

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX A

PUBLISHED

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT**

No. 21-2061

[Filed May 31, 2023]

SPEECH FIRST, INC.,)
Plaintiff – Appellant,)
)
v.)
)
TIMOTHY SANDS, in his individual capacity)
and official capacity as President of Virginia)
Polytechnic Institute and State University,)
Defendant – Appellee.)
-----)
SOUTHEASTERN LEGAL FOUNDATION;)
LIBERTY JUSTICE CENTER;)
CATO INSTITUTE;)
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES AND)
ALUMNI; FOUNDATION FOR INDIVIDUAL)
RIGHTS IN EDUCATION; ALLIANCE)
DEFENDING FREEDOM,)
Amici Supporting Appellant.)
-----)

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Appeal from the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, at Roanoke. Michael F. Urbanski, Chief District Judge (7:21-cv-00203-MFU)

Argued: October 25, 2022 Decided: May 23, 2023

Before WILKINSON and DIAZ, Circuit Judges, and MOTZ, Senior Circuit Judge.

Affirmed by published opinion. Senior Judge Motz wrote the opinion, in which Judge Diaz joined. Judge Wilkinson wrote a dissenting opinion.

ARGUED: James Hasson, CONSOVOY MCCARTHY PLLC, Arlington, Virginia, for Appellant. William H. Hurd, ECKERT SEAMANS CHERIN & MELLOTT, LLC, Richmond, Virginia, for Appellee. **ON BRIEF:** J. Michael Connolly, Cameron T. Norris, CONSOVOY MCCARTHY PLLC, Arlington, Virginia, for Appellant. Matthew B. Kirsner, Richmond, Virginia, Michael McAuliffe Miller, Renee Mattei Myers, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Jessica A. Glajch, ECKERT SEAMANS CHERIN & MELLOTT, LLC, Washington, D.C., for Appellee. Celia Howard O’Leary, Kimberly S. Hermann, SOUTHEASTERN LEGAL FOUNDATION, Roswell, Georgia, for Amicus Southeastern Legal Foundation. Ilya Shapiro, Thomas A. Berry, CATO INSTITUTE, Washington, D.C.; Reilly Stephens, Daniel Suhr, Jeffrey Jennings, LIBERTY JUSTICE CENTER, Chicago, Illinois, for Amici Liberty Justice Center, Cato Institute, and American Council of Trustees and Alumni. Darpana M. Sheth, Ronald London, Jeffrey D. Zeman, FOUNDATION FOR INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IN EDUCATION, Philadelphia,

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Pennsylvania, for Amicus Foundation for Individual Rights in Education. Gordon D. Todd, Mackenzie J. Siebert, Robert M. Smith, SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP, Washington, D.C.; John J. Bursch, Cody S. Barnett, ALLIANCE DEFENDING FREEDOM, Washington, D.C., for Amicus Alliance Defending Freedom.

DIANA GRIBBON MOTZ, Senior Circuit Judge:

Speech First, Inc., which identifies itself as a national organization committed to protecting the rights of college students, initiated this action against Timothy Sands, the President of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech or the University). Speech First asserts that two Virginia Tech policies — the Bias Intervention and Response Team Policy (the Bias Policy) and the Informational Activities Policy — violate the First Amendment rights of its student members who attend Virginia Tech. Just four days after filing suit, Speech First asked the district court to preliminarily enjoin both policies. In a comprehensive, 53-page opinion, based on numerous findings of fact, the court refused to do so. The district court held that Speech First (1) lacked standing to challenge the Bias Policy because its members had suffered no injury in fact, and (2) failed to demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits as to the Informational Activities Policy because the record was, at that time, inadequate as to that policy. Speech First now appeals. For the reasons that follow, we affirm.

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I.

The district court's express findings, and uncontradicted record evidence, establish the facts recounted here. Speech First does not challenge any of these facts.

The Bias Policy defines bias incidents as “expressions against a person or group because of the person's or group's age, color, disability, gender (including pregnancy), gender identity, gender expression, genetic information, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, veteran status, or any other basis protected by law.” *Speech First, Inc. v. Sands*, No. 21-00203, 2021 WL 4315459, at *8 (W.D. Va. Sept. 22, 2021). Virginia Tech concluded that such incidents are detrimental to the University community and accordingly established a Bias Policy that allows members of the University community to report incidents of bias that occur at Virginia Tech.

Complaining persons may choose to identify themselves by name, or they can file a report anonymously. *Id.* at *9. To make students feel comfortable reporting bias incidents, Virginia Tech has publicized the Bias Policy through a “See something? Say something!” campaign. The University accepts bias reports filed through various online platforms.

Once submitted, all reported bias incidents go to a panel of university administrators known as the Bias Intervention and Response Team (the BIRT). *Id.* at *8. The BIRT includes representatives from the Fraternity and Sorority Life Office, the Services for Students with

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Disabilities Office, the Virginia Tech Police Department, and the Housing and Residence Life Office. The district court expressly found that the “BIRT lacks any authority to discipline or otherwise punish students for anything.” *Id.* at *10. None of the BIRT’s interactions with students — whether a complaining student or a responding student — ever appear on a student’s academic transcript or disciplinary record.¹ Rather, as Dean Hughes explained in his written declaration, all BIRT-related records and correspondence are kept separately within the Dean of Students Office’s case management system.

The BIRT meets weekly and reviews any newly submitted bias incident reports. At the outset of its review, the BIRT considers whether each bias incident report involves First Amendment-protected speech. Some complaints are dismissed outright because they do. In fact, the district court identified only two occasions when the BIRT referred protected speech to the Student Conduct Office and, in both cases, the Student Conduct Office concluded that the speech was constitutionally protected and so did not sanction the accused students. *Id.*

¹The BIRT is overseen by Virginia Tech’s Dean of Students Office. The Dean of Students, Dr. Byron Hughes, declared in writing that his office has “no role in student discipline,” but exists instead to “offer advising, care, and support to students.” It is the Student Conduct Office that “administers the Student Code of Conduct, which is ‘the exclusive process by which students are adjudicated to be in violation of University policy and sanctioned for any such violations.’” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *9. Speech First does not seek to enjoin any portion of the Student Code of Conduct or the operations of the Student Conduct Office.

