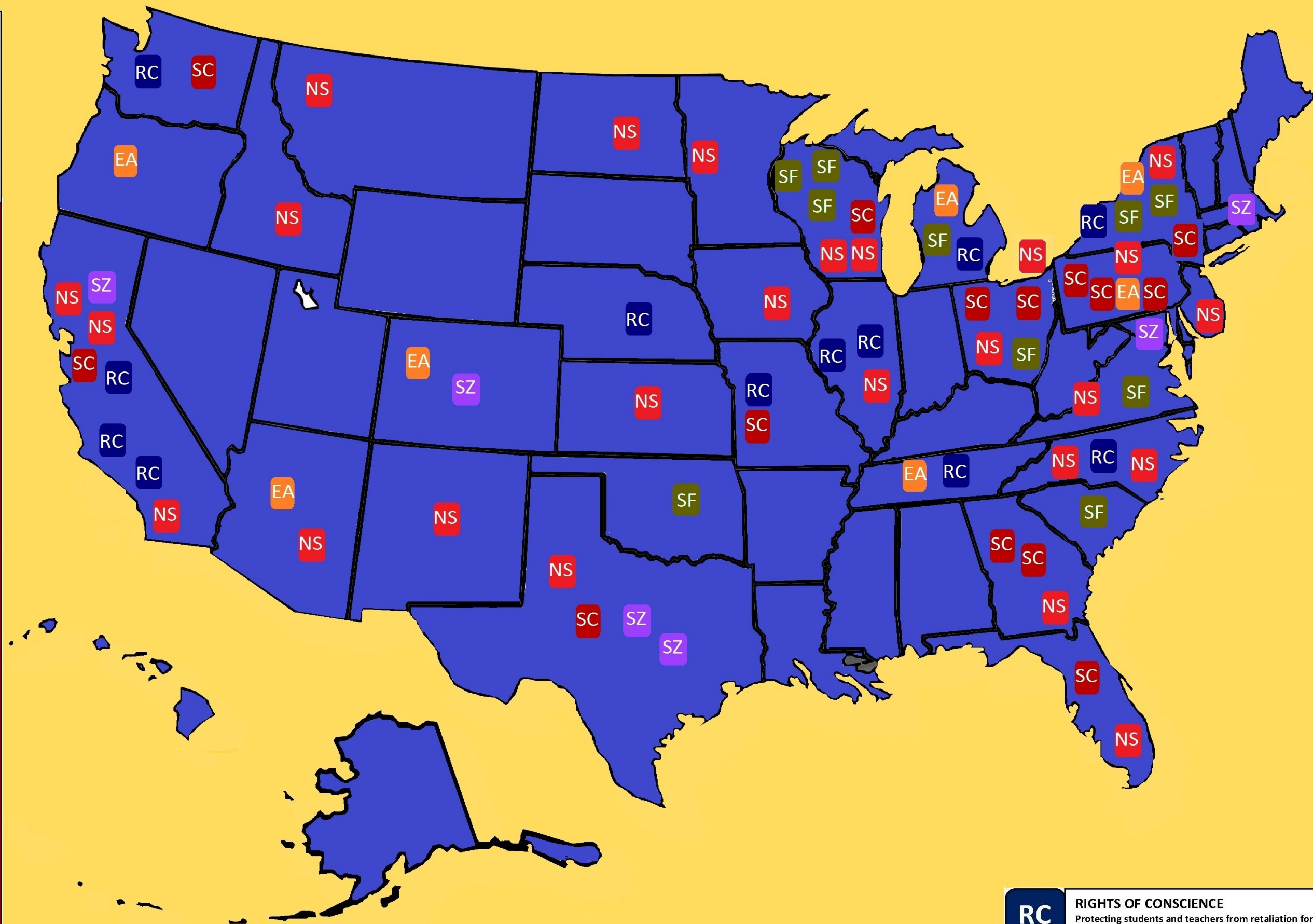




## The Alliance Defense Fund and Allies Have Overturned More than 70 University Policies that Restrict Religious Freedom and Free Speech

While the Alliance Defense Fund has overturned more than 70 discriminatory policies on public campuses, more than 260 taxpayer funded universities have policies that could restrict the free speech and religious freedom of Christians and ministries. Through the "University Project," ADF is working strategically to create public university environments reflecting a true marketplace of ideas where Christian students and faculty can enjoy their freedom to live out and share their faith without fear of censorship, reprisal, or punishment.

