S. 705, 714 (1977)) (citations  
22 omitted). “[T]he First Amendment protects an individuals’ right to speak his mind regardless of  
23 whether the government considers his speech sensible and well intentioned or deeply misguided, and  
24 likely to cause anguish or incalculable grief.” *303 Creative LLC*, 600 U.S. at 586 (internal quotation  
25 marks and citations omitted). Moreover, compelling individuals to mouth support for views they find  
26 objectionable, like the government’s preferred message, violates the “cardinal constitutional  
27 command” that “no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics,  
28

1 nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion.” *Janus*, 138 S. Ct. at 2463 (quoting *W. Va. Bd. of*  
2 *Educ. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624, 642 (1943)).

3 The principles behind DEIA regulations may be laudable to some, to many, and maybe to  
4 most. But as the District Defendants tacitly acknowledge, they involve “politically charged” and  
5 “potentially polarizing” issues. (Doc. 43 at 20). For Plaintiff, his “conscience does not allow him to  
6 believe in and practice the state’s ‘embracing diversity’ ideology.” (Doc. 26-1 at 16). Christian’s  
7 argument during the motion hearing that the challenged regulations do not compel Plaintiff to teach  
8 DEIA concepts in the classroom, but rather, merely to demonstrate proficiency in DEIA competencies,  
9 is untenable. (Doc. 57 at 14-15). The regulations clearly require faculty to “employ teaching,  
10 learning, and professional practices that reflect DEIA and anti-racist principles.” Cal. Code of Regs. §  
11 53605(a). It is unclear how Plaintiff could demonstrate proficiency in DEIA principles, for purposes  
12 of tenure review, if he is not required to advocate and promote these concepts in his classroom.<sup>6</sup> In  
13 short, Defendants are unable to reconcile how Plaintiff could be fairly evaluated in his “proficiency in  
14 DEIA principles” were he to criticize and oppose DEIA concepts within the classroom.

15 Christian separately argues the regulations are constitutionally permissible non-discrimination  
16 policies that “do[] not target speech or discriminate on the basis of its content, but instead serve to  
17 remove access barriers imposed against groups that have historically been excluded.” (Doc. 42 at 17-  
18 18) (quoting *Alpha Delta Chi-Delta Chapter v. Reed*, 648 F.3d 790, 801 (9th Cir. 2011)).

19 Less than a week after the hearing on Plaintiff’s motion for preliminary injunction, the Ninth  
20 Circuit issued an opinion in *Fellowship of Christian Athletes v. San Jose Unified Sch. Dist. Bd. of*  
21 *Educ.*, 82 F.4th 664 (9th Cir. 2023). Therein, the Ninth Circuit held that “*Alpha Delta’s* analysis  
22 pertaining to the Free Speech Clause has...been abrogated by more recent Supreme Court authority,”  
23 and that “*Alpha Delta* is no longer good law.” *Id.* at 686 n.8. The Ninth Circuit acknowledged that  
24 “[a] law that is content based on its face is subject to strict scrutiny regardless of the government’s  
25 benign motive, content-neutral justification, or lack of ‘animus toward the ideas contained’ in the  
26

---

27  
28 <sup>6</sup> During oral argument, when asked by the Court whether Plaintiff’s teaching of cultural Marxism to his students could reflect DEIA proficiency, counsel for Christian responded, “I don’t know. It would depend upon how he’s doing that.” (Doc. 57 at 15).

1 regulated speech.” *Id.* (quoting *Reed v. Town of Gilbert*, 576 U.S. 155, 165 (2015) (citation omitted)).  
2 Thus, that one or even the principal intention behind a regulation is to “remove access barriers” for  
3 historically marginalized populations is not dispositive. In other words, Defendants’ “intent” behind  
4 the DEIA regulations “is irrelevant in the Free Speech analysis.” *Id.*

5 Christian argues “even if [Plaintiff] could state a constitutional claim challenging the [DEIA]  
6 regulations—which he cannot—his motion should still be denied, as the crucial public interest served  
7 by the challenged regulations...outweighs the nominal infringement of speech [Plaintiff] alleges he  
8 may experience as a result of the regulations.” (Doc. 42 at 22). She further contends California has a  
9 strong interest in ensuring nearly two million community college students have equal educational  
10 opportunities and “ensuring that concepts of diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility are  
11 promoted in all community colleges.” *Id.* at 22-23 (citing *Brown v. Board of Educ. of Topeka*, 347  
12 U.S. 483, 493 (1954)). Christian reiterates the regulations do not impose any “penalty” but serve the  
13 important public interest of promoting rights that are embodied in the United States and California  
14 Constitutions and the Americans with Disabilities Act. *Id.* at 23-24.

