

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

ASHLEY SCOGGIN,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, and  
individuals AMY WILLIAMS, TREV  
ALBERTS, and CHUCK LOVE, JR.,  
in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Case No.

**COMPLAINT, JURY DEMAND AND  
DESIGNATION OF PLACE OF TRIAL**

Ashley Scoggin, Plaintiff in the above-captioned matter, by and through her counsel of record, for her cause of action against Defendants, alleges as follows:

**PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1.

This case is brought to redress a hostile educational environment, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a). It arises from a professional coach initiating a sexual relationship with a student-athlete on his team, and from the response of the University of Nebraska and its athletic leadership to the confirmation of that relationship.

2.

Ashley Scoggin is a citizen and resident of Dallas, Oregon and Las Vegas, Nevada. At all relevant times, she was a student of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, residing in Lincoln, Nebraska.

3.

The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska (hereinafter “NU”) is the organizational entity responsible for governing and operating the University of Nebraska and its programs, including its Athletic Department. During all material times, NU received federal funding for its academic programs and activities.

4.

Defendant Amy Williams is a citizen and resident of Lincoln, Nebraska. She is and was at all relevant times the Head Coach of the University of Nebraska Cornhusker women’s basketball team. WILLIAMS’ actions relating to this matter were within the course and scope of her employment, and were under color of state law. Defendant Chuck Love, Jr. was at all relevant times a citizen and resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, and was the Associate Head Coach of the University of Nebraska Cornhusker women’s basketball team. Just so, LOVE’s actions relating to this matter were within the course and scope of his employment and were under color of state law.

5.

Trev Alberts is a citizen and resident of Lincoln, Nebraska. He is and was at all relevant times the Vice Chancellor and Director of Athletics for the University of Nebraska. All of ALBERTS’ actions relating to this matter were within the course and scope of his employment, and under color of state law.

6.

This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343. The events at issue transpired in Lincoln, Nebraska and under the supervision of Defendants where the University of Nebraska Cornhusker women’s basketball team traveled as part of its official schedule and service to the University of Nebraska. Venue is proper in this

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Court.

## FACTUAL BACKGROUND

### WILLIAMS, LOVE AND THE CORNHUSKER WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

7.

Amy Williams and Chuck Love coached together for at least a decade. In 2011-12, LOVE was an assistant coach for the men's basketball team at Rogers State University in Oklahoma, while WILLIAMS was the head coach of the women's basketball team. After that season, WILLIAMS and LOVE spent four years coaching together at the University of South Dakota, where WILLIAMS was the head coach for the women's team and LOVE was one of her assistants.

8.

NU hired WILLIAMS as head coach of the Cornhusker women's basketball team in 2016. WILLIAMS brought LOVE to Nebraska as an assistant on her coaching staff.

9.

As head coach for the University of Nebraska Cornhusker women's basketball team, WILLIAMS had a duty and a responsibility not just to win games and develop players' skills and abilities, but also to establish and maintain an educational and athletic environment that is free of sexual harassment. WILLIAMS was a policymaker and decisionmaker for the Cornhusker women's basketball team. She had the authority to create and enforce rules and policies for governance of her team, and she did so.

10.

NU also had authority to create rules and policies for governance of Cornhusker teams.

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NU appointed ALBERTS as the Vice Chancellor and Director of Athletics in July 2021. In that role, ALBERTS had a duty and responsibility not just to win games and to promote the University of Nebraska Department of Athletics, but also to establish and maintain an educational and athletic environment that is free of sexual harassment. ALBERTS was and is a policymaker and decisionmaker for the Department of Athletics. He had and has the authority to create and enforce rules and policies for governance of the Department of Athletics, its employees and the student-athletes of NU's athletic teams.

11.

Over the decade that they coached together as professional colleagues, WILLIAMS and LOVE became close friends. LOVE socialized with WILLIAMS and also socialized with WILLIAMS' husband.

12.

Although LOVE was married, LOVE pursued sexual relationships with students.

13.

Before August 2021, WILLIAMS knew or should have known of LOVE's pursuit of sexual relationships with students. The community of their coaching staff was tightknit, as was the community of coaching staff and student-athletes.

14.

