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**pro hac vice admission pending*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

ELIZABETH WEISS,

Plaintiff,

v.

STEPHEN PEREZ, in his official
capacity as Interim President of
San Jose State University;
VINCENT J. DEL CASINO, in his
official capacity as Provost of
San Jose State University; WALT
JACOBS, in his official capacity as
Dean of the College of Social Sciences
at San Jose State University;
ROBERTO GONZALES, in his
official capacity as Chair of the
Department of Anthropology at
San Jose State University;
CHARLOTTE SUNSERI, in her
official capacity as NAGPRA
Coordinator at San Jose State
University; and ALISHA MARIE
RAGLAND, in her official capacity as
Tribal Liaison at San Jose State
University,

Defendants.

No. _____

**COMPLAINT FOR
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
AND PERMANENT AND
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

INTRODUCTION

1
2 1. San Jose State University (SJSU or University) has embarked upon a
3 poorly disguised campaign of retaliation against Professor Elizabeth Weiss because
4 University officials do not approve of her viewpoint on a controversial academic issue
5 relevant to her field of study, physical anthropology.

6 2. When some of Professor Weiss's writings and other academic expression
7 provoked controversy on Twitter and among her colleagues, University officials
8 responded by denying her access to the University's collection of skeletal remains,
9 which she has long used and requires for her research. Defendants also prohibited her
10 from taking x-rays and photographs of these remains, a practice essential to her
11 research and writing. They further eliminated or substantially diminished Professor
12 Weiss's academic position as a curator for the remains. And lastly, she has been
13 publicly tarred as a racist by University officials, who have threatened her with
14 disciplinary action or other forms of retaliation if she dares to teach her views to her
15 students in the future. The University wrongly claims that its actions are a viewpoint-
16 neutral attempt to comply with state law governing the treatment of Native American
17 remains.

18 3. Professor Weiss's writings, research, and expression in and outside the
19 classroom are protected by the First Amendment. The Supreme Court has long held
20 that freedom of expression "is nowhere more vital than in the community of American
21 schools," *Shelton v. Tucker*, 364 U.S. 479, 487 (1960), and that the First Amendment
22 "does not tolerate laws that cast a pall of orthodoxy over the classroom." *Keyishian v.*
23 *Bd. of Regents of Univ. of State of N.Y.*, 385 U.S. 589, 603 (1967). After all,
24 "[s]cholarship cannot flourish in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust. Teachers
25 and students must always remain free to inquire, to study and to evaluate, to gain
26 new maturity and understanding; otherwise our civilization will stagnate and die."
27 *Sweezy v. State of N.H. by Wyman*, 354 U.S. 234, 250 (1957).

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12. Roberto Gonzalez is the Chair of the Department of Anthropology at SJSU and is responsible for threats and retaliatory actions taken against Professor Weiss. He is sued solely in his official capacity.

13. Charlotte Sunseri is the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Coordinator at SJSU and is responsible for retaliatory actions taken against Professor Weiss. She is sued solely in her official capacity.

14. Alisha Marie Ragland is the Tribal Liaison at SJSU and is responsible for retaliatory actions taken against Professor Weiss. She is sued solely in her official capacity.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Professor Weiss's Curatorial Duties at SJSU

15. Professor Weiss is a full, tenured professor of physical anthropology at San Jose State University. She specializes in osteology—the study of human skeletal remains.

16. Since her appointment in 2004, Professor Weiss has served as SJSU's Collections Coordinator.

17. As Collections Coordinator, Professor Weiss is in charge of establishing protocols for and facilitating research of SJSU's extensive collection of skeletal remains. As her appointment letter defining her job explains: "You will take responsibility to curate and manage the department's human osteological collections, in consultation with the department chair. All management will be in compliance with NAGPRA and California State guidelines and in consultation with the appropriate culturally affiliated groups." Furthermore, the "maintenance of the collection is [her] chief departmental service requirement."

18. SJSU's collection includes Native American remains subject to NAGPRA, which grants tribes the right to claim possession of Native American remains through a process called repatriation, as well as non-Native American remains and non-human remains. SJSU also stores x-rays of remains in the curation

1 facility. In her research and curatorial responsibilities, Professor Weiss has always
2 complied strictly with NAGPRA and the California Native American Graves
3 Protection and Repatriation Act (CalNAGPRA). She has ensured that researchers
4 communicated with members of the relevant Indian tribes, such as the Muwekma
5 Ohlone tribe, to ensure culturally appropriate research.

6 *The Controversy Over Professor Weiss's Book and Social Media Posts*

7 19. In 2020, Professor Weiss published a book, *Repatriation and Erasing the*
8 *Past*, which criticizes NAGPRA and similar state laws that require universities and
9 museums to surrender Native American skeletal remains to tribal descendants.
10 Professor Weiss and her co-author James Springer argue in the book that such laws
11 undermine objective scientific inquiry and violate the Establishment Clause of the
12 United States Constitution by favoring religion over science.

13 20. The book ignited controversy among academics and on social media.
14 About a thousand professors and graduate students, including some of Professor
15 Weiss's colleagues, signed an open letter condemning the book as "anti-indigenous"
16 and "racist" for arguing that indigenous communities should not be given exclusive or
17 preferential control over remains of general scientific interest. No similar claims of
18 racism had been leveled by peer reviewers or the publisher. Moreover, Professor Weiss
19 is not alone in her field regarding her views on repatriation of remains.

20 21. Professor Weiss has made similar arguments about repatriation for
21 years without controversy at SJSU. In fact, she was commended just a few years ago
22 by Defendant Roberto Gonzalez, the chair of the SJSU Anthropology Department, for
23 her ability to "spark lively discussions among various stakeholders" and to "boost the
24 department's national reputation as a center that fosters creative and unorthodox
25 viewpoints on important issues." And in 2019, the SJSU College of Social Sciences
26 gave her the Austin D. Warburton Award of Merit.