15 In response, Plaintiff acknowledges California “may have an interest in eliminating  
16 discriminatory conduct and providing for equal access to opportunities,” but that “mandating an  
17 official state ideology for faculty does not advance those interests.” (Doc. 48 at 13). Plaintiff claims  
18 the DEIA regulations and competencies and criteria do not advance any rights but impose a political  
19 litmus test for faculty. *Id.* at 14. Further, Plaintiff asserts “[v]ague and unexplained assertions about  
20 the importance of educational diversity interests cannot override fundamental rights” and “it is always  
21 in the public interest to prevent the violation of a party’s constitutional rights.” *Id.* (citing *Riley’s Am.*  
22 *Heritage Farms*, 32 F. 4th at 731) (citation omitted)).

23 California’s goal of securing equal educational opportunities for nearly two million community  
24 college students is unquestionably appropriate and, in many respects, required by law. In particular,  
25 public accommodation laws are an essential instrument “to vindicate the deprivation of personal  
26 dignity that surely accompanies denials of equal access to public establishments.” *Heart of Atlanta*  
27 *Motel, Inc. v. United States*, 379 U.S. 241, 250 (1964). However, California’s goal of promoting  
28 diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in public universities does not give it the authority to

1 invalidate protected expressions of speech. *See Cal. Chamber of Com. v. Council for Educ. & Rsch.*  
2 *On Toxics*, 29 F.4th 468, 482 (9th Cir. 2022) (“[T]his court has consistently recognized the significant  
3 public interest in upholding First Amendment principles.”) (citations omitted). *See also Keyishian*,  
4 385 U.S. at 603 (declaring “academic freedom” a “special concern of the First Amendment, which  
5 does not tolerate laws that cast a pall of orthodoxy over the classroom”).

6 For the reasons set forth above, the Undersigned concludes Plaintiff is likely to prevail in  
7 satisfying the second step of the *Pickering* test and that the State’s interest in imposing the DEIA  
8 regulations and the DEI Competencies and Criteria Recommendations do not outweigh Plaintiff’s First  
9 Amendment rights.

#### 10 IV. Fourteenth Amendment Claim

11 Separately, Plaintiff challenges BP 3050 as impermissibly vague in violation of the Fourteenth  
12 Amendment’s Due Process Clause. (Doc. 26 at 22-23). The challenged policy “requires” that District  
13 staff and faculty, among others, “conduct [themselves] with civility in all circumstances of [their]  
14 professional lives” and “do not participate in or accept, condone, or tolerate physical or verbal forms  
15 of aggression, threat, harassment, ridicule, or intimidation.” (Docs. 26-1 at 8; 42-1 at 23).

16 “A fundamental principle in our legal system is that laws which regulate persons or entities  
17 must give fair notice of conduct that is forbidden or required.” *FCC v. Fox TV Stations Inc.*, 567 U.S.  
18 239, 253 (2012) (citing *Connally v. General Constr. Co.*, 269 U.S. 385, 391 (1926)). In evaluating  
19 whether a “challenged provision” is unconstitutionally vague, a court must ask whether it “fails to  
20 provide a person of ordinary intelligence fair notice of what is prohibited, or is so standardless that it  
21 authorizes or encourages seriously discriminatory enforcement.” *Id.* at 254 (quoting *United States v.*  
22 *Williams*, 553 U.S. 285, 304 (2008)); *Hernandez*, 43 F.4th at 982. “[W]here the guarantees of the  
23 First Amendment are at stake the [Supreme] Court applies its vagueness analysis strictly’ to avoid a  
24 chilling effect on the exercise of those freedoms.” *Flores v. Bennett*, 635 F. Supp. 3d 1020, 1042  
25 (E.D. Cal. 2022) (quoting *Bullfrog Films Inc. v. Wick*, 847 F.2d 502, 512 (9th Cir. 1998)).