Sexual relationships between professional coaches and student-athletes are always improper.

15.

Sexual relationships between professional coaches and student-athletes were known in

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2021-22 to be always improper. Such relationships are not “equal.” The inherent difference in power between the professional coach and the student-athlete makes conventional conceptions of “consent” inapplicable. A coach makes decisions about a student-athlete’s playing time. The coach can mentor or ignore, praise or humiliate, elevate or discard the student-athlete. The coach can exercise enormous influence, positively or negatively, over the student-athlete’s goals and dreams. When the sexual relationship is secret, that dynamic increases the stress and pressure on the student-athlete even more. The student-athlete is vulnerable to shame, vulnerable to fear, and vulnerable to the plans of a predatory coach who assures the student-athlete that the student-athlete is “special” and worthy of this perilous relationship. These relationships are, furthermore, harmful to the team, as the coach can advance the interest of one student-athlete over others on the team, and any success for that student-athlete can be perceived as the result of sexual favors for the coach.

16.

WILLIAMS knew that sexual relationships between professional coaches and student-athletes harm student-athletes. She knew that sexual relationships (even if perceived as romantic) between coaches and student-athletes result from a coach’s abuse of professional ethics, status and power. She knew that for a coach to foment a secret sexual relationship with a student-athlete is extraordinarily harmful to the student-athlete’s emotional health and to the student-athlete’s ability to meaningfully participate on the team and in academics and activities. And, she knew that student-athletes are vulnerable to the special attention of a coach.

17.

WILLIAMS maintained LOVE on her coaching staff. LOVE brought value to

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WILLIAMS' staff through his coaching and recruiting abilities. LOVE was also WILLIAMS' personal friend and WILLIAMS' husband's personal friend. WILLIAMS prioritized those facts over the risk that LOVE would harm the student-athletes on her team.

18.

WILLIAMS put no restrictions on LOVE's interactions with student-athletes. Nor did the NU Department of Athletics place restrictions on coaches' interactions with student-athletes that would prevent sexual predation.

19.

As the head coach of the Cornhusker women's basketball team, WILLIAMS enacted rules and policies for the governance of the team. But the rules and policies WILLIAMS enacted did not include rules and policies to establish and enforce boundaries as to sexual relationships between coaches and student-athletes. She did not provide training for either her coaching staff or her student-athletes to prevent sexual harassment/predation or to create an organizational climate in which student-athletes could feel free to say "no." She did not provide training or procedures for student-athletes to report sexual harassment/predation in a confidential setting and without fear of retaliation. She enacted no rules or policies that were reasonably designed to decrease the likelihood of sexual harassment/predation by employees of the student-athletes on her team.

20.

NU did not require WILLIAMS to enact rules and policies to protect student-athletes from coaches pursuing sexual relationships. Nor did the NU Department of Athletics itself establish rules and policies to establish and enforce boundaries as to sexual relationships between coaches and players, or to decrease the likelihood of sexual harassment/predation by employees of

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Cornhusker student-athletes.

21.

Appendix C of University of Nebraska-Lincoln Department of Intercollegiate Athletics Policy on Standards of Professional Performance for Athletic Staff and Rules of Procedure for Disciplinary Action includes a definition of “Misconduct” that exposes an employee of the Department of Athletics to discipline. There is a broad and non-specific prohibition on unethical conduct; but the nineteen specific examples of “Misconduct” (such as gambling and not cooperating with the University’s drug testing policy) do not demonstrate a clear expectation that employees must not have sexual relationships with student-athletes.

22.

In May 2021, WILLIAMS promoted LOVE to Associate Head Coach.

23.

LOVE had an expansive role on the coaching staff of the Cornhusker women’s basketball team. During games, WILLIAMS collaborated with LOVE on substitutions, timeouts, what plays to run, and adjustments to make on the floor. LOVE also recruited new players, and he served as an academic coach for multiple student-athletes on the team.

24.

Between games, LOVE offered to coach individual workouts with student-athletes who wanted extra skill work, before or after official team practice. His focus included skill development with guards and posts.

25.

LOVE was perceived to have influence with WILLIAMS in terms of which student-athletes

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had playing time, which student-athletes were recognized as hard workers and team players, and the like.