This map shows the results of legal battles waged over religious freedom on state colleges and university campuses. See the reverse side of the map for details on particular cases and the role played by ADF and our allies. *John 15:5*



<b>SC</b>	<b>SPEECH CODE</b> Censoring the Gospel and "politically incorrect" ideas.	<b>EA</b>	<b>EQUAL ACCESS</b> Denial of benefits freely provided to secular student groups.	<b>SZ</b>	<b>SPEECH ZONE</b> "Politically incorrect" speech restricted to less visible areas of campus.	<b>NS</b>	<b>NON-DISCRIMINATION</b> Forcing Christian organizations to accept leaders that may reject Christianity.	<b>SF</b>	<b>STUDENT FEES</b> Refusal to award student fees on an equal basis.
							<b>RC</b>	<b>RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE</b> Protecting students and teachers from retaliation for expressing or choosing to practice their beliefs.	

## **EQUAL ACCESS VICTORIES**

**Arizona:** *Arizona State University Students for Life v. Crow:* The campus chapter of Students for Life wanted to put up a display demonstrating the harm of abortion. The school administration tried to force the chapter to pay a number of fees and obtain liability insurance that no other group had ever been asked to do. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit dismissed the case after the school changed its policy.

**Colorado:** *Pro-Life Ambassadors v. University of Colorado-Boulder:* The Pro-Life Ambassadors desired to display a pro-life exhibit at various locations on campus. University administrators told the group that it would have to pay all security charges for the event. ADF attorneys sent a demand letter on behalf of the group stating that the precondition that PLA pay for security due to the nature of its message was an unconstitutional burden on PLA’s First Amendment rights. The school reimbursed the group the costs for the security.

**Michigan:** *Students for Life v. University of Michigan:* In the summer of 2010, Students for Life issued an invitation to Dr. Alveda King, niece of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to come to the UM campus to speak. Before the event, hearing that there would be protesters, campus security informed the club that security would be present at the event, and that the group would be required to pay for it. After receiving a letter from ADF attorneys, the school decided not to charge the group.

**New York:** At North County Community College, a student was banned from forming a Christian club on campus. College officials told the student to solicit five members by posting flyers. The student did so – three separate times – but each time campus officials removed them.

**Pennsylvania:** *DiscipleMakers v. Spanier:* Penn State University officials denied a Christian student group recognition as a registered student organization, claiming the campus already had “too many” Christian clubs.

**Tennessee:** *Middle Tennessee State:* When the Pro-Life Collegians desired to display a pro-life exhibit at various campus locations they were told when they submitted a proper application for approval of the display that approval would only be granted if the group paid for security for the event. After ADF attorneys intervened, the school decided not to charge the group.

## **PENDING**

**Oregon:** ADF attorneys filed a lawsuit against university officials who confiscated distribution bins containing a non-partisan student newspaper. The case is pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit.

## **SPEECH CODES VICTORIES**

**California:** *College Republicans at San Francisco State University v. Reed:* After a federal court struck down a California State University speech code, attorneys with the Alliance Defense Fund successfully reached a settlement with California state university system officials to eliminate problematic speech restrictions at all 23 of the system’s schools.

**Florida:** *Cumana v. Miami-Dade Community College:* School officials tried to silence a Christian student group by prohibiting them from passing out religious literature on campus.

**Georgia:** *Sklar v. Georgia Tech Institute of Technology:* Georgia Tech enacted a speech code that prohibits “acts of intolerance,” engaged in viewpoint discrimination by defunding religious student groups, and fostered a state approved religious view of homosexual behavior. A federal court ruled that the speech code be replaced and later found that the program denigrating religious that do not approve of homosexual behavior was unconstitutional.