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Virginia Tech believes that some complaints that do not violate the law or the Student Code of Conduct may nonetheless present an educational opportunity. In such cases, the BIRT sends a letter to both the complaining student and the responding student that *invites* them to take part in a voluntary conversation facilitated by an administrator in the Dean of Students Office.² Attendance at these meetings is entirely *voluntary*; if a student ignores the message or refuses to meet with the Dean of Students Office, the district court found that “no further action is taken, and the student faces no consequences of any kind.” *Id.*

The second policy Speech First seeks to enjoin, the Informational Activities Policy, provides:

Informational activity is defined as the distribution of literature and/or petitioning for signatures where no fee is involved nor

² The BIRT also refers some “localized” bias incidents to non-punitive campus entities. For instance, “a complaint alleging an incident of bias between two roommates may be referred to Housing and Residence Life to address.” The BIRT takes a different approach to incidents involving speech that independently may violate the law or the Student Code of Conduct. The record reflects that the BIRT refers complaints “alleging criminal activity . . . to the Virginia Tech Police Department” and complaints “describing an incident that may violate the Student Code . . . to the Student Conduct Office.” But the record also demonstrates that the BIRT does not have any “special authority to refer cases.” Indeed, the district court found that any member of the university community (for example, students, faculty, or administrators) can report any incident directly to the Student Conduct Office or the Virginia Tech Police Department without ever involving the BIRT. *See Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *12.

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donations or contributions sought. Informational activities may be permitted if they are sponsored by a university-affiliated organization. Such activities require prior approval by the designated university scheduling office and are subject to university policies and the reasonable guidelines of the authorizing official.

In simple terms, the Informational Activities Policy regulates leafletting and the solicitation of signatures on campus.

The district court found that this policy requires students to make reservations with the Student Engagement and Campus Life Office (the Campus Life Office) to leaflet and solicit signatures at designated locations throughout campus. *Id.* at *22. The Campus Life Office awards such reservations for free, in the order they are received. *Id.* Students seeking to engage in informational activities must be “sponsored” by one of the university’s 750+ registered student organizations (RSOs). A student is not required to *belong* to an RSO as a member to leaflet on campus. Virginia Tech Br. at 14 & n.8. The student must simply secure the sponsorship of any existing RSO. *Id.* “RSOs may sponsor informational activities unrelated to their official purpose.” *Id.* at 14 n.8. For instance, “[t]he Chess Club could sponsor leaflets criticizing the government’s immigration policies; the Cave Club could sponsor leaflets supporting those policies.” *Id.*

Speech First, however, is not an RSO at Virginia Tech. Its members do not want to become an RSO (or seek an existing RSO’s sponsorship) but “want to independently distribute literature about conservative

ideas and collect signatures for petitions that support conservative causes.”³ *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *23. They assertedly refrain from doing so out of fear that they “will be punished for engaging in ‘informational activities’ without [prior approval and] the sponsorship of a ‘university-affiliated organization.’” *Id.*; Speech First Opening Br. at 13.

As noted above, Speech First has not and does not challenge any of these facts. But Speech First asserts that these facts establish that the Bias Policy caused its members to “censor their speech” and that the Informational Activities Policy is an impermissible prior restraint and speaker-based restriction, and therefore both policies violate the First Amendment. Speech First Opening Br. at 11–13. For this reason, Speech First maintains that the district court abused its discretion in refusing to preliminarily enjoin both policies.

³ In the district court, Speech First submitted anonymous declarations so stating on behalf of three of its student members (identified as Students A, B, and C). Because none of those students still attend Virginia Tech, the University moved to dismiss this action as moot and Speech First moved to supplement the appellate record with affidavits from four additional students (identified as Students D, E, F, and G) who assert identical injuries and are currently enrolled at Virginia Tech. We denied the University’s motion to dismiss and granted Speech First’s motion to supplement. We thus consider the declarations of Students D–G as part of the record on appeal. *See* ECF No. 76; Fed. R. App. P. 10(e); Loc. R. 10(d).

II.

We therefore must determine whether the court did, in fact, abuse its discretion in denying Speech First’s motion for a preliminary injunction. *See Di Biase v. SPX Corp.*, 872 F.3d 224, 229 (4th Cir. 2017). In making this determination, we examine the district court’s factual findings for clear error and consider its legal conclusions *de novo*. *Id.*; *see also dmarcian, Inc. v. dmarcian Eur. BV*, 60 F.4th 119, 138 (4th Cir. 2023). When a party moves for a preliminary injunction, as Speech First did, it invites the district court to act as the finder of fact on a limited record. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 52(a); Scotts Co. v. United Indus. Corp.*, 315 F.3d 264, 274 (4th Cir. 2002). The moving party also bears the burden of demonstrating that it is likely to succeed on the merits. *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008).

When reviewing the denial of a preliminary injunction, an appellate court must credit the district court’s factual findings unless clearly erroneous.⁴ *Scotts*

⁴ Of course, if instead the district court had granted a motion by Virginia Tech to dismiss Speech First’s complaint, we would have a very different obligation — namely, we would be bound to construe the complaint’s factual allegations most favorably to plaintiff Speech First. As Judge Quattlebaum recently explained in *Menders v. Loudoun County School Board*, 65 F.4th 157, 160 (4th Cir. 2023), “in reviewing an order granting a motion to dismiss, we accept the . . . facts from the amended complaint and the incorporated exhibits as true and draw all reasonable inferences from them in favor of the [plaintiffs].” *See also Int’l Refugee Assistance Project v. Trump*, 961 F.3d 635, 648 (4th Cir. 2020) (noting that “important differences exist between the two standards”).

Co., 315 F.3d at 274; *see also dmarcian, Inc.*, 60 F.4th at 138. Such deference is appropriate because district courts enjoy a comparative “advantage in hearing and ‘weighing’ evidence.” *United States v. Shea*, 989 F.3d 271, 277 (4th Cir. 2021). Thus, unless, in denying a preliminary injunction request, the district court “rest[ed] its decision on a clearly erroneous finding of a material fact, or misapprehend[ed] the law with respect to underlying issues in litigation,” we defer to its judgment. *Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle v. Balt. Police Dep’t*, 2 F.4th 330, 339 (4th Cir. 2021) (en banc) (quoting *In re Search Warrant Issued June 13, 2019*, 942 F.3d 159, 171 (4th Cir. 2019), *as amended* (Oct. 31, 2019)).⁵

The record before us shows that the district court took seriously its factfinding responsibility. The court considered hundreds of pages of exhibits, sworn declarations from Virginia Tech students and administrators, various campus policies and internal campus documents, and screenshots taken from Virginia Tech’s website. Speech First itself submitted much of this evidence. The district court also provided

⁵ As the dissent recognizes, Speech First mounts facial (rather than as-applied) challenges to the policies here. *See* Dis. Op. at 36; *see also* Speech First Opening Br. at 17, 33. The dissent concedes, as it must, that “facial challenges are disfavored.” Dis. Op. at 36 (citing *Wash. State Grange v. Wash. State Republican Party*, 552 U.S. 442, 450 (2008)). Indeed, in *United States v. Chappell*, 691 F.3d 388, 392 (4th Cir. 2012) (Wilkinson, J.), this court rejected a First Amendment facial challenge, cautioning that such challenges rely on speculation, risk premature judicial interpretation of government actions, and run counter to principles of judicial restraint. So it is here.

the parties an opportunity for a lengthy oral argument on the preliminary injunction motion. After considering the totality of the record before it, the court issued a thorough opinion setting forth its factual findings and legal conclusions. We turn now to review of that opinion and the substance of Speech First's challenge.