**ASHLEY SCOGGIN**

26.

LOVE recruited ASHLEY to transfer to the Cornhusker women's basketball team in 2020. ASHLEY joined the team on an athletic scholarship as a redshirt sophomore guard with a special talent for three-point shooting. Her scholarship included tuition, access to trainers, access to a sports psychologist, medical care, a housing allowance, access to a nutritionist and the "training table" for meals, as well as other benefits.

27.

ASHLEY had a successful 2020-2021 season, and in 2021 was a finalist for the NCAA Division I Junior College Transfer of the Year. By February 2022, ASHLEY had had 51 consecutive starts for the Cornhuskers. Her career three-point percentage ranked seventh at that time in Nebraska Cornhusker women's basketball history.

28.

In the summer of 2021, ASHLEY secured an academic internship with the University of Nebraska Department of Athletics. ASHLEY was interested in becoming a coach when she finished her playing eligibility, and an internship at which she could learn about the coaching role and coaching leadership would be helpful in that goal.

29.

In the first week of ASHLEY's internship, she was given a table in a conference room for



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workspace. Toward the end of that week, LOVE approached ASHLEY and invited her to do her work at a small table in his office. ASHLEY accepted the invitation, and mostly worked in LOVE's office throughout the rest of her internship.

30.

Working in LOVE's office resulted in LOVE spending much more time around ASHLEY, one-on-one. He asked her about her long-distance romantic relationship, her dreams and aspirations to work as a coach, what kind of alcohol she liked and other personal matters. ASHLEY enjoyed what, at the time, she felt as a burgeoning familiarity and friendship with someone who could mentor her as an athlete and a future coach.

#### **LOVE GROOMS ASHLEY FOR A SECRET SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP**

31.

LOVE began to ask ASHLEY to go out for drinks with him. He advised her that other players on the Cornhusker women's team had gone out for drinks with him, and now, he said, it was "your turn."

32.

LOVE also began messaging ASHLEY directly through SnapChat. This included contacting her late at night and asking her to meet him for drinks. Sometimes LOVE would tell her that he was out drinking with WILLIAMS' husband and he would invite ASHLEY to join them. ASHLEY did not accept the first several invitations to meet LOVE for drinks.

33.

When ASHLEY eventually did accept one of LOVE's SnapChat invitations, they met in the parking lot of a Costco, after midnight. LOVE told ASHLEY he had just left the bars. They

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sat in the car and talked. LOVE chided ASHLEY about not bringing alcohol and asking her, “if I leave for a different school, will you come with me?”

34.

A few days later, LOVE invited ASHLEY to meet him and WILLIAMS’ husband for drinks; she declined. LOVE then asked ASHLEY to meet just him. They again met very late at night at the Costo parking lot. This time, ASHLEY brought alcohol as LOVE had suggested. LOVE kissed ASHLEY and asked her, “have you ever done anything with a coach before?”

35.

This interaction left ASHLEY feeling confused and trapped. LOVE had already offered and given her mentoring, individual practice sessions, academic coaching, and the implied promise of support of her career. It was now undeniable that LOVE wanted a sexual relationship.

36.

ASHLEY was also afraid that if she reported LOVE, WILLIAMS would retaliate against her. She was aware of LOVE and WILLIAMS’ close relationship, and LOVE’s importance to WILLIAMS on her coaching staff. In her time on the Cornhusker women’s basketball team, ASHLEY had observed WILLIAMS to lose her temper unpredictably, to insert herself arbitrarily into seemingly minor personality conflicts amongst team members, and to otherwise demonstrate loose boundaries.

37.

ASHLEY did not feel that she could tell anyone that LOVE had kissed her or of his inappropriate comments to her. LOVE was sharing with ASHLEY information that would not

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ordinarily be shared with players, such as discussions and even disagreements he had with WILLIAMS over game strategy and personnel decisions. LOVE, acting in the course and scope of his employment and under color of state law, created the perception for ASHLEY that he could “make her or break her” in terms of her participation on the women’s basketball team and her future.

**THE SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL COACH  
AND STUDENT-ATHLETE**

38.