**Georgia:** *Commissioned II Love v. Scott:* After ADF attorneys filed suit, officials at Savannah State University quickly settled with a student group that had been dismissed from campus for engaging in “harassment” because they shared their faith with other students, and “hazing” because they engaged in the biblical practice of foot-washing. The group was restored to campus.

**Missouri:** *Cooper v. Keiser:* SW Missouri State University officials restricted a student group’s activity on campus because of the group’s conservative viewpoint.

**Ohio:** *Christian Legal Society of the University of Toledo v. Johnson:* University of Toledo officials refused to recognize a Christian student group because it would not remove references to the Bible in its Constitution.

**Ohio:** A librarian at Ohio State University-Mansfield suggested some conservative books for the freshmen reading list to counter the far-left bias of much of the books listed. He was charged with sexual harassment. After an ADF attorney intervened, the school dropped the charges against him.

**Pennsylvania:** *Bair v. Shippensburg:* Shippensburg University enacted a speech code that required students to support the university’s ideological agenda and prohibited so-called “intolerance.” ADF attorneys sued again and won.

**Pennsylvania:** *DeJohn v. Temple University:* University officials engaged in a campaign of retaliation against a student that was a Pennsylvania National Guard sergeant who had clashed with his anti-war professors. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Circuit declared the school’s speech code unconstitutional.

**Pennsylvania:** *Fluehr v. Pennsylvania State University:* University officials enacted a speech code that prohibits “acts of intolerance” and engaged in viewpoint discrimination by defunding certain kinds of student speech.

**Texas:** *Chi Alpha v. University of Texas-Pan American:* University officials denied a Christian student group the right to have a speaker address their group at an event that included prayer, worship, and an invitation.

**Wisconsin:** *Steiger v. Lord-Larson:* University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire officials prohibited student resident assistants from holding Bible studies anywhere in their dorms, including in their own rooms.

**Washington:** *Sheeran v. Shea:* ADF attorneys filed a lawsuit against Community Colleges of Spokane and Spokane Falls Community College for violating the constitutional rights of pro-life students. The college settled and eliminated the policy that had been used to discriminate against the students.

## **SPEECH ZONE VICTORIES**

**California:** *Dozier v. Houle:* After a student at Yuba College was threatened with arrest for sharing the Gospel on campus, ADF attorneys filed a lawsuit on his behalf. The college settled and did away with its unconstitutional speech zone policy.

**Colorado:** *Justice for All v. DiStefano:* University of Colorado at Boulder officials tried to silence a proven life-saving, student pro-life exhibit because it was “too controversial.”

**Maryland:** *Rock v. Life v. Hrabowski:* University of Maryland-Baltimore County officials agreed to modify their unconstitutional speech zone policies that restricted a pro-life group from sharing its message on campus. Another challenge to school’s speech code was unsuccessful.

**Massachusetts:** *UMass Students for Life v. University of Massachusetts-Amherst:* The University of Massachusetts-Amherst required students holding a “rally” to get permission 48 hours in advance – placing no guidelines on the authority of administrators to grant or deny permission. But if a rally is deemed “controversial” by the administration, permission must be sought 7 days in advance. Those holding a “controversial” rally must also designate 6 of their own students to form a security force for the event. And “rallies” are only permitted on the steps at the Student Union building After being contacted by an ADF allied attorney, the schools changed its policy.

**Texas:** *Pro-Life Cougars v. University of Houston:* University officials tried to marginalize a proven-life saving, student pro-life exhibit by discriminating on location and size.

**Texas:** *Roberts v. Harrigan:* Texas Tech University officials tried to silence a student’s views on morality and health risks associated with homosexual behavior by limiting his speech.

## **NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENTS VICTORIES**

**Arizona:** *Christian Legal Society Chapter of Arizona State University College of Law v. Crow:* Arizona State officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” statement to require a Christian student group to accept officers to reject the group’s Christian beliefs. They were unsuccessful.