III.

Speech First initially contends that the district court erred in concluding that it lacks standing to challenge the Bias Policy on behalf of its student members.⁶ *See Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560 (1992) (explaining that “standing is an essential and unchanging part of the case-or-controversy requirement of Article III”). Without standing to sue, Speech First cannot show that it is likely to succeed on the merits. “To establish standing, a plaintiff must show: (1) an injury in fact; (2) a sufficient causal connection between the injury and the conduct complained of; and (3) a likelihood that the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision.” *Wikimedia Found. v. NSA*, 857 F.3d 193, 207 (4th Cir. 2017). The district court held that Speech First's members had suffered no injury in fact, and thus Speech First lacked standing, because the Bias Policy does not proscribe

⁶ As a membership organization, Speech First has standing as a representative of its members if its members would have standing to sue in their own right. *See S. Walk at Broadlands Homeowner's Ass'n, Inc. v. OpenBand at Broadlands, LLC*, 713 F.3d 175, 183–84 (4th Cir. 2013).

any constitutionally protected activity.⁷ Indeed, the court concluded the Bias Policy does not proscribe “anything at all.” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *10.

A.

Speech First grounds its challenge in the First Amendment, which protects free speech and expression. *See* U.S. Const. amend. I (“Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech . . .”). It “prohibits the state from interfering with the expression of unpopular, indeed offensive, views.” *Nat’l Socialist White People’s Party v. Ringers*, 473 F.2d 1010, 1016 (4th Cir. 1973) (en banc). And of course, “state colleges and universities are not enclaves immune from the sweep of the First Amendment.” *Healy v. James*, 408 U.S. 169, 180 (1972).

Direct prohibitions of speech and expression naturally invite constitutional scrutiny. For instance, as we explained in *Benham v. City of Charlotte*, 635 F.3d 129, 135 (4th Cir. 2011), “[a]t the most basic level, the denial of a permit to engage in expressive activity altogether constitutes a First Amendment injury.” Here, Speech First does not contend that the Bias Policy established an outright ban on speech. But speech need not be banned outright to trigger First

⁷ We recently explained in another school speech case that “[t]he limitation of federal court jurisdiction to actual cases or controversies is a bedrock principle fundamental to our judiciary’s role in our system of government . . . [and] ‘[o]ne element of the case-or-controversy requirement is that [plaintiffs] . . . must establish that they have standing to sue.’” *Menders*, 65 F.4th at 162 (quoting *Raines v. Byrd*, 521 U.S. 811, 818 (1997)).

Amendment protections. Individuals suffer a concrete injury even when the state has simply “chilled” the right to engage in free speech and expression. *See, e.g., Cooksey v. Futrell*, 721 F.3d 226, 235 (4th Cir. 2013). That is what Speech First maintains the University did here in instituting the Bias Policy.

A First Amendment claim premised on chilling speech, like this one, is cognizable only when the asserted chill “would likely deter ‘a person of ordinary firmness’ from the exercise of First Amendment rights.” *Constantine v. Rectors & Visitors of George Mason Univ.*, 411 F.3d 474, 500 (4th Cir. 2005); *see also Laird v. Tatum*, 408 U.S. 1, 13–14 (1972). “Allegations of a subjective ‘chill’ are not an adequate substitute for a claim of specific present objective harm or a threat of specific future harm.” *Laird*, 408 U.S. at 13–14. Such allegations, standing alone, cannot demonstrate an injury in fact. *See Benham*, 635 F.3d at 135. Thus, Speech First has standing to lodge this challenge to the Bias Policy only if its members’ asserted self-censorship is objectively reasonable. *See id.*; *Laird*, 408 U.S. at 13–14.

Speech First advances two interrelated arguments as to why its members acted in an objectively reasonable manner in assertedly self-censoring. First, it maintains that the University has used implicit threats to deter disfavored speech. Speech First Opening Br. at 24. Second, Speech First argues that Virginia Tech has imposed a burdensome administrative regime that would cause an objectively reasonable student to refrain from engaging in

politically charged speech. *Id.* We consider each argument in turn.

1.

As to its initial contention, Speech First asserts that “the entire point of the BIRT is to implicitly threaten students with discipline if they say something ‘biased.’” *Id.* The district court rejected this contention, expressly finding that the “BIRT lacks any authority to discipline or otherwise punish students for anything.” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *10.

We recently explained why this factual finding is critical in considering another student speech challenge to a university policy. *See Abbott v. Pastides*, 900 F.3d 160, 176 (4th Cir. 2018). There, we pointed out that a “credible threat of enforcement” is the *sine qua non* of a speech chilling claim. *Id.* Accordingly, a putative plaintiff suffers no cognizable injury if she lacks an “objectively good reason for refraining from speaking and ‘self-censoring’ instead.” *Id.*

The district court found that the BIRT’s interaction with students is limited to offering an optional “educational opportunity for better understanding protected speech and the role of tolerance in the campus community.” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *8, *10. The court further found that the Bias Policy does “not proscribe anything at all,” or require anything of anyone. *Id.* at *10. In fact, the Bias Policy espouses tolerance for competing views, assuring that “[a]ll community members,” including those accused of perpetrating bias, “will be treated with respect, consideration, concern, and care.” *Id.* at *9. Some bias

incidents *do not* involve protected speech and “may be adjudicated through the student conduct process.” *Id.* But the district court found that Virginia Tech does not and cannot adjudicate matters involving protected speech. *Id.* at *9, *12.

Speech First attempts to liken the Bias Policy to the coercive tactics found unconstitutional in *Bantam Books, Inc. v. Sullivan*, 372 U.S. 58 (1963). There, the Court held that “informal sanctions,” including “the threat of invoking legal sanctions and other means of coercion, persuasion, and intimidation,” were sufficient to confer a First Amendment injury. *Id.* at 67, 71–72. In *Bantam Books*, a state entity known as the “Commission to Encourage Morality in Youth” sent to book and magazine publishers “notices, phrased virtually as orders,” urging them to stop publishing disfavored materials. *Id.* at 59–63, 68. Those notices included language thanking each publisher “for his ‘cooperation’ with the Commission” and reminding each that the Commission was mandated “to recommend to the Attorney General prosecution of purveyors of obscenity.” *Id.* at 62. The Commission also circulated to local police departments lists of objectionable publications, and local police officers commonly paid personal visits to offending publishers “to learn what action [the publisher] had taken” in response to the Commission’s notice. *Id.* at 63. The Court held the Commission’s activities unconstitutional because their purpose and effect were to deter disfavored speech. *Id.* at 67, 71–72.