The relationship turned sexual. When LOVE wanted to have sex, he expected ASHLEY to be available and willing. Because LOVE was married and ASHLEY did not live alone, this involved sexual relations in different locations in University of Nebraska Department of Athletics facilities. It also included summoning ASHLEY to his hotel room when the team traveled to road games.

39.

ASHLEY was a keeper of this secret, making excuses when she would have to leave a room or a gathering because LOVE had summoned her to meet him for sex. LOVE expected her to become available whenever he texted or messaged her.

40.

ASHLEY believed, correctly, that others were aware of something inappropriate going on between her and LOVE. She did not know how to stop the situation. She continued to fear that WILLIAMS would blame ASHLEY for WILLIAMS’ Associate Head Coach initiating this relationship. She feared that WILLIAMS would retaliate against her. She was also concerned

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that WILLIAMS' husband, who was a personal friend of LOVE, was posting suggestive emojis on ASHLEY's social media account.

41.

LOVE began to pressure ASHLEY to participate in a sexual "threesome" with him and an undisclosed second man. She refused. After she refused, ASHLEY felt like she was given less playing time during games.

**FEBRUARY 17, 2022: THE SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP IS CONFIRMED**

42.

The team traveled to State College, Pennsylvania to play Penn State on February 17, 2022.

43.

On the night before the game, members of the team and practice players created a ruse to successfully confirm and record on video ASHLEY's presence in LOVE's hotel room. This ruse included a practice player falsely representing himself as LOVE to a desk clerk in order to obtain LOVE's room key; it ended in two team members confronting ASHLEY in LOVE's room. They reported their findings and showed their video recording to WILLIAMS. LOVE instructed ASHLEY to deny anything improper, and he told her that he would talk to WILLIAMS.

**WILLIAMS PUNISHES ASHLEY FOR LOVE'S ABUSE OF POWER**

44.

Upon receiving this report, WILLIAMS took no measures to protect ASHLEY's confidentiality or to advise ASHLEY of her rights. She took no measures to meaningfully explore whether what had been reported to her was the result of an abuse of power, ethics and status by

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LOVE. She did not exercise leadership to address the emotionality of the situation, the confrontation that was reported to her, or the likelihood that her student-athlete was sexually exploited by her Associate Head Coach.

45.

The next day, WILLIAMS called a team meeting before the game. At the meeting (which lasted multiple hours), WILLIAMS invited the team members to interrogate both ASHLEY and LOVE. With WILLIAMS' encouragement, the team members assailed ASHLEY, screaming and crying and using profanity. Both ASHLEY and LOVE denied anything improper. The team members then accused ASHLEY of lying. ASHLEY felt panicked, trapped and profoundly ashamed. She could not, in that setting with LOVE inches away and watching her, admit the truth of what had been happening.

46.

WILLIAMS cast ASHLEY in the role of a seducer and a liar. She allowed the players to berate and accuse ASHLEY for hours. She did not redirect or counsel the players that what they had seen may be the result of an abuse of power by her Associate Head Coach.

47.

WILLIAMS told the group that she would allow the team to decide how to handle the situation. Following the emotionality of the team, WILLIAMS suspended ASHLEY from the team and suspended LOVE with pay.

48.

After the meeting but while they were still in Pennsylvania, one of ASHLEY's teammates told ASHLEY "if you ever say anything, [LOVE] loses his job."

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49.

LOVE contacted ASHLEY and urged her to claim that she was mentally ill.

**NU AND ALBERTS RATIFY WILLIAMS' PUNISHMENT OF ASHLEY**

50.

ASHLEY traveled back to Lincoln with the team, though without any offers of or actual support. The next day, a member of the administration of the Department of Athletics told ASHLEY that she could, if she wished, talk with a "resource lady" in the "Resource Department." ASHLEY was not informed of her rights under Title IX at that time. WILLIAMS met with ASHLEY that day, together with other members of the administration of the Department of Athletics, and confirmed to ASHLEY that she was removed from the team.

51.