26 District Defendants contend the challenged language in BP 3050 is clear and “is in fact more  
27 concise than terminology that the Ninth Circuit has approved under a facial vagueness challenge.”  
28 (Doc. 43 at 14-15) (citing *Hernandez*, 43 F.4th at 981–83). Plaintiff argues BP 3050’s language is

1 nothing like the language approved in *Hernandez*. (Doc. 49 at 13). Plaintiff avers BP 3050’s  
2 language requires “wholly subjective judgments without statutory definitions, narrowing context or  
3 settled legal meanings.” *Id.* (citations omitted).<sup>7</sup>

4 The Undersigned finds the term “verbal forms of aggression ... harassment, ridicule or  
5 intimidation” has a likelihood of being impermissibly vague. The term lacks a commonly understood  
6 meaning and creates a policy that is broader than the civility policies District Defendants allege are  
7 similar. *See Hernandez*, 43 F.4th at 973 (“Personal social media activity must not interfere with work  
8 duties or the operation of the Department.”); *see* (Doc. 55) (citing cases). What may be considered  
9 “verbal forms of aggression” can “[vary] from speaker to speaker, and listener to listener.” *Marshall*  
10 *v. Amuso*, 571 F. Supp. 3d 412, 424 (E.D. Pa. 2021). This ambiguity invites the District to engage in  
11 viewpoint discrimination over what speech may constitute “verbal forms of aggression.” *See* (Doc.  
12 26-1 at ¶¶ 16, 19, 21) (Plaintiff was investigated for reposting Bond’s post on RIFL’s Facebook page  
13 and adding “Here’s what one critical race theorist at BC sounds like. Do you agree with this radical  
14 SJW from BC’s English Department? Thoughts?”); *compare* (Doc. 26-1 at ¶¶ 10-11) (Plaintiff alleges  
15 “[n]one of the members of the Board of Trustees disavowed Corkins’ call” that “RIFL faculty are ‘in  
16 that five percent we have to continue to cull. Got them in my livestock operation and that’s why we  
17 put a rope on some of them and take them to the slaughterhouse’”). The Undersigned finds the  
18 “verbal forms of aggression” provision of BP 3050 is unconstitutionally vague. *E.g. Doe v. Univ. of*  
19 *Mich.*, 721 F. Supp. 852, 867 (E.D. Mich. 1989) (finding unconstitutionally vague college’s anti-  
20 harassment policy that subjected staff to discipline for “stigmatizing” speech that created an  
21 “intimidating” and “demeaning” environment).

22 Accordingly, for the reasons stated above, the Undersigned finds Plaintiff has shown a  
23 likelihood of success on the merits.

24 ///

25 ///

26  
27  
28 

---

<sup>7</sup> Pursuant to the Undersigned’s request, Plaintiff and District Defendants submitted supplemental briefs on Plaintiff’s vagueness claim; the Undersigned has reviewed and considered the cases cited therein. *See* (Docs. 54-55).

1 B. The Remaining *Winter* factors

2 The remaining preliminary injunction factors include (1) the likelihood of plaintiff suffering  
3 irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief; (2) whether the balance of equities tips in the  
4 plaintiff's favor; and (3) whether an injunction is in the public interest. *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20. These  
5 remaining factors are thoroughly intertwined with considerations already addressed above regarding  
6 the merits of Plaintiff's claim. Absent an injunction, Plaintiff will suffer irreparable injury from an  
7 ongoing First Amendment violation. Further, the Undersigned has concluded the balance of equities  
8 and the public interest tips in Plaintiff's favor. Because Plaintiff has carried his burden as to all four  
9 factors, the Undersigned finds he is entitled to a preliminary injunction.