The BIRT shares little common ground with the *Bantam Books* Commission and the Commission’s

attempt to suppress publications it deemed objectionable. The *Bantam Books* Commission, unlike the BIRT, wielded great coercive authority. The Commission sent police officers to pay personal visits to disfavored publishers. *Id.* at 63. And it issued written orders to those publishers it sought to threaten, reminding them that the Commission had an obligation to recommend *criminal prosecution* for “purveyors of obscenity.” *Id.* at 62. One publisher had received “at least 35 such notices at the time [the] suit was brought.”⁸ *Id.* at 61. And critically, the trial court in *Bantam Books* “found as a fact” that “compliance with the Commission’s directives was not voluntary.” *Id.* at 68.

Here, the district court found as a fact that the BIRT does not mandate involuntary compliance or anything of the sort. Rather, the court found as a fact that “[a]ll that [the] BIRT has the authority to do is to ‘invite’ students to participate in a ‘voluntary conversation’ about the alleged bias or refer reports elsewhere.” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *10. The record establishes that the BIRT does not even extend

⁸ Speech First seems to suggest that the University’s “See something? Say something!” posters serve the same purpose as the orders and circulated lists in *Bantam Books*. The comparison is unpersuasive. In its posters, the University does not threaten or forbid anything. Indeed, Virginia Tech’s posters, unlike the *Bantam Books* Commission’s threats, are directed not to those who utter constitutional speech but to those who may complain about it. Thus, the University promotes its bias reporting mechanism not to chill its students’ speech but instead to encourage civility. The University’s posters do not state, or even suggest, that disciplinary sanctions will be imposed on anyone because of their speech.

an invitation for a voluntary conversation in response to every complaint it receives. Rather, the BIRT often dismisses complaints because they involve constitutionally protected activity.

The district court expressly found that even when the BIRT does extend an invitation to meet, there is “no evidence that students feel obligated to come to these voluntary meetings” with the Dean of Students. *Id.* at *12. None of Speech First’s student members have offered any evidence that they (or their peers) feel pressured to attend the meetings.⁹ For these reasons, the district court found that the BIRT neither imposes discipline nor suggests in any way that it can impose discipline. Thus, Speech First’s reliance on *Bantam Books* fails.¹⁰

⁹ The dissent conceals this lack of evidence with fiery rhetoric and more than a dozen hypothetical questions. Neither provide a sound basis for rejecting the district court’s explicit findings of fact. Indeed, our friend in dissent has explained that the disfavored nature of facial challenges (like the one at hand) cannot be overcome by “hypotheticals . . . conjure[d] up” for support. *See Chappell*, 691 F.3d at 393.

¹⁰ The remaining cases on which Speech First relies offer it even less support. The Second Circuit’s opinions in *Levin v. Harleston*, 966 F.2d 85 (2d Cir. 1992) and *Okwedy v. Molinari*, 333 F.3d 339 (2d Cir. 2003), concerned high-ranking government officials who threatened to use their expansive authority to punish the speakers. By contrast, here the district court found that the BIRT is administered by a university department — the Dean of Students Office — that, unlike the government officials in those cases or even the Student Conduct Office at Virginia Tech, has no enforcement authority and “no role in student discipline.” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *9. For this reason, the district court found that the bias incident reporting process is entirely separate from

Speech First further argues that Virginia Tech students are threatened by the BIRT's special "referral power." But in truth, the BIRT's ability to refer matters is neither special nor much of a power. As to it being "special," the district court found that the "BIRT may report a Student Code violation *just like any other member of the Virginia Tech community.*" *Id.* (emphasis added). As to the "power" of the BIRT referral, unlike any other member of the university community, who could report *any* conduct, the Bias Policy permits the BIRT *only* to refer conduct that is not constitutionally protected and that independently may violate the Student Code of Conduct or the law. In short, because the Bias Policy has specifically disclaimed the ability to adjudicate matters involving protected speech, the policy is far from a "thinly veiled threat[] to institute criminal [or other disciplinary] proceedings," like that in *Bantam Books*. 372 U.S. at 68.

Speech First also did not offer any evidence that BIRT referrals occur with any frequency, or that they are more likely to result in discipline than referrals from other members of the University community. In fact, the only example of a BIRT referral to which Speech First points ended with the referred student receiving no sanctions. *Compare* Speech First Opening

a student's academic and disciplinary records. *See id.* at *10. The asserted threat here is also distinct from the one presented in *Backpage.com, LLC v. Dart*, 807 F.3d 229, 231 (7th Cir. 2015). Unlike the local sheriff in that case, Speech First does not contend that the BIRT accuses anyone of facilitating odious criminal acts, or that it sends students anything like "cease and desist" letters printed on official law enforcement letterhead.

Br. at 26 *with Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *10. Moreover, when the BIRT refers an incident to another University entity, that other entity also must determine whether the respondent's conduct is constitutionally protected. The district court found that this process "shows that if one part of the university makes a mistake, the university as a whole will ensure that protected speech remains protected." *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *12.

In light of the above facts, the district court did not clearly err in finding that the "BIRT lacks any authority to discipline or otherwise punish students for anything." *Id.* at *10. We recently held in *Abbott* that a plaintiff asserting First Amendment chill cannot prevail unless it demonstrates that a challenged policy conveys a "credible threat of enforcement." 900 F.3d at 176. We must follow that holding here, and it requires rejection of Speech First's argument. Accordingly, as the district court found, Speech First's student members have failed to allege that they have sustained an injury in fact.

2.

We consider next Speech First's alternative argument that Virginia Tech, through the BIRT, has created an elaborate bureaucratic regime that burdens the exercise of free speech. Speech First essentially maintains that the BIRT process itself is a form of punishment.

Again guided by our recent decision in *Abbott*, we cannot agree. There, Ross Abbott, a student at the University of South Carolina, received a university

official's approval to host a "Free Speech Event" involving displays of offensive words and symbols, evidently in an attempt to "draw attention to the various threats to free speech on [college] campuses." *Id.* at 164–65. Immediately thereafter, a different university official informed Abbott that the university had received complaints about Abbott's event and therefore ordered Abbott to "arrange an appointment to fully discuss the charges as alleged." *Id.* at 165. Abbott was also told "not [to] contact the named complainant, or discuss the complaints with any member of the University community." *Id.* The university warned him that "[i]f the matter could not be resolved otherwise," the university would investigate him formally. *Id.* Abbott, like Speech First, asserted that the university's actions would cause a reasonable student to self-censor. *Id.* at 169. Abbott mounted both an as-applied challenge and a facial challenge; the discussion in *Abbott* of the latter is instructive here.

Speech First's legal theory in support of its facial challenge to Virginia Tech's Bias Policy is largely the same as the theory advanced by Abbott to challenge the University of South Carolina's policy. *See id.* at 178. Like Abbott, Speech First contends that the challenged policy creates a process that is so administratively burdensome in and of itself that it creates a First Amendment injury. We rejected Abbott's argument and, for the same reasons, we reject Speech First's similar argument.