Nebraska sports media soon learned that WILLIAMS had removed ASHLEY from the team and had, at the same time, suspended LOVE with pay. WILLIAMS' decision was published in statewide and, eventually, national media. The humiliation and shaming for ASHLEY from the reporting of this non-coincidence of events has endured. At the same time, NU, WILLIAMS and ALBERTS were aware of the media attention and speculation that these events were precipitated by an improper sexual relationship. NU, WILLIAMS and ALBERTS were motivated to avoid scandal and embarrassment to the Cornhusker women's basketball program, instead of being motivated to protect its student-athlete, ASHLEY. NU, WILLIAMS and ALBERTS allowed the speculation and perception to fester that ASHLEY was "equally to blame" or otherwise had done something improper, when they should have sent a clear message that it is always improper for a professional coach to pursue a sexual relationship with a student-athlete.

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52.

ASHLEY advised her parents of her removal from the team. She was still afraid and ashamed to disclose LOVE's relationship with her, but she advised her parents that her removal was based on suspicion of a sexual relationship with LOVE. Her parents traveled from Oregon to Lincoln to accompany ASHLEY to a scheduled meeting of ALBERTS, WILLIAMS, and two other administrators of the Department of Athletics.

53.

At that meeting, ALBERTS was unfamiliar with ASHLEY's history with the women's basketball team and her performance over the preceding two seasons. He endorsed WILLIAMS' claims that ASHLEY was removed for dishonesty.

54.

ALBERTS did not redirect or correct WILLIAMS. He did not advise ASHLEY that if the Associate Head Coach had pursued a sexual relationship with her, then that was an abuse of power and ethics. ALBERTS never acknowledged that coaches must not pursue sexual relationships with student-athletes. There was no discussion of whether LOVE had done anything wrong such that ASHLEY ended up in LOVE's hotel room. Per ALBERTS and WILLIAMS, ASHLEY was a liar who deserved to be punished.

55.

ASHLEY's parents asked what rule ASHLEY had broken, to warrant her removal from the team. WILLIAMS answered that ASHLEY lied and that is why she was removed. WILLIAMS then began to cry.

56.

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By that time, ASHLEY and LOVE still had not admitted that the suspicions of a sexual relationship were well-founded. ASHLEY was too frightened and ashamed. WILLIAMS was correct in assessing that ASHLEY was concealing the sexual relationship, but she chose to punish ASHLEY rather than acknowledge that this could not have happened if her Associate Head Coach had not abused his position on her coaching staff.

57.

ALBERTS was polite and courteous, but he did not exercise leadership over this situation. He told ASHLEY and her parents that WILLIAMS could decide who she wanted on her team.

58.

This was the equivalent of WILLIAMS giving ALBERTS a layup: by allowing WILLIAMS to punish ASHLEY for LOVE's abuse of power, ALBERTS was able to quiet the chatter and media coverage of LOVE's and ASHLEY's removal from the team, and to refocus attention on the team's performance, recruiting and other Department of Athletics matters.

#### **THE DAMAGE DONE**

59.

ALBERTS and WILLIAMS maintained LOVE on paid suspension for the remainder of the semester.

60.

There was no discipline for the practice squad member who had dishonestly posed as LOVE to illicitly obtain a key to LOVE's room from the hotel desk clerk in State College, Pennsylvania. ALBERTS and the University of Nebraska did not investigate whether WILLIAMS knew that her players and a practice squad member were running a caper to confirm ASHLEY's presence in



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LOVE's hotel room, or why the players ran this caper rather than communicate with WILLIAMS about their concerns.

61.

ALBERTS did not order an investigation of the situation. Until Ashley brought a Title IX complaint on March 11, 2022, there was no formal investigation into the events in State College. Nor was there a formal investigation of what events led up to the players confronting ASHLEY in LOVE's hotel room. Nor was there a formal investigation of WILLIAMS' conduct after the players reported to her ASHLEY's presence in LOVE's hotel room.

62.

LOVE remained on the payroll of the University of Nebraska until May 13, 2022, when he resigned. After receipt of his resignation, the Title IX Coordinator advised ASHLEY that they had dismissed ASHLEY's Title IX complaint without completing the pending investigation. The Department of Athletics did not conduct its own investigation of how an Associate Head Coach was able to initiate a sexual relationship with a student-athlete, or of how WILLIAMS addressed the situation on and after February 17, 2022.

63.

ASHLEY lost her housing, because she shared an apartment with a teammate. The University gave her options of either moving into an on-campus apartment with multiple roommates she didn't know, or else paying on her own for a more expensive single room.