27 22. But Professor Weiss has faced an escalating series of threats and
28 retaliatory actions taken by Defendants since the book's publication.

1 23. After a social media campaign aimed at shaming the University for
2 supporting Professor Weiss, Defendant Jacobs, the Dean of the College of Social
3 Sciences, hosted a Zoom event in early June 2021 for deans and chairs entitled “What
4 to Do When a Tenured Professor is Branded a Racist.” The event was attended by
5 many others because it did not require a password for attendance and was not closed
6 to the public.

7 24. Throughout the hour-long event, several University administrators
8 present, including Defendant Gonzalez, repeatedly branded Weiss a white
9 supremacist, and one even compared her views on repatriation to lynching. Defendant
10 Jacobs, who hosted the event, remained silent and did not dispute any of this calumny.

11 25. Defendant Gonzalez expressed regret that Weiss was tenured and
12 implied that he would take adverse action against her if she were not. He also
13 suggested that she was “professionally incompetent,” which is a predicate for revoking
14 her tenure, and he agreed with a colleague that it would be “unethical” to allow her to
15 teach her views to students.

16 26. Defendant Gonzalez stated during the meeting that he would try to
17 penalize or prevent Weiss from teaching her viewpoint in the classroom. He then
18 stated that while he could not do anything about her employment status until her
19 tenure review came up several years down the road, he would take a “very different
20 approach” if she tried to teach the subject in class the following semester.

21 27. Professor Weiss has long taught about repatriation in her classes and
22 plans to continue to do so. In particular, this topic features centrally in her classes on
23 Bioarcheology and Human Osteology. Professor Weiss is scheduled to teach her course
24 on Bioarcheology in the Spring semester of 2022. As she has always done, Professor
25 Weiss plans to expose students to the topics raised in her book as well as to contrary
26 viewpoints. She wants to encourage her students to think about and debate the
27 tradeoffs when we remove historically and scientifically significant objects from the
28 realm of study.

1 28. Concerned about what she heard during the Zoom event, Professor
2 Weiss asked Defendants Gonzalez and Jacobs for a letter assuring her that her ability
3 to assign her book, to speak about her research in class, and to access skeletal remains
4 for research purposes would not be restricted. She also asked that Defendant Gonzalez
5 retract his threats to act against her. Defendant Jacobs informed Professor Weiss that
6 Defendant Del Casino and the Office of Faculty Affairs would not let him provide her
7 a letter and that Defendant Gonzalez would not retract his statements. He also told
8 Professor Weiss that he was receiving pressure from others to take action against her.

9 29. Counsel for Professor Weiss sent a letter on her behalf addressed to
10 Defendants Del Casino, Jacobs, and Gonzalez on August 19, 2021. The letter warned
11 SJSU that any retaliatory actions taken against Professor Weiss would violate her
12 First Amendment freedoms and specifically warned the University not to take any
13 action barring Professor Weiss from accessing SJSU's collection of skeletal remains.

14 30. The University, however, did not heed this warning and began its
15 retaliatory campaign after Professor Weiss continued to express herself in writing and
16 on social media.

17 31. On August 31, 2021, Professor Weiss published an op-ed in The Mercury
18 News and East Bay Times laying out her critique of the newly enacted AB 275, which
19 amends CalNAGPRA. Professor Weiss critiqued the amendments with the same
20 arguments raised in her book. Soon after the op-ed was published, the University
21 received multiple vitriolic emails from members of the public and academic critics
22 with demands for discipline or termination.

23 32. Further controversy ensued after September 18, 2021, when Professor
24 Weiss tweeted a picture of herself holding a skull from the SJSU collection with the
25 text, "So happy to be back with some old friends," expressing her excitement at being
26 able to return to the collection after a pandemic-induced absence. She and other
27 renowned anthropologists and journalists have frequently posted similar images of
28 scientists holding skeletal remains without controversy. Indeed, the Anthropology

1 Department of SJSU had several similar pictures up on its website at the time of
2 Professor Weiss's tweet. And in March 2021, the SJSU newsroom published an article
3 honoring the recipients of 2021 faculty awards, which contained an extremely similar
4 picture of another SJSU professor holding a skull and smiling. Nevertheless, Professor
5 Weiss's tweet sparked more letters to the University and social media posts calling for
6 the University to remove or otherwise retaliate against her.

7 33. On September 29, 2021, Provost Del Casino published a letter to the
8 University community which declared that the tweet "ha[d] evoked shock and disgust
9 from our Native and Indigenous community on campus and from many people within
10 and outside of SJSU." Del Casino claimed there were "many things in the image itself
11 that do not align with the values of SJSU or of academic inquiry." Del Casino further
12 claimed that this image was contrary to "the ethical guidelines of the social science
13 disciplines that govern such practices and laws such as AB 275." Del Casino also
14 declared that SJSU "does not condone or endorse the practice of posing with the
15 human remains of others."

16 34. In response, Professor Weiss sent an email out to the University
17 community which explained that her handling of the remains and her photograph was
18 consistent with University practice and was not inconsistent with either NAGPRA or
19 CalNAGPRA.

20 35. The same day that Defendant Del Casino published his letter, Kimberly
21 Robertson, a Professor of American Indian Studies at California State University,
22 Long Beach, and a member of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, wrote a letter addressed
23 to the Native American Heritage Commission (the body that oversees repatriation of
24 remains), the SJSU administration, and representatives of area tribes. The letter
25 demanded that the University remove Weiss from her post and bar her from further
26 interaction with the human remains at SJSU because of her academic viewpoint on
27 repatriation and her photograph placed on social media. Unfortunately, the
28 University would soon take many of the actions that Ms. Robertson demanded.