In *Abbott*, echoing the Supreme Court's discussion in *Susan B. Anthony List v. Driehaus*, 573 U.S. 149 (2014), we acknowledged that some administrative

processes may be so onerous as to amount to a sanction, and thus may be sufficient to confer First Amendment standing. 900 F.3d at 178. We cited as examples a “significantly intrusive’ FBI field investigation into a plaintiff’s political beliefs and personal life,” as well as a federal agency’s “extraordinarily intrusive and chilling” eight-month-long investigation “into certain plaintiffs’ protected speech and beliefs.” *Id.* at 179 (citing *Clark v. Library of Congress*, 750 F.2d 89, 92–95 (D.C. Cir. 1984); *White v. Lee*, 227 F.3d 1214, 1228, 1237–38, 1242 (9th Cir. 2000)). But we emphasized that a “threatened administrative inquiry will not be treated as an ongoing First Amendment injury sufficient to confer standing unless the administrative process itself imposes some significant burden, independent of any ultimate sanction.” *Id.* at 179.

Applying this standard in *Abbott*, we explained:

Even an objectively reasonable “threat” that the plaintiffs might someday have to meet briefly with a University official in a non-adversarial format, to provide their own version of events in response to student complaints, cannot be characterized as the equivalent of a credible threat of “enforcement” or as the kind of “extraordinarily intrusive” process that might make self-censorship an objectively reasonable response.

Id. The Seventh Circuit, in rejecting another challenge by Speech First to a university bias policy, expressly relied on this “useful guidance” in *Abbott* to hold that “[i]t follows that if a mandatory meeting does not

demonstrate a credible threat of enforcement, neither does an invitation to an optional one.” *Speech First v. Killeen*, 968 F.3d 628, 640–41 (7th Cir. 2020), *as amended on denial of reh’g and reh’g en banc* (Sept. 4, 2020). Such is the case here. Indeed, although *Abbott* provided only “guidance” for the Seventh Circuit, here *Abbott* controls.

For these reasons, we cannot accept Speech First’s argument that the BIRT process is so burdensome that an objectively reasonable student would self-censor to avoid encountering it.

3.

Both of Speech First’s theories as to why the Bias Policy violates the First Amendment — i.e., that the Bias Policy chills speech through implicit threats and that the BIRT resolution process is burdensome enough to itself chill speech — suffer from the same fundamental problem: Speech First has not shown that the Bias Policy credibly threatens injury to the organization’s members. And for this reason, Speech First’s members have not demonstrated the injury in fact necessary to establish standing.

To bring a speech chilling claim, a plaintiff must at least show that it has “suffered an injury or threat of injury that is ‘credible,’ not ‘imaginary or speculative.’” *Cooksey*, 721 F.3d at 235 (quoting *Babbitt v. United Farm Workers Nat’l Union*, 442 U.S. 289, 298 (1979)); *cf. Clapper v. Amnesty Int’l USA*, 568 U.S. 398, 414 (2013) (holding that respondents could not establish injury by relying on a “speculative chain of possibilities”). It is undisputed that the Bias Policy

itself does not set forth or contemplate sanctions and that the BIRT has no power to impose any sanctions. Nor is there any evidence that the BIRT makes threats suggesting that it can punish students.

Speech First offers only speculation in support of its argument that it has suffered an injury in fact. Because the district court’s factual findings make clear that no record evidence establishes any such injury, the organization has failed to establish an injury in fact and so lacks standing to challenge the Bias Policy.

B.

We recognize that Speech First has brought similar challenges against universities located in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eleventh Circuits. *See Speech First, Inc. v. Fenves*, 979 F.3d 319 (5th Cir. 2020), *as revised* (Oct. 30, 2020); *Speech First, Inc. v. Schlissel*, 939 F.3d 756 (6th Cir. 2019); *Killeen*, 968 F.3d at 628; *Speech First, Inc. v. Cartwright*, 32 F.4th 1110 (11th Cir. 2022).

In each of these cases, Speech First sought a preliminary injunction. And, in each, the district court denied Speech First’s motion for lack of standing. *See Speech First, Inc. v. Fenves*, 384 F. Supp. 3d 732, 743 (W.D. Tex. 2019) (finding that the record was “without any evidence of a credible threat of enforcement”); *Speech First, Inc. v. Schlissel*, 333 F. Supp. 3d 700, 713 (E.D. Mich. 2018) (finding that “[t]he evidence in the present matter . . . reflects no threats—direct, subtle, or implied”); *Speech First, Inc. v. Killeen*, No. 19-03142, slip op. at 31 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 17, 2019) (finding that “being reported [to the bias response team] . . . results

in essentially no consequences”); *Speech First, Inc. v. Cartwright*, No. 21-313, 2021 WL 3399829, at *5 (M.D. Fla. July 29, 2021) (finding that Speech First presented no evidence that the university policy “compels student involvement”). Speech First subsequently noted an appeal from each judgment.

The Seventh Circuit affirmed. That court followed what we believe to be the only appropriate approach: it based “its standing analysis around a series of factual findings by the district court.” *See Killeen*, 968 F.3d at 649 (Brennan, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part). After examining those findings and concluding that none were clearly erroneous, the Seventh Circuit upheld the district court’s judgment denying a preliminary injunction to Speech First, as we do here. *Id.* at 639, 647 (majority opinion).

The other appellate courts vacated and remanded, but only after seemingly ignoring the factual findings of the respective district courts. The Fifth and Sixth Circuits never even mentioned the applicable standard for reviewing facts found by a district court. Neither court seemed to acknowledge the deference due those findings. Accordingly, Judge White, dissenting from the Sixth Circuit’s decision, noted that the majority had reversed the district court’s ruling on standing despite “not identify[ing] any clear error in that district court’s factual findings.” *Schlissel*, 939 F.3d at 773 (White, J., dissenting). The Eleventh Circuit, for its part, apparently relied on its own factual finding: “that the average college student would be intimidated, and quite possibly silenced, by the policy.” *Cartwright*, 32 F.4th at 1124. Not only did the district court in

Cartwright make no such finding, its decision suggests the opposite is true. *See Cartwright*, 2021 WL 3399829, at *5.

Like our colleagues in the Seventh Circuit, and Judge White on the Sixth Circuit, we believe that the district court's factual findings must serve as the starting point for our analysis. Here, Speech First has failed to demonstrate that a single one of the district court's numerous findings of fact is clearly erroneous. And those findings more than adequately support the court's legal conclusion that Speech First's student members have not demonstrated an injury in fact. Therefore, Speech First is without standing to challenge the Bias Policy.

C.

Our country rightfully places great value on the freedom of speech, and any statute or regulation implicating speech receives close scrutiny. Freedom of speech, after all, is expressly protected in the very first of the original amendments to our Constitution. But the First Amendment does not stand in the way of modest efforts to encourage civility on college campuses.