10 C. Security

11 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65 provides that “[t]he court may issue a preliminary  
12 injunction or a temporary restraining order only if the movant gives security in an amount that the  
13 court considers proper to pay the costs and damages sustained by any party found to have been  
14 wrongfully enjoined or restrained.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(c). The Ninth Circuit has “recognized that  
15 Rule 65(c) invests the district court with discretion as to the amount of security required, *if any*.”  
16 *Jorgensen v. Cassidy*, 320 F.3d 906, 919 (9th Cir. 2003) (internal quotation marks and citation  
17 omitted) (italics in original). Therefore, notwithstanding the language of Rule 65(c), the district court  
18 has discretion to dispense with the filing of a bond altogether or to require only a nominal bond. *See*  
19 *id.* (“The district court may dispense with the filing of a bond when it concludes there is no realistic  
20 likelihood of harm to the defendant from enjoining his or her conduct.”). Given that Defendants are  
21 not facing any monetary injury as a result of the issuance of the preliminary injunction, the  
22 Undersigned finds it appropriate to recommend granting the requested preliminary injunction without  
23 requiring security based on Plaintiff's showing that he is likely to prevail on his First and Fourteenth  
24 Amendment claims.

25 **Defendants' Motions to Dismiss**

26 Both District Defendants and Christian separately move to dismiss the FAC. (Docs. 46, 65).  
27 Specifically, Christian argues Plaintiff lacks standing, that the Board is entitled to express its ideals  
28 regarding DEIA, and Plaintiff fails to allege viewpoint discrimination or that Christian, through the

1 operation of state statute and regulations, is the cause of any compelled speech. As the Undersigned  
2 has substantially addressed and dismissed the same arguments above, they will not be repeated below.  
3 However, in their motion to dismiss, District Defendants supplement arguments raised in opposition to  
4 Plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction and raise a new argument, addressed below.

5 District Defendants first assert that Plaintiff's causes of action in Counts I through III allege  
6 viewpoint discrimination in violation of the First Amendment but fail to state a claim because the FAC  
7 fails to allege that Plaintiff suffered any adverse employment action. (Doc. 46 at 13-15) (citing, *inter*  
8 *alia*, *Dahlia v. Rodriguez*, 735 F.3d 1060, 1067 (9th Cir. 2013)). However, Plaintiff has not asserted a  
9 First Amendment retaliation claim. Indeed, Plaintiff's "complaint does not contain the word  
10 'retaliation.'" *See* (Docs. 8; 56 at 17). *Dahlia* has no applicability here as this is not a First  
11 Amendment retaliation case, and *Dahlia* expressly is limited to such cases. *See Dahlia*, 735 F.3d at  
12 1078.

13 Next, District Defendants expand upon their arguments concerning *Monell* liability which they  
14 advance (and which largely are addressed by the Undersigned above) in opposition to Plaintiff's  
15 motion for preliminary injunction. They assert that even if they are state officials, rather than  
16 municipal officers (as the Undersigned found above), *Monell*'s requirements still apply. (Doc. 46 at  
17 23, n. 7). District Defendants assert that "[o]nce the Eleventh Amendment immunity is gone or  
18 bypassed, as it is for officials sued under *Ex Parte Young*, then *Monell* requirements must necessarily  
19 apply for the agency in question to be liable." (Doc. 64 at 12). They further contend that "plaintiffs  
20 suing officers of state agencies in their official capacities for prospective injunctive relief must satisfy  
21 *Monell* standards, regardless of the form of the relief sought." *Id.* (citing *Los Angeles Cnty., Cal. v.*  
22 *Humphries*, 562 U.S. 29. 30-31 (2010)). District Defendants cite several cases they characterize as  
23 applying the *Monell* requirements in the context of *Ex Parte Young*. *Id.* (citing cases).

24 The Undersigned finds District Defendants' claim Plaintiff must satisfy *Monell* standards  
25 under *Humphries* is without merit. The *Humphries* opinion did not involve suits against individuals in  
26 their official capacity. Instead, the *Humphries* Court clarified that "*Monell*'s holding applies to § 1983  
27 claims against municipalities for prospective relief as well as claims for damages." *Humphries*, 562  
28 U.S. at 33. By their express language, *Monell* and *Humphries* apply only to suits against



1 municipalities. *Monell* and *Humphries* do not apply to cases brought to enjoin state educational  
2 officials' enforcement of state statutes under *Ex Parte Young*. See *Quern v. Jordan*, 440 U.S. 332,  
3 337-38 (1979) (noting distinction in applications of *Monell* and *Ex Parte Young*); *Rounds v. Clements*,  
4 495 Fed. App'x 939, 941 (10th Cir. 2012) (“[T]he ‘policy or custom’ standard isn’t just a liability  
5 standard, it’s a liability standard for suits against municipalities—entities not immune from suit under  
6 the Eleventh Amendment—and it has no applicability to state officers who are immune from suit for  
7 damages but susceptible to suit under *Ex Parte Young* for injunctive relief.”).