**California:** University of California Davis had a policy that stated that the school protected all students regardless of their religious beliefs – unless they were Christians – who were deemed “oppressors.” After an ADF allied attorney contacted the school, they quickly changed the policy.

**Florida:** *Beta Upsilon Chi v. Machen:* Attorneys with the Christian Legal Society and ADF filed suit against University of Florida officials who refused to recognize a Christian fraternity because it limits its membership to Christian men. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit dismissed the lawsuit and the school changed its policy.

**Georgia:** *Beta Upsilon Chi v. Michael F. Adams:* University of Georgia administrators refused to recognize the campus chapter of Beta Upsilon Chi, a Christian fraternity, because it violated the school’s “non-discrimination” policy by requiring its leaders to be Christians. After ADF and the Christian Legal Society filed suit, the school quickly backed down and recognized the group.

**Idaho:** *Christian Legal Society at the University of Idaho v. SBA Council for the Student Bar Association of the University of Idaho College of Law:* University officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to require a Christian student organization to accept officers who reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. They failed.

**Illinois:** *Christian Legal Society at Southern Illinois University School of Law v. Walker:* The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7<sup>th</sup> Circuit granted the request of ADF and Christian Legal Society attorneys to reinstate the official recognized status of the school’s CLS chapter.

**Iowa:** *Christian Legal Society at the University of Iowa v. University of Iowa:* University officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to require a Christian student organization to accept officers who reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. They failed.

**Kansas:** *Christian Legal Society at Washburn University College of Law v. Washburn University College of Law:* University officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to require a Christian student organization to accept officers who reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. They failed.

**Minnesota:** *Maranatha Christian Fellowship v. Regents of the Board for the University of Minnesota System:* University officials tried to use a “non-

discrimination” policy to require a Christian student organization to accept officers who reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. They failed.

**Montana:** *Christian Legal Society v. Russell:* The University of Montana School of Law agreed to several reforms to their system of allocating funding to student groups, prompting Christian Legal Society and Alliance Defense Fund attorneys representing the CLS student chapter to withdraw a federal lawsuit.

**New Mexico:** *Christian Legal Society at the University of New Mexico of Law v. University of New Mexico School of Law:* University officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to require a Christian student organization to accept officers who reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. They failed.

**New Jersey:** *InterVarsity Multi-Ethnic Christian Fellowship v. Rutgers:* University officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to require a Christian student organization to accept officers who reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. After an ADF allied attorney filed suit, the school quickly dropped the effort.

**New York:** *International Christian Fellowship v. SUNY-Oswego:* University officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to require a Christian student organization to accept officers who reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. They failed.

**North Carolina:** *Alpha Iota Omega Christian Fraternity v. Moeser:* University officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to require a Christian student organization to accept officers who reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. They failed.

**North Dakota:** University of North Dakota officials refused to grant the Christian Medical and Dental Association chapter status as a recognized student organization because the group requires its members to adhere to orthodox Christian beliefs. After receiving a letter from an ADF attorney, they quickly backed down.

**Ohio:** *Christian Legal Society of Ohio State University v. Ohio State University:* University officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to require a Christian student organization to accept officers who reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. They failed.

**Ohio:** *Wright State University:* Campus Bible Fellowship had been a recognized student club at Wright State University (“WSU”) for over thirty years until January 2009. WSU denied CBF recognition for two reasons. First, the club insisted that its voting members—those who exercise control over the group’s religious mission and message on campus—be Christians who agree with CBF’s Articles of Faith. Second, the club refused to include certain terms (like “religion” and “gender identity/expression”) in the nondiscrimination language WSU required it to include in its club constitution because including those terms would prevent the group from following its Christian beliefs. After receiving a letter from ADF attorneys, the school recognized CBF.

**Pennsylvania:** *DiscipleMakers v. Spanier II:* University officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to require a Christian student organization to accept officers who reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. They failed.