The Supreme Court has explained that governmental entities may engage in speech in order to “‘promote a program’ or ‘espouse a policy.’” *Shurtleff v. City of Boston*, 142 S. Ct. 1583, 1587 (2022) (quoting *Walker v. Texas Div., Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc.*, 576 U.S. 200, 208 (2015)). As the Second Circuit explained in *Okwedy v. Molinari*, 333 F.3d 339, 344 (2d Cir. 2003), “[w]hat matters is the distinction between

attempts to convince and attempts to coerce.” *See also Backpage.com, LLC v. Dart*, 807 F.3d 229, 230 (7th Cir. 2015) (explaining that the First Amendment permits “government expression” but forbids government “intimidation”).

Although Virginia Tech clearly would prefer that its students engage in respectful discourse, the district court found no evidence that the University sought to pursue this goal through intimidation or threats. In fact, the court found no evidence that the Bias Policy has imposed or threatened to impose any discipline on anyone. Virginia Tech’s Bias Policy therefore falls within the bounds of acceptable government speech.

Moreover, in considering Speech First’s challenge, we are also mindful of the fact that colleges and universities occupy a special place in our society. They expose students to a wide range of topics that they might otherwise overlook, as well as to persons whose backgrounds and life experiences are far distant from their own. And, for many students, college life is all-encompassing; college campuses are where students reside, work, form bonds with classmates, and refine their worldviews.

It is vital, therefore, that “[t]eachers and students . . . remain free to inquire, to study and to evaluate, to gain new maturity and understanding,” and to engage in robust debate about current events. *Whitehill v. Elkins*, 389 U.S. 54, 60 (1967) (quoting *Sweezy v. New Hampshire*, 354 U.S. 234, 250 (1957)). The Constitution, however, does not require us to ignore that universities have not always been places where such open dialogue is accepted from everyone. With

this history in mind, many universities — Virginia Tech among them — find it equally vital to communicate that their campuses are places welcoming to all students, whatever those students’ backgrounds and whatever their political, social, or religious views.¹¹ Just as universities may legitimately strive to promote intellectual curiosity, so too they may legitimately strive to promote civility and a sense of belonging among the student body.

That is what Virginia Tech’s Bias Policy seeks to achieve. Rather than show indifference for the role that harmful stereotypes and discriminatory tropes play in all facets of society, *see, e.g., McIver v. Bridgestone Americas, Inc.*, 42 F.4th 398, 413 (4th Cir. 2022) (Motz, J., concurring in the judgment), the University here has devised a way to educate its student body about both “protected speech and the role of tolerance in the campus community.” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *8. This is precisely the type of government speech that the First Amendment permits. *See Walker*, 576 U.S. at 207–08.

IV.

We turn to Speech First’s challenge to Virginia Tech’s Informational Activities Policy. The district court held that Speech First did have “standing to pursue its challenge” to this policy because its student

¹¹ Indeed, federal antidiscrimination statutes *obligate* universities to ensure that student-on-student harassment does not bar students’ access to educational opportunities and benefits. *See, e.g., Davis ex rel. LaShonda D. v. Monroe Cnty. Bd. of Educ.*, 526 U.S. 629, 633 (1999).

members’ “intended conduct [was] arguably proscribed by the policy.”¹² *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *22–23. But the court further held that the record, as to this policy, was too incomplete for it to forecast whether Speech First was likely to prevail on the merits. *Id.* at *24.

The court reasoned that even if the Informational Activities Policy does restrict Speech First’s members’ ability to leaflet and solicit signatures on campus, the policy may ultimately be a “reasonable time, place, and manner restriction[]” that is permitted under the First Amendment. *See id.* at *23. Speech First contends that the district court committed reversible error in concluding that it needed “a more developed record” to determine whether the Informational Activities Policy is constitutional. Speech First Opening Br. at 32–33; *see also Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *24. Thus, notwithstanding the district court’s holding, Speech First asks us to enjoin the Informational Activities Policy at this early stage in the litigation.

Speech First maintains that the present record requires a finding that the Informational Activities

¹² We are unconvinced by Virginia Tech’s argument that Speech First lacks standing to challenge the Informational Activities Policy. It is uncontroverted that the policy bars Speech First’s members from distributing literature unless they first place a reservation through the Campus Life Office and secure the sponsorship of an RSO. And, unlike *Gilles v. Torgersen*, 71 F.3d 497, 500–01 (4th Cir. 1995), on which the University relies, the University has not effectively exempted Speech First from these requirements. Accordingly, the policy’s limitation on speech and expression, even if ultimately constitutionally permissible, is at least sufficient to confer standing.

Policy is unlawful both as an impermissible prior restraint on speech and as an impermissible speaker-based regulation.

Speech First rests much of its prior restraint argument on our opinion in *Child Evangelism Fellowship of Maryland, Inc. v. Montgomery County Public Schools*, 457 F.3d 376 (4th Cir. 2006), which Speech First asserts is “directly on point” and required the district court to enjoin the Informational Activities Policy as facially unconstitutional — thus precluding the need for further factual development. *See* Speech First Opening Br. at 33–34; Speech First Reply Br. at 13–14. Speech First claims that the Informational Activities Policy does exactly what *Child Evangelism* forbids, i.e., it confers “unbridled discretion” upon school administrators to limit First Amendment activity. Speech First Opening Br. at 32–33. Given Speech First’s heavy reliance on *Child Evangelism*, we set forth the particulars of the case in some detail.

That case concerned a public school district that permitted outside organizations to use the schools’ take-home flyer forum to distribute flyers for elementary school students to take home to their parents. *Child Evangelism*, 757 F.3d at 378–79. The Child Evangelism Fellowship (CEF), which hosted faith-centered “Good News Club” meetings, sought to advertise its activities through that take-home flyer forum. *Id.* The school district’s “policy governing access to the take-home flyer forum” conferred on the school district “broad discretion over flyer distribution.” *Id.* CEF, invoking the First Amendment, sought an injunction that would require the school district to

grant CEF access to the take-home flyer forum. *Id.* at 380. When the district court refused to do so, we reversed, holding that the school district policy did “not provide adequate protection for viewpoint neutrality” because it left the school district with “unfettered discretion . . . to control access to the take-home flyer forum.” *Id.* at 378.