64.

ASHLEY asked her professors to let her complete the semester online, because she was not comfortable attending class in person due to media coverage of her removal from the team and the

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prospect of encountering people associated with the team. Most professors agreed; one refused, until after ASHLEY had filed a Title IX complaint. This added to ASHLEY's extreme stress.

65.

ASHLEY also lost access to physical therapy/training assistance that she had been receiving as a member of the basketball team. When she began work on transferring to another program, she discovered that access to her game film had been disabled, and she had to ask that this access be restored so that other programs could review her game film.

66.

Meanwhile, sports media had extensively reported ASHLEY's removal from the team and the not-coincidental timing of LOVE's paid suspension. A reasonable coach at another program would question whether to recruit ASHLEY to their team in light of this coverage.

67.

While NU persuaded the last professor to allow ASHLEY to complete her semester online and eventually restored her access to her game film, it did not correct her removal from the Cornhusker women's basketball team, nor did it correct her punishment for concealing the sexual relationship that grew from LOVE's abuse of his authority. This damage is done.

68.

The University of Nebraska continued to identify LOVE as Associate Head Coach of the women's basketball team on the website of the Department of Athletics for nearly a year thereafter. ASHLEY transferred from Nebraska.

#### **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

**42 U.S.C. § 1983 - WILLIAMS AND ALBERTS**

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69.

WILLIAMS and ALBERTS are charged with the responsibility and duty properly hire, train and oversee coaches in the Department of Athletics, including LOVE. This duty includes promulgation and enforcement of rules, policies and training prohibiting sexual relationships with student-athletes. It especially includes responding immediately to notice that a professional coach is pursuing or engaging in a sexual relationship with students.

70.

WILLIAMS' and ALBERTS' duty includes a duty to train her professional coaching staff in the proper, improper and abusive use of the coach's position of authority. It includes a duty to train NU's professional coaching staff to maintain appropriate boundaries with student-athletes, and that a sexual relationship with a student-athlete is always improper. It includes a duty to train the professional coaching staff on the importance of reporting potential boundary violations against student-athletes. It includes a duty to train student-athletes as well on how to report and seek help if a coach is violating professional boundaries and pursuing a sexual relationship.

71.

WILLIAMS and ALBERTS failed to promulgate adequate training, rules and regulations prohibiting coaches from sexual relationships with student-athletes, and further failed to instruct and train LOVE that sexual relationships with student-athletes are always improper, are always an abuse of power and will not be tolerated.

72.

WILLIAMS and ALBERTS established through tacit authorization or explicit instruction a policy or custom of allowing coaches to violate appropriate professional boundaries with student-

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athletes. That policy was enacted and enforced with deliberate indifference in the constitutional rights of persons effected thereby.

73.

WILLIAMS' and ALBERTS' custom of failing to properly train and control Department of Athletics coaches, including LOVE, and its failure to ensure that coaching staff does not groom or pursue student-athletes for sexual relationships, amounts to deliberate indifference to the rights of student-athletes, including the rights of ASHLEY herein.

74.

WILLIAMS' and ALBERTS' custom and policy of allowing coaches to abuse their authority to groom student-athletes for sexual relationships, and their failure to properly train and enforce policies for coaches and student-athletes on this point was so reckless that misconduct involving sexual misconduct by coaches was inevitable as of September 2021.

75.

When she received notice that LOVE was pursuing sexual relationships with student-athletes, WILLIAMS failed to dismiss LOVE from her coaching staff or to recommend to the Director of Athletics that LOVE be dismissed. Furthermore, once WILLIAMS and then ALBERTS received notice of LOVE's specific predation on ASHLEY, they failed to take sufficient remedial action. WILLIAMS' and ALBERTS' affirmative acts and failures were the moving force for and/or a direct causal link to and/or proximately caused the pattern of sexual harassment suffered by ASHLEY, and were so extreme and egregious as to shock the conscience.

76.

By pursuing a secret sexual relationship with a student-athlete, LOVE deprived ASHLEY,

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while acting under color of law of the rights, of the privileges and immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the right to be free from intrusions to her bodily integrity. LOVE's actions were so extreme and egregious as to shock the conscience.