1 *The University's Directive Targeting Professor Weiss*

2 36. In clear retaliation against Professor Weiss for her viewpoint on
3 repatriation laws, on October 6, 2021, the University announced a new Interim
4 Presidential Directive regarding the curation facilities holding SJSU's skeletal
5 remains. The directive bars Professor Weiss from accessing the remains that she has
6 curated for more than 17 years and places control over access exclusively in the hands
7 of the University's NAGPRA Coordinator and a newly appointed Tribal Liaison.

8 37. The directive, entitled "San Jose State University's Interim Protocol for
9 Curation Spaces in Alignment with NAGPRA, CalNAGPRA, AB 275 (Interim
10 Presidential Directive, PD-2021-03)" sets out four restrictions on the curation space
11 housing SJSU's skeletal collection:

- 12 • The curation spaces at SJSU that house the Collections will
13 be exclusively managed by the SJSU NAGPRA Coordinator and the
14 SJSU Tribal Liaison, supplemented by student assistants who are
appropriately trained and supervised to assist with the inventory
process.
- 15 • The Collections will continue to remain in a locked, secure
area on campus, and all access will be overseen by the SJSU NAGPRA
Coordinator and the SJSU Tribal Liaison.
- 16 • Any physical access to or use of the Collections, including
17 for research or teaching, will require written approval of the NAGPRA
Coordinator and Tribal Liaison.
- 18 • Audio, video, or photographic devices are prohibited in the
19 curation spaces, as is taking photo images or videos of human remains,
funerary objects, or the boxes in which these materials are held.

20 38. Though defended as a neutral protocol implementing legal duties
21 regarding Native American remains, the University faced no legal duty to implement
22 the directive, and the timing of and statements related to the interim directive make
23 clear that the policy is designed to retaliate against Professor Weiss. *See Cornelius v.*
24 *NAACP Legal Def. & Educ. Fund*, 473 U.S. 788, 811 (1985) ("The existence of
25 reasonable grounds . . . will not save a regulation that is in reality a façade for
26 viewpoint-based discrimination."); *Ridley v. Mass. Bay Transp. Auth.*, 390 F.3d 65, 86
27 (1st Cir. 2004) (The "mere recitation of viewpoint-neutral rationales" will "not
28 immunize [government] decisions from scrutiny," as they may be a "mere pretext for

1 an invidious motive. . . . In practical terms, the government rarely flatly admits it is
2 engaging in viewpoint discrimination.”). Moreover, the fact that other California
3 universities had adopted NAGPRA policies much earlier makes it less likely that
4 SJSU’s policy was prompted solely by the passage of AB 275.

5 39. As SJSU’s only physical anthropologist, Professor Weiss is the only
6 faculty member that regularly accesses and utilizes SJSU’s skeletal remains collection
7 for her research. Any actions that the University takes to restrict access to the skeletal
8 remains directly and uniquely harm Professor Weiss.

9 *The Interim Policy Was Retaliatory*

10 40. In response to another letter from Professor Weiss’s counsel on
11 October 26, 2021, SJSU conceded that the actions that it took to limit Professor
12 Weiss’s access to remains were the “direct result of ... consultation that SJSU had
13 with the affected tribe” as well as California’s Native American Heritage Commission
14 (NAHC).

15 41. The University’s reference to conversations with tribes and the NAHC is
16 compelling evidence that its subsequent actions were retaliatory because members of
17 these groups voiced opposition to Professor Weiss’s speech and pressured the
18 University to act against her for the viewpoint she expressed.

19 42. Moreover, a recent faculty-wide email at SJSU makes it even clearer that
20 the University bowed to pressure from those who wish to silence and retaliate against
21 Professor Weiss for her views.

22 43. On November 30, 2021, an SJSU professor circulated to a faculty listserv
23 a letter entitled, “Statement of Support with the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe for
24 Respectful Return of Ancestors [Repatriation] at San Jose State University and in the
25 CSU.” The letter was written by the California State University East Bay Indigenous
26 Acknowledgment Collective, an organization of tribal members and students and
27 faculty in the California State University System. Signatories include an assortment

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1 of California State University professors and at least two members of the Muwekma
2 Ohlone Tribal Council.

3 44. The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe is one of the tribes advocating for
4 repatriation of the SJSU collection, and the University has admitted that it consulted
5 with this tribe as a prelude to acting against Professor Weiss.

6 45. The letter states that Professor Weiss's "actions and rhetoric [are] prime
7 examples of colonial violence against the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe." The letter accuses
8 Professor Weiss of "hid[ing] behind harmful and distorted notions of science and
9 academic freedom, refusing to heed the leadership of the Native peoples, whose
10 ancestors they dehumanize by disrespectfully treating them as artifacts and objects
11 to collect and study." It goes on to conclude that the "Indigenous Acknowledgement
12 Collective also supports the barring of Dr. Elizabeth Weiss from access to the remains
13 as well as to related archaeological materials for the duration of the return of
14 ancestors from SJSU."

15 46. This letter, signed by the very individuals who influenced the access
16 restrictions placed on Professor Weiss, expressly states that the access restrictions
17 were imposed in retaliation against Professor Weiss for her "rhetoric" regarding
18 repatriation—i.e., her academic viewpoint.

19 *The Interim Policy and Its Implementation Directly Harm Professor Weiss by*
20 *Denying her Access to Remains Crucial to her Research*

21 47. Until the directive was announced, Professor Weiss, in her role as
22 Collections Coordinator, had overseen access to the University's entire collection of
23 skeletal remains since her appointment in 2004 and was allowed to freely access the
24 collection.

25 48. The interim directive cuts Professor Weiss out of her previous and
26 contractually assigned leadership responsibilities for the collection and impedes her
27 core research.

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1 49. Since the directive was announced on October 6, 2021, Professor Weiss
2 has been locked out of the curational facility. The lock and alarm codes were changed
3 to bar her access, and her requests to receive an updated alarm code or key have been
4 refused by Defendants.