**Texas:** *Texas A&M University:* University officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to require a Christian student organization to accept officers who reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. After ADF attorneys sent a letter on behalf of the organization, the university backed down and recognized the group.

**Virginia:** *University of Mary Washington:* A student at the University of Mary Washington wanted to start a Christian student group. The University required all student groups to agree to a nondiscrimination policy in order to be recognized by and thereby receive student fee funding from the University. This essentially would require student groups to permit individuals who do not share the beliefs around which the group is organized to be part of or lead the group. After hearing from ADF attorneys, the school backed down.

**Wisconsin:** *InterVarsity Christian Fellowship UW Superior v. Walsh:* University officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to require a Christian student organization to accept officers who reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. They failed.

**Wisconsin:** *University of Wisconsin-Madison Roman Catholic Foundation v. Walsh:* University officials refused to recognize a campus ministry because it did not comply with the school’s “non-discrimination” policy. After ADF attorneys filed suit, the school settled.

## **PENDING**

**California:** *Alpha-Chi-Delta at San Diego State University v. Reed:* SDSU and California State University Long Beach officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to require Christian student organizations to accept officers that reject the organization’s Christian beliefs. The case is presently pending before the United States Supreme Court.

**North Carolina:** *Make Up Your Own Mind v. University of North Carolina-Greensboro:* After university officials tried to use a “non-discrimination” policy to deny Christian pro-life group official campus recognition, ADF attorneys filed suit on behalf of the group.

## **LOSS**

**California:** *Christian Legal Society at the University of California Hastings College of the Law v. Martinez:* The United States Supreme Court upheld the “all-comers” policy at Hastings School College of Law, denying official recognition to the Christian Legal Society chapter there because they do not accept non-Christians to be officers.

## **RETALIATION/RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE VICTORIES**

**California:** *Sheldon v. Dhillon:* An adjunct professor at San Jose City College was terminated when she responded to a student’s question about human sexuality and homosexual behavior by referring to the information in the class textbook. ADF attorneys reached a settlement in her favor.

**California:** *Lopez v. Candaele:* When a Christian student at Los Angeles City College gave a talk about his Christian beliefs on marriage; his professor stopped him, called him a “fascist b-----” in front of the class, and then refused to grade his paper, writing “Ask God what your grade is.” When the student complained to the dean, the teacher tried to have him expelled. ADF attorneys secured a settlement in favor of the student.

**California:** *Sacramento City College:* When the student body president of Sacramento City College agreed to let a pro-life display be put up on campus, he was brought up for recall. After receiving a letter from an ADF attorney, the school agreed that the recall effort was unlawful and the student was reinstated as student body president.

**Illinois:** A Southern Illinois University professor refused to grade a student’s paper that included a faith-based therapy plan to help women overcome post-abortion syndrome, which could have resulted in the student’s inability to graduate. After ADF attorneys intervened, the school ordered that the student’s paper be graded.

**Illinois:** Dr. Kenneth Howell, a Catholic Studies professor at University of Illinois-Champaign-Urbana was fired after explaining the Catholic Church’s position regarding homosexual behavior. After ADF attorneys sent two letters to the university, Dr. Howell was reinstated.

**Missouri:** *Brooker v. Franks:* Missouri State University administrators and faculty directed Emily Brooker, a student, to participate in lobbying the state legislature for same-sex adoption as part of her course work toward a degree in Social Work. She refused because of her sincerely-held Christian beliefs and was brought up on academic charges and withholding of her degree. After ADF attorneys filed suit, the school quickly settled and placed the faculty member who threatened Emily on academic leave.

**Nebraska:** *Rader v. University of Nebraska-Kearney:* University of Nebraska-Kearney officials denied a Christian student the request to live in an off-campus housing facility even though other students were allowed to live off campus for secular reasons.

**North Carolina:** *Adams v. The Trustees of the University of North Carolina-Wilmington:* Dr. Michael Adams was a rising star at the University of North Carolina-Wilmington until he became a Christian. He became the target of numerous intrusive investigations and was denied promotion. ADF attorneys filed suit on his behalf and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4<sup>th</sup> Circuit ruled in his favor.