77.

WILLIAMS, ALBERTS and LOVE intentionally, willfully and without justification deprived ASHLEY of her rights, privileges and immunities secured to her by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to, her rights to due process and to be free from sexual abuse as provided by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution and her right to privacy and to be free from violations of bodily integrity as protected by the Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

78.

As a direct and proximate result of such deprivation, ASHLEY suffered invasion of her bodily integrity and physical injury, and suffered and continues to suffer indignity, humiliation, severe emotional distress and mental anguish.

## **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

### **42 U.S.C. § 1983 - WILLIAMS AND ALBERTS**

79.

ASHLEY's right to Equal Protection of the Laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was clearly established at all relevant times to this Complaint.

80.

WILLIAMS and ALBERTS had a duty, themselves and through their agents, to treat

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ASHLEY and other female student-athletes equally and to provide ASHLEY with an equal access to education and educational benefits of the University of Nebraska.

81.

WILLIAMS and ALBERTS had the authority and responsibility to ensure that ASHLEY and other student-athletes were protected from gender based sexual harassment and abusive sexual relationships by employees of the NU Department of Athletics. This included the responsibility to enact, train and enforce policies and procedures prohibiting professional coaches from pursuing sexual relationships with student-athletes, including reporting procedures.

82.

Prior to LOVE grooming and initiating a sexual relationship with ASHLEY and the confirmation of that relationship, WILLIAMS knew and/or reasonably should have known that LOVE engaged in inappropriate and/or sexual conduct with one or more student-athletes and that such conduct and/or the propensity for such conduct subjected student-athletes like ASHLEY to disparate treatment and interfered with their established constitutional rights to an equal education. Yet, WILLIAMS failed to take proper action.

83.

Even after the relationship was brought to their attention, WILLIAMS and ALBERTS limited the consequences to LOVE to paid suspension and allowing LOVE to voluntarily resign, while kicking ASHLEY off the team immediately.

84.

WILLIAMS and ALBERTS recklessly placed ASHLEY, an identifiable victim as a member

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of the Cornhusker women's basketball team coached by LOVE, in a position of danger by their failures.

### THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

#### VIOLATION OF TITLE IX – 20 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.*

85.

NU's failure to protect ASHLEY as described above was so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it deprived ASHLEY of access to educational opportunities and/or benefits provided by the school.

86.

NU created and/or subjected ASHLEY to a hostile educational environment in violation of Title IX, because:

- a. ASHLEY was a member of a protected class;
- b. ASHLEY was subjected to sexual harassment by an employee, LOVE;
- c. NU failed to implement policies that would have prevented and appropriately remedied the sexual harassment by its employee, LOVE; and
- d. NU affirmatively punished ASHLEY for the sexual harassment of its employee and her coach, LOVE.

87.

NU and its officials also had knowledge that sexual relationships between coaches and student-athletes are always improper and harmful to the student-athlete. By no later than February 17, 2022, NU and its officials had actual knowledge of LOVE's pursuit of a sexual relationship with ASHLEY. NU also had knowledge of the resulting harm when it allowed

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WILLIAMS to punish ASHLEY for LOVE's abuse of power.

88.

NU's failure to enact and enforce policies prohibiting and preventing coaches from sexually pursuing student-athletes, and to appropriately correct WILLIAMS' actions resulted in ASHLEY, on the basis of her sex, being excluded from participation in, being denied benefits of, and being subjected to discrimination in NU's education program in violation of Title IX.

89.

NU failed to take immediate, effective remedial steps to resolve the complaint of sexual harassment. Instead it acted with deliberate indifference toward ASHLEY. It ratified WILLIAMS' behavior in Pennsylvania and WILLIAMS' decision to punish ASHLEY instead of demonstrating that sexual relationships between professional coaches and student-athletes are an abuse of power.

90.

NU persisted in its actions and inaction, even though it knew that ASHLEY was suffering.

91.

NU engaged in a policy, pattern and practice of behavior designed to discourage student-athletes who have been groomed into sexual relationships by coaches from seeking help, and from pursuing completion of their degrees at NU and involvement in on-campus activity after being groomed into sexual relationships by their coaches.