5 50. The directive does not outline any standards to guide the discretion of
6 the NAGPRA Coordinator and Tribal Liaison in deciding whether to grant permission
7 to access remains.

8 51. When Professor Weiss made a written request asking to access the
9 facility to research the Native American remains and take x-rays for future research,
10 the NAGPRA Coordinator expressly denied Professor Weiss access to the facility. The
11 NAGPRA Coordinator informed Professor Weiss that she will not be given access prior
12 to repatriation—i.e., the removal of the remains from campus and the University's
13 control—thus depriving her of any opportunity to ever study these remains again.
14 This was confirmed at a January 25, 2022 faculty meeting.

15 52. Upon information and belief, repatriation of the remains will occur
16 during June 2022.

17 53. This new policy is substantially disruptive to Professor Weiss's
18 curational and research duties.

19 54. Before the new policy, Professor Weiss was in the middle of an important
20 curational project regarding the proper sorting of remains that had been disrupted by
21 the COVID-19 pandemic. Completion of this project is vital to ensure that the
22 University can properly comply with AB 275.

23 55. SJSU's interim directive recognizes AB 275's requirement to take
24 inventory of remains and objects subject to NAGPRA and CalNAGPRA. However, for
25 the inventory process, the interim policy allows only appropriately trained and
26 supervised student assistants to assist the NAGPRA Coordinator and Tribal Liaison
27 in their management of the curation spaces. By specifying only students to assist the
28 inventory process, failing to ask Professor Weiss to train and supervise these students

1 when she is the most qualified faculty member to do so, and denying her access to
2 complete her curational sorting project or otherwise partake in the inventory process,
3 the interim directive was announced and is being enforced with retaliatory motive.

4 56. Other California universities' NAGPRA policies, such as at California State
5 University at Long Beach, Sacramento State University, and the University of California
6 system, do not allow only student assistants to aid NAGPRA Coordinators, Tribal Liaisons,
7 or individuals occupying similar positions in the inventory process as SJSU's interim directive
8 does, and such is not compelled by NAGPRA or CalNAGPRA. This further shows SJSU's
9 retaliatory motive.

10 57. The Native American collection at SJSU in general is a particularly
11 valuable resource for research because the collection is especially large and well-
12 preserved. Additionally, because prior studies have already established many details
13 about the collection, such as the sex and age of each skeleton, Professor Weiss's
14 research would not be slowed by having to engage in such preliminary analysis.

15 58. Moreover, if Professor Weiss could access the Native American remains
16 prior to their repatriation then she would be able to conduct valuable academic
17 research, including at least two more studies that she had been planning to perform
18 for some time.

19 59. First, Professor Weiss intended to study whether certain changes to the
20 skull result from environmental or biological causes. There has been a longstanding
21 question among osteologists as to whether changes around the eye socket and sides of
22 the skull are signs of anemia. Osteologists have struggled to answer this question
23 because other variables such as growth, aging, or other health factors could account
24 for these changes. Professor Weiss's research would attempt to control for these other
25 variables.

26 60. The Native American collection at SJSU is especially suited for this
27 research because that collection has many skulls exhibiting the relevant indicators of
28 anemia, and certain growth lines on the shin bones and other characteristics in the

1 collection would help rule out other variables that may explain the cranial
2 abnormalities.

3 61. Professor Weiss also planned to conduct research on the relationship
4 between bone loss and bone growth. Individuals can gain bone through conditions
5 such as osteoarthritis, while other conditions such as osteoporosis cause a skeleton to
6 lose bone. Professor Weiss intended to research the open question of whether people
7 who gain bone are less likely to subsequently lose bone. Studying this question would
8 help researchers to better understand activity patterns through skeletal change, such
9 as whether heel spurs indicate that a person walked a great deal or simply had a
10 predisposition. The research would also help answer the question of whether humans
11 have evolved to develop osteoarthritis, a non-fatal condition, as a means of combatting
12 the dangers of osteoporosis, which can be a fatal condition. This research could have
13 implications for medicine. Indeed, one of Professor Weiss's prior studies on bony spurs
14 was published by a medical journal. Again, the size and well-preserved state of SJSU's
15 Native American collection is ideal for this research.

16 62. The research plans described above all would have involved student
17 volunteers, resulted in journal publications, and provided Professor Weiss with
18 material for her next book. If she were granted access at some point between now and
19 repatriation in the coming months, she could still make progress on these research
20 projects and access or take x-rays that would allow her to continue some limited
21 research following repatriation.

22 63. Professor Weiss also wishes to access the facility to take photographs as
23 part of the above research, for future books and articles she plans to write, and for an
24 upcoming publication. Peer reviewers of an article that Professor Weiss has submitted
25 for publication have asked for clearer photographs of skeletal remains. She had
26 planned to fulfil this request once she returned to the facility following prolonged
27 absence due to the pandemic, but she is now unable to take those photographs due to
28 the directive.

1 64. Even if Professor Weiss could access the curational facility prior to the
2 collection's repatriation, the interim directive still bars her from taking the
3 photographs that are an essential component of her intended research and future
4 publications. Other California universities do not similarly prohibit taking
5 photographs and videos of remains for which access has been granted.

6 *Professor Weiss Was Denied Access to the Non-Native American Materials in the*
7 *Collection for Over a Month, and then Was Allowed Access only Outside the Curational*
8 *Facility in Poor Research Conditions*

9 65. The Defendants have limited Professor Weiss's access to remains that
10 are not protected by NAGPRA, CalNAGPRA, or AB 275. The new policy on its face
11 applies to both Native American remains and materials that are not subject to
12 NAGPRA protections. The curational facility, which Professor Weiss can no longer
13 access without permission, includes a collection of non-Native remains known as the
14 Carthage Collection. It also contains two large filing cabinets of x-rays relevant to
15 Professor Weiss's work, which she likewise cannot access. The breadth of the
16 University's directive, which extends far beyond limiting access to the Native
17 American collection, further demonstrates its retaliatory motive.