8 *Monell* simply does not apply to Plaintiff’s claims against District Defendants.

9 Notwithstanding *Monell*’s inapplicability to this action, it is the case that, to maintain an official  
10 capacity suit against state officials, the plaintiff must allege that a policy or custom of the government  
11 entity of which the official is an agent was the “moving force” behind the violation claimed. *Kentucky*  
12 *v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159, 166 (1985); see *Gomez v. Vernon*, 255 F.3d 1118, 1127 (9th Cir. 2001)  
13 (Idaho Department of Corrections administrators sued for injunctive relief were “liable in their official  
14 capacities only if policy or custom played a part in the violation of federal law.”). Additionally, *Ex*  
15 *Parte Young* requires “some connection” between the defendant and the enforcement of the alleged  
16 unconstitutional act. 209 U.S. at 157. The “connection... ‘must be fairly direct; a generalized duty to  
17 enforce state law or general supervisory power over the persons responsible for enforcing the  
18 challenged provision will not subject an official to suit.’” *Snoeck v. Brussa*, 153 F.3d 984, 986 (9th  
19 Cir. 1998) (quoting *Los Angeles County Bar Ass’n v. Eu*, 979 F.2d 697, 704 (9th Cir. 1992)).

20 Here, the Undersigned finds District Defendants must adopt or craft their own policies for  
21 evaluating Plaintiff’s performance based on DEIA requirements. District Defendants are required to  
22 evaluate Plaintiff based on DEIA requirements and exercise discretion in employment decisions.  
23 Thus, the Undersigned finds District Defendants have played a part in advancing a “policy” that  
24 interferes with Plaintiff’s First Amendment rights.

25 Finally, District Defendants argue the FAC should be dismissed because it charges Defendants  
26 for complying with state laws and “there can be no Section 1983 liability if a local governmental  
27 entity acts in reliance on a non-discretionary state law.” (Doc. 46 at 23-24; Doc. 64 at 13) (citing  
28 *Sandoval v. Cty. of Sonoma*, 912 F.3d 509, 517-18 (9th Cir. 2018)). They further argue that Plaintiff’s

1 failure to join the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges as a necessary party is  
2 fatal to his claims. (Docs. 46 at 24-25; 64 at 13-14). The Undersigned disagrees.

3 To begin with, District Defendants’ mischaracterize the only Ninth Circuit case they cite  
4 (*Sandoval*) in support of their argument that their mere implementation of state law-required DEIA  
5 mandates shields them from liability. In *Sandoval*, plaintiffs sued city and county officials under  
6 Section 1983 for impounding their vehicles. Defendants argued they could not be liable under Section  
7 1983 because the impounds were mandated by state law. 912 F.3d at 517. The Court disagreed and  
8 concluded the impounds, in fact, were a product of the municipalities’ impound policies, not state law.  
9 *Id.* Thus, the Court expressly declined to make a holding of the nature suggested by District  
10 Defendants. *See id.* at 518 (“We thus need not decide whether [the municipalities’] policies ... could  
11 have given rise to liability under *Monell* even if the statute had authorized the impoundment”).<sup>8</sup>  
12 Instead, binding authority refutes the notion that a subordinate agency’s mere implementation of state  
13 law excuses its engagement in unconstitutional behavior. *See Wolfson*, 616 F.3d at 1056 (“These  
14 defendants have the power to discipline Wolfson and, if they are enjoined from enforcing the  
15 challenged provisions, Wolfson will have obtained redress in the form of freedom to engage in certain  
16 activities without fear of punishment.”).