**New York:** State University of New York-Albany officials would not allow a student to transfer credit of Biblical courses she took at another college because they were labeled sectarian theology courses.

**Tennessee:** *Vanderbilt University:* A prolife nursing student, passionate in her desire to care for pregnant women, applied for a professional residency program at one of the nation’s finest universities, Vanderbilt. To her shock, she discovered that Vanderbilt requires her to certify -- in writing -- that she would provide abortion services if asked. Vanderbilt receives well over \$300 million in federal health tax dollars every year and its requirement blatantly violated federal law and common decency. After ADF attorneys filed two complaints with the Department of Health and Human Services, the school dropped the requirement.

**Washington:** *Harrison v. Gregiore:* University of Washington officials tried to deny credentials to a teaching student who wanted to intern at the Christian school where she taught, rather than at a public school.

## **PENDING**

**Georgia:** *Keeton v. Anderson-Wiley:* A graduate student at Augusta State University studying to become a school counselor was called to a remediation meeting at which faculty told her that she would not be able to continue in her program unless she changed her viewpoint on homosexual behavior. The proposed remediation plan requires her to study several categories of LGBT-affirming academic and professional material, increase her interaction with "gay populations" (e.g., attend the Gay Pride Parade), and submit written reflections on the impact of these exercises on her beliefs.

**Michigan:** *Ward v. Wilbanks:* ADF attorneys filed a lawsuit against Eastern Michigan University after school dismissed a student from the school’s graduate counseling program for not affirming homosexual behavior as morally acceptable. The school dismissed Julea Ward because she would not agree prior to a counseling session to affirm a client’s homosexual behavior and would not retract her stance in subsequently disciplinary hearings. The U.S.

Court of Appeals for the 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit ruled in her favor and the school is appealing the decision.

## **STUDENT FEES VICTORIES**

**Michigan:** *Wayne State University Students for Life v. Driker:* Wayne State University officials refused to fund Student for Life’s Pro-Life Week 2008 event even though they provide funding for all other groups. After ADF attorneys filed suit, the school changed its policy.

**New York:** *Amidon v. State University of New York Student Association:* University officials denied equal access to student fees by invoking a referendum to determine which student groups will receive funding.

**New York:** *University Students for Life v. SUNY-Buffalo:* University officials denied a pro-life group access to funds collected from mandatory student fees used to fund activities for student groups on campus.

**Ohio:** *Johnson v. Miami University:* University officials denied equal access to student fees to religious groups as opposed to non-religious groups.

**Oklahoma:** *Thomas v. Boren:* University of Oklahoma officials denied equal access to student fees by allotting only \$150 to a student organization to publish a newspaper from a Christian perspective, compared to other campus newspapers that received more than \$4,000.

**South Carolina:** *Christian Legal Society v. Sorenson:* The University of South Carolina had denied the Christian Legal Society access to student fees that all other groups received because it was a “religious organization.” After ADF attorneys filed suit, the University agreed to amend its policies to allow for funding of religious organizations.

**Virginia:** *Rosenberger v. Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia:* University officials denied equal access to student fees to a student organization that published a newspaper from a Christian perspective, while funding other student publications.

**Wisconsin:** *Board of Regents v. Southworth:* University of Wisconsin officials gave unbridled discretion to student government leaders to distribute mandatory student fees in a way that favored groups promoting abortion, homosexual behavior, and socialism, but denied similar funding to Christians.

**Wisconsin:** *Badger Catholic Foundation v. Board of Regents:* University officials denied equal access to student fees for a Christian student group because the group engaged in prayer, worship, and proselytizing during the activities. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7<sup>th</sup> Circuit ruled in favor of the group.

## **PENDING**

**Wisconsin:** *Collegians for a Constructive Tomorrow v. Pruitt:* ADF attorneys filed suit against the University of Wisconsin-Madison after a conservative student group was denied access to student fees because of its viewpoints.



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