18 66. Other California universities' NAGPRA-related policies, such as at
19 California State University at Long Beach, San Francisco State University,
20 Sacramento State University, and the University of California system, distinguish
21 between Native and non-Native remains, allowing research and teaching uses of
22 remains not covered by NAGPRA under less strict requirements. The breadth of
23 SJSU's interim directive further demonstrates its retaliatory nature.

24 67. Shortly after the announcement of the new directive, Professor Weiss
25 emailed Defendant Gonzalez requesting access to the facility so that she could do
26 research on non-NAGPRA remains, including the Carthage collection, and assess
27 what other materials that are not protected by NAGPRA could be utilized for research.

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1 68. From October 6, 2021, to November 15, 2021, Professor Weiss was not
2 allowed to access the Carthage collection. Defendant Gonzalez claimed that this
3 prohibition of access to even the non-Native remains was necessary to allow the
4 faculty to vote on new protocols.

5 69. Professor Weiss's inability to access this collection for over a month
6 directly affected her ability to perform necessary preliminary research that she would
7 have otherwise conducted during that timeframe. If accessible, Professor Weiss would
8 have begun assessing the quality, condition, and characteristics of the collection to
9 determine how she might use the collection in future research, a task that is essential
10 to any work she might be able to do with the remains.

11 70. On November 15, 2021, Defendant Gonzalez finally allowed Professor
12 Weiss to access the Carthage collection, but not in the curational facility. Instead, the
13 remains were moved to two adjoining rooms outside the curational facility. These
14 storage locations are inadequate in several respects, resulting in ongoing impairment
15 of Professor Weiss's research.

16 71. One of the rooms used to store the remains is a classroom in active use.
17 The classroom is inaccessible to Professor Weiss for research purposes when classes
18 are in session in that room. Next semester, the room will be in use for classes all day,
19 Monday through Thursday, including at least some evenings.

20 72. Further, the boxes are stored and organized in such a way as to impede
21 research. Professor Weiss cannot go through them in a specific order or easily take out
22 one box at a time. In late November 2021, Professor Weiss began going through the
23 collection and found that the collection is so poorly organized that it took her over an
24 hour to rebag and properly store the materials, which would have taken substantially
25 less time if the collection had been stored in the curational facility. Delays due to
26 disorganization will continue so long as the Carthage collection is not stored in a
27 location suited to organizing and storing human remains, i.e., the University's
28 curational facility.

1 73. Even if she could adequately study the Carthage collection, the collection
2 is not an adequate substitute for the Native American remains in performing
3 Professor Weiss's planned research. The Carthage collection is much smaller than the
4 Native American collection. Further, the Carthage skeletons are in much worse
5 condition than the Native American skeletons. It is therefore impossible for Professor
6 Weiss to use the Carthage collection to conduct her intended research with anything
7 approaching the same quality and rigor as would be possible with the Native
8 American collection.

9 *Denial of Access to X-Rays*

10 74. Because of the interim directive and its enforcement against Professor
11 Weiss, she also lacks access to x-rays taken of the existing Native American collection
12 that—while only an imperfect substitute for actual remains—would facilitate her
13 research for years to come. Such x-rays are not protected by NAGPRA, CalNAGPRA,
14 or AB 275. But in light of Defendants' unwillingness to facilitate access Professor
15 Weiss fears that they plan to destroy or repatriate these remains.

16 75. Defendant Gonzalez has also stated that Professor Weiss's access to even
17 the non-Native American x-rays is dependent on Defendants Sunseri and Ragland
18 granting her access. Professor Weiss has been seeking access to these x-rays since the
19 interim policy was announced, but Defendant Sunseri has told her that she cannot
20 access the facility even for this limited purpose. There is no non-retaliatory reason
21 that she should be denied access to these x-rays.

22 *Denial of Course Credit*

23 76. In the past, Professor Weiss had also been able to receive teaching credit
24 for her curational duties. If her responsibilities are eliminated or curtailed, she will
25 be required to teach an additional class in the Spring and in subsequent semesters.
26 She has been informed by Defendant Gonzalez that, at minimum, she will not be able
27 to receive teaching credit for her curational duties next semester and perhaps longer.

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1 77. If she is unable to obtain this teaching credit, then Professor Weiss will
2 have to take on a greater course load, which will in turn limit the time that she can
3 spend on curation, research, and writing.

4 78. Additionally, Professor Weiss was praised extensively for her work as
5 collections coordinator in her last post-tenure review and so the elimination of her
6 responsibilities will likely harm her academic standing at her next review.

7 *Departmental Actions Against Professor Weiss and the Threat of Future Policies or*
8 *Actions Targeting Her*

9 79. On November 17, 2021, Defendant Gonzalez emailed the standing
10 committee to put forward a statement on human remains which expressly denounces
11 Professor Weiss for her tweet. The Statement declares that the department “strongly
12 disapprove[s] of the post and do[es] not condone such practices” and apologizes
13 because the tweet was “hurtful to many people.” The statement recognized that the
14 Department “lacked an explicit policy about the photographing of remains” but
15 nevertheless falsely claims that Weiss violated a “generally accepted ... standard of
16 practice.” The Statement also claims that there “are now stricter protocols regarding
17 access to SJSU’s Curational Facility—including a firm prohibition of video and
18 photography of Native American remains.”

19 80. There is no generally accepted standard of practice that discourages the
20 publication of photographs of professors holding or interacting with skeletal remains.

21 81. At the time of Defendant Gonzalez’s email, photographs of researchers
22 holding skeletal remains were still visible on the SJSU anthropology department’s
23 website.

24 82. On November 19, 2021, after a secret ballot vote, Defendant Gonzalez’s
25 statement was posted on the Department of Anthropology’s website.