17 The Undersigned rejects District Defendants’ argument that the Board of Governors of the  
18 California Community Colleges is a necessary party that must be joined. Even if an absent party could  
19 be deemed necessary to a suit, its absence is excusable so long as its interests are “adequately  
20 represented in the suit” by another, nonconflicted named party. *See Shermoen v. United States*, 982  
21 F.2d 1312, 1318 (9th Cir.1992) (quoting *Makah Indian Tribe v. Verity*, 910 F.3d 555, 558 (9th Cir.  
22 1990)). “In assessing whether an existing party can adequately represent the interests of the absent  
23 party, courts consider the following three factors: (1) ‘whether the interests of a present party to the  
24 suit are such that it will undoubtedly make all of the absent party’s arguments,’ (2) ‘whether the party  
25 is capable of and willing to make such arguments,’ and ‘whether the absent party would offer any  
26 necessary element to the proceedings that the present parties would neglect.’” *Cal. Dump Truck*

---

27  
28 <sup>8</sup> That *Sandoval* was a *Monell* case stands as a separate reason why the opinion is not applicable here. *See supra*.

1 *Owners Ass'n v. Nichols*, 924 F. Supp. 2d 1126, 1147 (E.D. Cal. 2012) (quoting *Shermoen*, 982 F.2d  
2 at 1318).

3 District Defendants advance no reason either in their moving or reply papers why this Court  
4 should not conclude that Christian as the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges would not  
5 – and, indeed, has not – made all the arguments the absent Board of Governors could be expected to  
6 make, given that their interests are aligned and not in conflict. To the contrary, District Defendants  
7 appear to concede this to be the case. *See* (Doc. 46 at 25) (noting, “[a]lthough Sonya Christian,  
8 Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, is named in this case,” it is the Board of Governors  
9 that is responsible for the challenged regulations).

### 10 **Conclusion and Recommendations**

11 The Undersigned acknowledges the “tension between the desire to safeguard expression, which  
12 is essential to education, and the fact that sometimes this same expression can undermine effective  
13 education,”<sup>9</sup> and has kept that tension in mind throughout consideration of the parties’ briefs,  
14 arguments, and the applicable authorities. In conclusion, the Undersigned finds that the *Winter* factors  
15 favor granting Plaintiff’s request for preliminary injunction in part. Further, as set forth above, the  
16 Court concludes that Defendants’ motions to dismiss should be denied. Accordingly, the Undersigned  
17 HEREBY RECOMMENDS:

- 18 1. Plaintiff’s motion for preliminary injunction (Doc. 26) be GRANTED IN PART;
- 19 2. Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and all persons in active concert  
20 participation with them who receive actual notice of the injunction be enjoined, pending final  
21 judgment, from investigating, disciplining, or terminating Plaintiff by applying Cal. Educ.  
22 Code §§ 87732 or 87735 and Kern Community College District Board Policy 3050, based on  
23 the content or viewpoint of Plaintiff’s proposed social and/or political speech, exercised in his  
24 personal capacity and through his teaching and academic writing, but not exercised as a  
25 condition of serving on screening committees or the EODAC;

---

26  
27  
28 <sup>9</sup> Erwin Chemerinsky, *Education, the First Amendment, and the Constitution*, 92:1 U. Cin. L.  
Rev. 12, 13 (2023).

- 1 3. Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and all persons in active concert  
2 participation with them who receive actual notice of the injunction, be enjoined, pending final  
3 judgment, from enforcing Cal. Code of Regs. tit. 5, §§ 51200, 51201, 53425, 53601, 53602,  
4 and 53605, and the customs, policies, and criteria in evaluating faculty performance against  
5 Plaintiff;
- 6 4. Defendants' motions to dismiss (Docs. 46, 65) be DENIED.

7 These findings and recommendations will be submitted to the United States district judge  
8 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen days after  
9 being served with these findings and recommendations, the parties may file written objections with the  
10 Court. The document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and  
11 Recommendations." The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time  
12 may result in the waiver of rights on appeal. *Wilkerson v. Wheeler*, 772 F.3d 834, 839 (9th Cir. 2014)  
13 (citing *Baxter v. Sullivan*, 923 F.2d 1391, 1394 (9th Cir. 1991)).

14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

15 Dated: November 13, 2023

16   
17 \_\_\_\_\_  
18 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28