92.

This policy, pattern and practice constituted disparate treatment of female student-athletes, and had a disparate impact on women.



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93.

ASHLEY has suffered and will continue to suffer damage. She has lost educational benefits and other benefits of being a starter on the Cornhusker women's basketball team, as a direct and proximate result of NU's deliberate indifference to her rights under Title IX.

#### **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **42 U.S.C. § 1983 - ALBERTS**

94.

ALBERTS ratified WILLIAMS' decision to remove ASHLEY from the team, punishing her for LOVE's predation. He did not order an investigation into LOVE's predation. He did not order an investigation into whether WILLIAMS was aware that LOVE presented a risk of sexual predation to student-athletes. He did not order training for employees on the subject of sexual relationships between professional coaches and student-athletes, nor did he clarify Department of Athletics policy to say in clear terms that professional coaches must not pursue sexual relationships with student-athletes. He instead encouraged ASHLEY to leave NU, sending the message that the problem was ASHLEY. He allowed LOVE to resign voluntarily.

95.

ALBERTS still has made no substantive changes to protect student-athletes from sexually predatory coaches. He has ratified the violation of ASHLEY's rights. The ratification of WILLIAMS' wishes demonstrates where student-athletes stand if a professional coach sexually preys on them.

#### **PUNITIVE DAMAGES**

96.

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In addition to compensatory damages, ASHLEY makes a claim for punitive damages against defendants available for the First, Second and Fourth Causes of Action in an amount to be proven at trial for the willful and wanton acts and omissions of Defendants, to include violation of her civil rights as alleged herein. The acts and omissions of Defendants in this case were so gross and culpable in nature that they constitute reckless indifference and wanton disregard for the law and for the safety of NU students, including ASHLEY. Defendants committed the acts and omissions alleged herein and subjected ASHLEY to improper treatment that caused ASHLEY to suffer harm so serious that no person should be expected to endure it. Defendants' actions should be punished, and an example should be made so that these actions and omissions are not repeated.

97.

This instance of reckless and callous indifference to ASHLEY'S safety and constitutional rights should be punished through the imposition of punitive damages so as to make an example of conduct that will not be tolerated.

#### ATTORNEY'S FEES

98.

As a result of defendants' actions as alleged herein, ASHLEY has been required to retain the services of attorneys and are entitled to a reasonable amount for attorney's fee pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 for those violations covered by the Civil Rights Act.

#### DAMAGES

99.

The acts and omissions of Defendants as set forth above have resulted in serious damage to ASHLEY. ASHLEY thus seeks recovery for the following damages:

- a. Compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial, for ASHLEY's physical and mental pain and suffering, past and future, the loss of her place on the Cornhusker women's basketball team, inconvenience, and expense, past and future;
- b. Compensatory damages for the violation of ASHLEY's rights under the federal and state Constitutions;
- c. Punitive damages relative to the First, Second and Fourth Causes of Action to punish and deter the reprehensible conduct alleged in this Complaint;
- d. Attorney's fees; and
- e. The costs of this action and such other and further relief as this Court deems equitable and proper.

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff prays for judgment against the defendants as follows:

- A. Plaintiff prays for damages in an amount which will fairly and justly compensate for the violation of ASHLEY's civil rights, her pain and suffering and other consequential damages flowing from the violations and torts set forth herein;
- B. Punitive damages in the First, Second and Fourth Causes of Action in an amount sufficient to adequately punish defendants and to deter future conduct of the type alleged in this Complaint;
- C. For attorney's fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988; and
- D. For the costs of this action and for such other and further relief as this Court deems equitable and proper.

**JURY DEMAND AND DESIGNATION OF PLACE OF TRIAL**

ASHLEY requests that this matter be tried to a jury in Lincoln, Nebraska.

ASHLEY SCOGGIN, Plaintiff,

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By: /s/ Maren Lynn Chaloupka  
Maren Lynn Chaloupka – NSBA # 20864  
Chaloupka Law LLC  
1906 Broadway  
P.O. Box 1724  
Scottsbluff, NE 69363-1724  
(308) 270-5091  
[mlc@chaloupkalaw.net](mailto:mlc@chaloupkalaw.net)