26 83. Professor Weiss posted the following statement in dissent and asked
27 Defendant Gonzalez to place it up on the website as well:

28 I Dissent

1 I am the faculty member who posted a photo to Twitter while
 2 holding a skull. This photo was not different to many previous photos the
 3 university, college, and department used to promote anthropology. It is
 4 dishonest to portray this as an aberration of our departmental
 5 procedures.

6 Photography in anthropology has been a valuable tool to ignite
 7 curiosity, display human variation respectfully, and teach about the past
 8 fruitfully. As the Asian proverb states: Better to see something once than
 9 to hear about it a thousand times.

10 The statement includes the sentence: "All human remains should
 11 be treated with dignity and respect." Skeletal remains – both human and
 12 nonhuman – should be treated with respect. Respect's definition, from
 13 Merriam-Webster dictionary, is "a feeling of admiring someone or
 14 something that is good, valuable, important, etc." There is no evidence
 15 that I have done otherwise; I continuously show respect and dignity for
 16 skeletal remains because I know how much can be learned from them.
 17 Holding a skull and taking a photo is not about a lack of respect, but
 18 rather a demonstration that I hold these remains in high value, that I
 19 admire what we can learn from them, and that I know the serious science
 20 that can be deduced from their study.

21 I have no reason to apologize. I have done nothing wrong. I will
 22 continue to fight for science over sensitivity, religion, and superstition.
 23 And, I am happy to work with anyone who values truth and objectivity.
 24 And, thus, regarding this Statement on Handling Human Remains I
 25 choose to quote Ruth Bader Ginsburg, "I dissent"!

26 84. On information and belief, Defendant Gonzalez plans to put forward
 27 additional resolutions targeting Professor Weiss and to propose additional policies
 28 that would curtail Professor Weiss's research, such as a ban on taking and sharing
 photographs and a requirement that Professor Weiss seek departmental approval
 before conducting research on skeletal remains.

85. On information and belief, Defendant Gonzalez plans to take further
 actions against Professor Weiss if she continues to teach her views on repatriation,
 including putting forward additional resolutions targeting her and enacting policies
 that limit her freedom in the classroom.

LEGAL CLAIMS

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Plaintiff's First Amendment Right to Freedom of Speech Retaliation (42 U.S.C. § 1983) COUNT 1

86. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each of the allegations in the complaint.

///

1 87. Because Professor Weiss has written critically about repatriation,
2 NAGPRA, and CalNAGPRA, the University has taken action against her based on the
3 content of her speech and her viewpoint, and Defendants continue to threaten to do
4 so if she continues to express her views.

5 88. By punishing and threatening to punish Professor Weiss for expressing
6 her views regarding the repatriation of Native American remains, Defendants have
7 retaliated and are retaliating against Professor Weiss for exercising her First
8 Amendment rights.

9 89. Professor Weiss's publications, articles, teaching, and tweets on the topic
10 of repatriation of human remains, as well as her views on the propriety of taking
11 pictures with these remains, are matters of public concern and protected by the First
12 Amendment.

13 90. The University's adoption and enforcement of the interim directive
14 restricting Professor Weiss's access to SJSU's collection of remains constitutes
15 retaliation against Professor Weiss for her speech on these matters of public concern.

16 91. The timing of the University's actions and statements by University
17 officials and others make clear that the University succumbed to pressure and adopted
18 a policy and enforced it in a manner aimed at excluding her from access to the remains
19 and from her curational responsibilities. No other California university adopted a
20 policy concerning Native American repatriation in the same haphazard and rushed
21 fashion, and the fact that other California universities have older NAGPRA policies
22 cuts against the claim that a desire to comply with AB 275 alone prompted SJSU's
23 interim directive.

24 92. But for Professor Weiss's speech the University would not have taken
25 these actions.

26 93. Neither NAGPRA, CalNAGPRA, nor AB 275 require the University to
27 remove Professor Weiss from her duties as custodian of SJSU's collection, to prohibit
28 her from taking photographs of remains, or to bar her from access to the Native

1 American collections. AB 275 contemplates an orderly transition process which would
2 allow Professor Weiss to complete her research and continue to carry out her
3 curational duties.

4 94. Other universities in California have included anthropology professors
5 like Professor Weiss on committees dealing with native American repatriation. For
6 instance, California State University, Chico has a committee which includes two
7 anthropology faculty as well as the Director of Tribal Relationships, various
8 administrators, and other university personnel. Moreover, California State University
9 at Long Beach's NAGPRA policy requires a similar committee to be composed of two
10 probationary or tenured faculty members specializing in archaeology, biological
11 anthropology, cultural anthropology, or a closely related specialization.

12 95. Sacramento State University allows its Archaeology Curation Facility's
13 Collections Manager to participate in the inventory process, but SJSU has not allowed
14 Professor Weiss, its Collections Coordinator, to do so.

15 96. Other California universities that have implemented NAGPRA policies
16 have not expressly and blanketly prohibited taking photographs and videos of human
17 remains for which access has been granted. Coming on the heels of the controversy
18 surrounding Professor Weiss's tweet, the fact that SJSU has done shows its retaliatory
19 motive against her.

20 97. The University has no other compelling justification for acting against
21 Professor Weiss other than its disagreement with the viewpoints that Professor Weiss
22 has expressed.

23 98. As such, this is unconstitutional retaliation prohibited by the First
24 Amendment. *See Demers v. Austin*, 729 F.3d 1011 (9th Cir. 2013) (reiterating that the
25 First Amendment continues to "apply to teaching and academic writing" in light of
26 the "expansive freedoms of speech and thought associated with the university."
27 (quoting *Grutter v. Bollinger*, 539 U.S. 306, 329 (2003)); *See also Sweezy v.*
28 *New Hampshire*, 354 U.S. 234, 250 (1957) ("To impose any strait jacket upon the

1 intellectual leaders in our colleges and universities would imperil the future of our
 2 Nation. . . . Scholarship cannot flourish in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust.
 3 Teachers and students must always remain free to inquire, to study and to evaluate,
 4 to gain new maturity and understanding; otherwise our civilization will stagnate and
 5 die.”).