According to Speech First, like the take-home flyer policy in *Child Evangelism*, Virginia Tech’s Informational Activities Policy confers “unbridled discretion” on the University that can be used to disallow speech. Speech First Opening Br. at 32. But the district court made explicit findings to the contrary.¹³ The court explained that, upon receipt of an informational activities request, the Campus Life Office “merely confirms the location is available and then approves [the request].” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *22. Thus, the court found that the Informational Activities Policy is nothing more than a “reservation system to which all student organizations have access.” *Id.* Accordingly, the district court found, as a matter of fact, that the Informational Activities Policy does not confer any discretion on the University. *Id.*

¹³ Speech First maintains that the district court’s findings are irrelevant because *Child Evangelism* focused only on “the plain language of the [take-home flyer] policy.” Speech First Opening Br. at 33 (quoting *Child Evangelism*, 457 F.3d at 387). This contention eliminates the context of the quoted phrase and misreads our holding in *Child Evangelism*. When we discussed “the policy” in *Child Evangelism*, we considered both the written policy and the factual record as to the policy’s implementation. *Id.* at 379, 387 n.7, 388. The district court here did not err in engaging in the same analysis.

Alternatively, Speech First argues that the Informational Activities Policy is still an unconstitutional prior restraint even if it is only a time, place, and manner restriction. *See* Speech First Opening Br. at 34–35. This is so, according to Speech First, because the University has not adequately explained the need for such a policy in the first place. *See id.*

But we have repeatedly stressed that injunctive relief is an extraordinary remedy and that it is the *plaintiff's* burden to demonstrate entitlement to such relief. *See, e.g., Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle*, 2 F.4th at 339; *Roe v. Dep't of Def.*, 947 F.3d 207, 219 (4th Cir. 2020), *as amended* (Jan. 14, 2020). At this stage of the proceedings, it is Speech First that must demonstrate that it is likely to succeed in its challenge to the Informational Activities Policy — a tough hurdle to overcome, to be sure. *See Cantley v. W. Virginia Reg'l Jail & Corr. Facility Auth.*, 771 F.3d 201, 207 (4th Cir. 2014); *see also Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle*, 2 F.4th at 355 (Wilkinson, J., dissenting) (“[P]reliminary injunctions should not be casually awarded . . .”).

This burden is made more difficult here because, as the district court found, the University has offered evidence that it has limited physical space, and that implementing a reservation system “ensures fair and equitable access” to its finite resources. *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *22; *see also Widmar v. Vincent*, 454 U.S. 263, 267 n.5 (1981) (observing that universities possess “authority to impose reasonable regulations” compatible with their educational mission). The district court found that, in contrast, Speech First failed to

produce any evidence suggesting that Virginia Tech’s stated rationale was unsupported, unreasonable, or a subterfuge. *See Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *24. Given the state of the record, we can hardly fault the district court for refusing to issue an injunction.

Speech First separately maintains that the Informational Activities Policy is an unconstitutional speaker-based regulation, and that no further factual development is necessary to determine the policy’s unconstitutionality. *See Speech First Opening Br.* at 35–37. But Speech First’s speaker-based challenge is plagued by the same misunderstanding of the preliminary injunction burden as its prior restraint challenge. Again, Speech First bears the burden of demonstrating it is likely to prevail on the merits, and once more falls short.

The Informational Activities Policy requires students to secure the sponsorship of an RSO before they can distribute leaflets on campus. According to Speech First, “[t]his is a classic speaker-based restriction,” and so constitutionally forbidden. *See id.* at 36. Speech First suggests that the RSO preference embedded in Virginia Tech’s Informational Activities Policy is no different than the one found unconstitutional by the Eighth Circuit in *Turning Point USA at Arkansas State University v. Rhodes*, 973 F.3d 868 (8th Cir. 2020). *See Speech First Opening Br.* at 36. Not so.

In *Turning Point*, the Eighth Circuit considered an Arkansas State University policy that permitted tabling in the patio area outside of the student union, but only for “registered student organizations and

University departments.” 973 F.3d at 873. The university’s sole rationale for imposing this restriction was that it wanted the union patio to exist as a “comfortable, living-room atmosphere.” *Id.* at 879. Because there was “no rational relationship” between the university’s nonspecific justification and the restriction it imposed, the Eighth Circuit held that the policy was unconstitutional. *Id.*

Virginia Tech, by contrast, has not relied on an amorphous desire to make its campus more “comfortable.” Rather, the University maintains, and the district court expressly found, that the University relies on physical capacity concerns and only restricts informational activities “to official organizations so that Virginia Tech’s limited physical resources can be used for the benefit of the most students.” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *22. This explanation may, or may not, be a “good reason[] for distinguishing between registered student organizations and other members of the university community.” *Turning Point USA*, 973 F.3d at 879. It is simply too early to tell because, as the district court also found, the record lacks “information about the demands on reservable spaces by RSOs and the availability of alternatives for students who are not members of RSOs.” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *24. Such information would appear vital to the fact-intensive inquiry inherent in determining whether the Informational Activities Policy fits within the contours of the First Amendment. Given the inadequacy of the record evidence pertinent to the Informal Activities Policy, we cannot second guess the district court’s considered judgment.

“[A]n undeveloped record not only makes it harder for a plaintiff to meet [its] burden of proof, it also cautions against an appellate court setting aside the district court’s exercise of its discretion.” *Siegel v. LePore*, 234 F.3d 1163, 1175 (11th Cir. 2000) (en banc); see also *Bowe v. Bd. of Election Comm’rs of City of Chicago*, 614 F.2d 1147, 1153 (7th Cir. 1980). Once this case is returned to the district court, and after further factual development has taken place, it will be for that court to determine in the first instance whether the Informational Activities Policy complies with the First Amendment. Without a developed record, the district court did not err, let alone clearly err, in determining that Speech First has not yet shown that it is likely to succeed on the merits. See *Di Biase*, 872 F.3d at 230. We accordingly affirm its present refusal to enjoin the Informational Activities Policy.

V.

“[S]ecuring reversal of a denial of preliminary relief is an uphill battle for any movant.” *League of Women Voters of N. Carolina v. North Carolina*, 769 F.3d 224, 250 (4th Cir. 2014) (Motz, J., dissenting); see also *Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle*, 2 F.4th at 357 (Wilkinson, J., dissenting); *Sierra Club v. Georgia Power Co.*, 180 F.3d 1309, 1310 (11th Cir. 1999); *Associated Gen. Contractors of California, Inc. v. Coal. for Econ. Equity*, 950 F.2d 1401, 1405 (9th Cir. 1991). This is so because “the ultimate decision to grant the preliminary injunction” is confined to the district court’s discretion. See *League of Women Voters*, 769 F.3d at 250 (Motz, J., dissenting) (citing *Miller v. Mitchell*, 598 F.3d 139, 145 (3d Cir. 2010)). “Indeed,

because the law places a thumb on the scale against the issuance of preliminary injunctions, our deference should be even greater when the district court *denies* a preliminary injunction.” *Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle*, 2 F.4th at 357 (Wilkinson, J., dissenting) (emphasis in original).

In this case, though, none of these considerations seem to matter to the dissent. Throughout its lengthy exposition, the dissent disregards the district court’s findings of fact and replaces them with its own conjecture.¹⁴ Though there are many examples, a few suffice to make the point.