6 99. Professor Weiss has suffered irreparable harm as a result of this
 7 unconstitutional retaliation.

8 100. By restricting her access to skeletal remains, prohibiting photography of
 9 those remains, stripping away access to the research facility, and threatening
 10 Professor Weiss for sharing photographs of her research, the University has
 11 substantially burdened Professor Weiss’s ability to conduct her research, collaborate
 12 with her peers, and publish her findings.

13 101. Defendants’ retaliatory actions violate Professor Weiss’s right to free
 14 speech as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

15 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
 16 **Violation of Plaintiff’s First Amendment Right to be Free from**
 17 **Unconstitutional Conditions**
 18 **(42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

19 102. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each of the allegations in the complaint.

20 103. By threatening to condition Professor Weiss’s ability to teach students in
 21 the classroom (and ultimately her employment status at SJSU) on her willingness to
 22 surrender her constitutionally protected right to express her views on repatriation,
 23 Defendants have imposed or threatened to impose an unconstitutional condition on
 24 her in violation of her First Amendment rights.

25 104. Defendants have refused to retract or disavow Defendant Gonzalez’s
 26 threat conditioning Professor Weiss’s continued ability to teach on her willingness to
 27 refrain from teaching students her views on repatriation.

28 105. As a result of the threats from Defendant Gonzalez, which have never
 been retracted, and the continuing pressure being put on Defendant Jacobs and other

1 University officials, Professor Weiss has a credible fear that the University will
2 continue to take further retaliatory actions against her for her speech, including but
3 not limited to attempting to remove her from the classroom, take away her tenure,
4 and terminate her employment.

5 106. Despite the continuing threat of retaliation and the resulting chilling
6 effect, Professor Weiss plans to continue to share her views about Native American
7 repatriation and the proper handling of human remains both in the media and with
8 her students.

9 RELIEF SOUGHT

10 Wherefore, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court to enter judgment against
11 Defendant as follows:

12 1. Declaring that Defendants' actions constituted unlawful retaliation
13 against Plaintiff for her protected First Amendment activities

14 2. Granting an injunction preliminarily, and thereafter, permanently
15 against Defendant and Defendant's officers, agents, affiliates, servants, successors,
16 employees, and other persons as follows:

17 a. Enjoining Defendants from enforcing Interim Presidential Directive, PD-
18 2021-03, against Professor Weiss, including the restriction on access to the curation
19 facilities and the ban on photography of remains;

20 b. Enjoining Defendants from engaging in any further retaliatory actions
21 against Professor Weiss in response to the exercise of her academic freedom such as
22 removing Professor Weiss from the classroom, altering her courses, or preventing her
23 from expressing her views on repatriation to students.

24 3. Entering judgment for Plaintiff and against Defendants for the
25 deprivation of her rights;

26 4. Awarding Plaintiff nominal damages for the violation of her rights;

27 5. Awarding Plaintiff's costs and attorneys' fees under 42 U.S.C. § 1988;

28 Awarding such further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

1 DATED: January 31, 2022.

2 Respectfully submitted,

3 DANIEL M. ORTNER
4 ETHAN W. BLEVINS
Pacific Legal Foundation

5 By s/ Daniel M. Ortner
6 DANIEL M. ORTNER

7 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*
8 *Elizabeth Weiss*

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

ELIZABETH WEISS

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DANIEL M. ORTNER, ETHAN W. BLEVINS, Pacific Legal Foundation, 555 Capitol Mall, Suite 1290, Sacramento, CA 95814, (916) 419-7111

DEFENDANTS

SEE ATTACHED

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff

☒ 3 Federal Question
(U.S. Government Not a Party)

☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant

☐ 4 Diversity
(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<div>110 Insurance</div> <div>120 Marine</div> <div>130 Miller Act</div> <div>140 Negotiable Instrument</div> <div>150 Recovery of Overpayment Of Veteran's Benefits</div> <div>151 Medicare Act</div> <div>152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)</div> <div>153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits</div> <div>160 Stockholders' Suits</div> <div>190 Other Contract</div> <div>195 Contract Product Liability</div> <div>196 Franchise</div>	<div><div>PERSONAL INJURY</div><div>310 Airplane</div><div>315 Airplane Product Liability</div><div>320 Assault, Libel & Slander</div><div>330 Federal Employers' Liability</div><div>340 Marine</div><div>345 Marine Product Liability</div><div>350 Motor Vehicle</div><div>355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability</div><div>360 Other Personal Injury</div><div>362 Personal Injury -Medical Malpractice</div></div> <div><div>PERSONAL INJURY</div><div>365 Personal Injury – Product Liability</div><div>367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability</div><div>368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability</div></div> <div><div>PERSONAL PROPERTY</div><div>370 Other Fraud</div><div>371 Truth in Lending</div><div>380 Other Personal Property Damage</div><div>385 Property Damage Product Liability</div></div> <div><div>CIVIL RIGHTS</div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights</div><div>441 Voting</div><div>442 Employment</div><div>443 Housing/ Accommodations</div><div>445 Amer. w/Disabilities–Employment</div><div>446 Amer. w/Disabilities–Other</div><div>448 Education</div></div> <div><div>PRISONER PETITIONS</div><div>HABEAS CORPUS</div><div>463 Alien Detainee</div><div>510 Motions to Vacate Sentence</div><div>530 General</div><div>535 Death Penalty</div></div> <div><div>OTHER</div><div>540 Mandamus & Other</div><div>550 Civil Rights</div><div>555 Prison Condition</div><div>560 Civil Detainee–Conditions of Confinement</div></div>	<div>625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC § 881</div> <div>690 Other</div> <div><div>LABOR</div><div>710 Fair Labor Standards Act</div><div>720 Labor/Management Relations</div><div>740 Railway Labor Act</div><div>751 Family and Medical Leave Act</div><div>790 Other Labor Litigation</div><div>791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act</div></div> <div><div>IMMIGRATION</div><div>462 Naturalization Application</div><div>465 Other Immigration Actions</div></div>	<div>422 Appeal 28 USC § 158</div> <div>423 Withdrawal 28 USC § 157</div> <div><div>PROPERTY RIGHTS</div><div>820 Copyrights</div><div>830 Patent</div><div>835 Patent–Abbreviated New Drug Application</div><div>840 Trademark</div><div>880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016</div></div> <div><div>SOCIAL SECURITY</div><div>861 HIA (1395ff)</div><div>862 Black Lung (923)</div><div>863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))</div><div>864 SSID Title XVI</div><div>865 RSI (405(g))</div></div> <div><div>FEDERAL TAX SUITS</div><div>870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)</div><div>871 IRS–Third Party 26 USC § 7609</div></div>	<div>375 False Claims Act</div> <div>376 Qui Tam (31 USC § 3729(a))</div> <div>400 State Reapportionment</div> <div>410 Antitrust</div> <div>430 Banks and Banking</div> <div>450 Commerce</div> <div>460 Deportation</div> <div>470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organizations</div> <div>480 Consumer Credit</div> <div>485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act</div> <div>490 Cable/Sat TV</div> <div>850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange</div> <div>890 Other Statutory Actions</div> <div>891 Agricultural Acts</div> <div>893 Environmental Matters</div> <div>895 Freedom of Information Act</div> <div>896 Arbitration</div> <div>899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision</div> <div>950 Constitutionality of State Statutes</div>

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

☒ 1 Original Proceeding

☐ 2 Removed from State Court

☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court

☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened

☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)

☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation–Transfer

☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation–Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
42 U.S.C. 1983

Brief description of cause:
Civil Rights lawsuit regarding retaliation in violation of First Amendment rights

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. ☐

DEMAND \$ 1.00

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes ☒ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

☐ SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND

☒ SAN JOSE

☐ EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE 01/31/2022

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD s/ Daniel M. Ortner

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I. a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the “defendant” is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section “(see attachment).”
 - II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an “X” in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 - (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
 - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
 - III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
 - IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an “X” in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
 - V. Origin.** Place an “X” in one of the six boxes.
 - (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no Origin Code 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
 - VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC § 553. Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
 - VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an “X” in this box if you are filing a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction. Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
 - VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
 - IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

CIVIL COVER SHEET ATTACHMENT

1. a. DEFENDANTS:

STEPHEN PEREZ, in his official capacity as Interim President of San Jose State University;

VINCENT J. DEL CASINO, in his official capacity as Provost of San Jose State University;

WALT JACOBS, in his official capacity as Dean of the College of Social Sciences at San Jose State University;

ROBERTO GONZALES, in his official capacity as Chair of the Department of Anthropology at San Jose State University;

CHARLOTTE SUNSERI, in her official capacity as NAGPRA Coordinator at San Jose State University; and

ALISHA MARIE RAGLAND, in her official capacity as Tribal Liaison at San Jose State University.

Kiren Mathews

From: ECF-CAND@cand.uscourts.gov
Sent: Monday, January 31, 2022 5:11 PM
To: efiling@cand.uscourts.gov
Subject: Activity in Case 5:22-cv-00641 Weiss v. Perez et al Complaint

This is an automatic e-mail message generated by the CM/ECF system. Please DO NOT RESPOND to this e-mail because the mail box is unattended.

*****NOTE TO PUBLIC ACCESS USERS***** Judicial Conference of the United States policy permits attorneys of record and parties in a case (including pro se litigants) to receive one free electronic copy of all documents filed electronically, if receipt is required by law or directed by the filer. PACER access fees apply to all other users. To avoid later charges, download a copy of each document during this first viewing. However, if the referenced document is a transcript, the free copy and 30 page limit do not apply.

U.S. District Court

California Northern District

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered by Ortner, Daniel on 1/31/2022 at 5:11 PM PST and filed on 1/31/2022

Case Name: Weiss v. Perez et al

Case Number: [5:22-cv-00641](#)

Filer: Elizabeth Weiss

Document Number: [1](#)

Docket Text:

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT AND PERMANENT AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF against All Defendants (Filing fee \$ 402, receipt number ACANDC-16858031.). Filed by Elizabeth Weiss. (Attachments: # (1) Civil Cover Sheet)(Ortner, Daniel) (Filed on 1/31/2022)

5:22-cv-00641 Notice has been electronically mailed to:

Daniel Moshe Ortner DOrtner@pacificlegal.org

5:22-cv-00641 Please see [Local Rule 5-5](#); Notice has NOT been electronically mailed to:

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

Document description:Main Document

Original filename:C:\fakepath\COMPLAINT.pdf

Electronic document Stamp:

[STAMP CANDStamp_ID=977336130 [Date=1/31/2022] [FileNumber=18899401-0]
[27dde4bbf3e796e7d3117276c4fc2ca18e3f9d0bbc224cd86c1202e4ed61c8ae3bc3
940552e162a0b402e73d6cf6f94312e06e3b849067af41ecf8961dac51cd]]

Document description:Civil Cover Sheet

Original filename:C:\fakepath\CIVIL COVER SHEET FINAL.pdf

Electronic document Stamp:

[STAMP CANDStamp_ID=977336130 [Date=1/31/2022] [FileNumber=18899401-1]
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883b474f62962e5e8422e460aa45071c1bd1487f1e603187b5280292fc29]]