While the dissent proclaims that “[c]ollege students hoping to stay on the administration’s good side will not view the [BIRT’s] ‘invitation’ as voluntary,” the district court found as a fact that there was “no evidence that students feel obligated to come to these voluntary meetings.” *Compare* Dis. Op. at 48 *with Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *12; *see also Killeen*, 968 F.3d at 643 (observing that the majority of students contacted by the University of Illinois’ bias response team declined the invitation to meet). While the dissent contends that Virginia Tech students have good reason to fear “significant reputational harm” from the BIRT, the district court found as a fact that nothing about the BIRT process would ever appear on a student’s academic transcript or disciplinary record. *Compare* Dis. Op. at 51 *with Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *10.

¹⁴ Sometimes, when the district court’s findings of fact prove too inconvenient, the dissent resorts to mischaracterizing them as “claims” by the majority. *See, e.g.,* Dis. Op. at 47, 53.

While the dissent discounts Virginia Tech's affirmative efforts to protect free speech as mere "promises and assurances," the district court found as a fact that even "if one part of the university makes a mistake [about protected speech], the university as a whole will ensure that protected speech remains protected." *Compare* Dis. Op. at 45 *with Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *12. And while the dissent complains that the Informational Activities Policy provides "no discernable standards by which to evaluate tabling requests," the district court found as a fact that the policy is nothing more than "a reservation system." *Compare* Dis. Op. at 61 *with Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *22.

Moreover, rather than deferring to the district court's prudent decision to wait for a fuller record before deciding whether to enjoin the Informational Activities Policy, the dissent shrugs off the court's entirely proper decision to delay ruling on the question pending development of the factual record as a trivial focus on "narrow details." *See* Dis. Op. at 54.

Most telling is what the dissent does not do: it does not meaningfully recognize the procedural posture of this case, it does not apply the proper deferential standard of review to the district court's many findings of fact, and it does not even attempt to adhere to our holdings in *Abbott*. The dissent instead concocts a novel standard of review for preliminary injunctions in which an appellate court can conjure up subjective fear and then treat it as objective fact, view the record in the light least favorable to the non-movant, and strip district courts of their discretion to determine whether a factual record is sufficiently developed. The dissent's

misguided journey produces a dramatic read, but it comes nowhere close to offering a basis for upending the district court's careful exercise of its discretion.

For all these reasons, the judgment of the district court is

AFFIRMED.

WILKINSON, Circuit Judge, dissenting:

Consider a 19-year-old sophomore at Virginia Tech sitting in a favorite class, one involving the role that race, ethnicity, and gender play in contemporary American politics. During a lively class discussion, an interesting but controversial topic comes up. She considers raising her hand to add her thoughts to this fascinating debate, but she hesitates.

She remembers hearing about the University's Bias Intervention and Response Team, which Virginia Tech established to "eliminate acts of bias" through "immediate direct or indirect responses to bias-related incidents." She cannot recall how "bias incident" was defined but thinks it was something about "expressions against a person" in a protected class. She knows that biased speech can be reported anonymously online. In fact, Virginia Tech "encourages" students "to make a report" if they "hear or see something that feels like a bias incident" even if they are "unsure." She vaguely remembers that those reported for bias will be invited to a meeting with the Dean of Students or referred to another University office. Students are told the meetings are voluntary, but word travels quickly on college campuses, and she does not want to be "that girl who got reported." She cannot recollect whether those

who get accused of bias get in trouble with the University, but she knows the Dean of Students keeps a file of all complaints.

She thought she had an insightful comment to add to the discussion, but it might not be worth risking an encounter with the bias response team, especially because the team comprises representatives from the offices of Inclusion and Diversity, Student Conduct, the Dean of Students, and the Virginia Tech Police Department.

Faced with these circumstances, what would a reasonable student do? Speak up and risk an anonymous report? Or keep her head down, sit silently, and avoid the potential fallout? A student in this situation will almost always choose the latter. And this is how Virginia Tech objectively chills speech.

The First Amendment should prevent this danger. The Supreme Court has underscored “in a number of cases that constitutional violations may arise from the deterrent, or ‘chilling,’ effect of governmental regulations that fall short of a direct prohibition.” *Laird v. Tatum*, 408 U.S. 1, 11 (1972). When pressure and intimidation lurk behind the state’s policy such that a reasonable individual “is chilled from exercising her right to free expression” and instead chooses “self-censorship,” the steadfast protections of the First Amendment should be summoned into action. *Benham v. City of Charlotte*, 635 F.3d 129, 135 (4th Cir. 2011).

My friends in the majority claim any fears about chilling are the product of the “dissent’s misguided journey,” Majority Op. at 32, which I suspect was not

intended as a compliment. Odysseys aside, the stark reality of the record is that programs like the Bias Intervention and Response Team (BIRT) are being used in the service of discouraging that open inquiry from which education draws its very meaning and sustenance.

Virginia Tech's Bias Intervention and Response Team is not the benign little system the majority imagines. It is intimidating to the extent that a student of "ordinary firmness" would be deterred from exercising her First Amendment rights. *Benham*, 635 F.3d at 135. Chilling effects of even well-intended government policies present "an evil of constitutional proportions" for the government has an obligation to promote free speech, and at the very least, not to discourage it. Leslie Kendrick, *Speech, Intent, and the Chilling Effect*, 54 Wm. & Mary L. Rev. 1633, 1655 (2013).

The majority today ignores the plight of the college sophomore, declaring instead that Speech First fails to show that BIRT objectively chills speech. Due to Virginia Tech's perfunctory promise to uphold the First Amendment and its proffered assurance that BIRT cannot directly punish students, the majority concludes that no reasonable student would be dissuaded from exercising her free speech rights. This conclusion neglects real-world consequences. The reality is that Virginia Tech has constructed a complex apparatus for policing and reporting whatever administrators may deem "biased speech." The intricate program has a straightforward effect: students self-censor, fearing the

consequences of a report to BIRT and thinking that speech is no longer worth the trouble.

How did it ever come to this—that such a fine and distinguished university would institute a policy with such incipient inquisitional overtones, one that turns its campus into a surveillance state? The First Amendment guarantees to everyone not just passive access to but active participation in the marketplace of ideas. Today, the majority breaks that promise to a segment of society who needs it most—college students.

The damage done to the First Amendment is not confined to BIRT. It is compounded by the University's Informational Activities Policy. The whole is even worse than the sum of its parts. The University has somehow managed to offend virtually every cardinal principle of First Amendment law. The First Amendment comes in dead last by its reckoning. The Amendment exists at the sufferance of a bureaucracy dedicated to eliminating "bias." To say that campus life has lost its way severely understates the distance from productive dialogue that once nurtured the capacity of young minds for critical thought. Slowly the critical now succumbs to the conventional. How sad. I would remand this case with directions to the district court to enjoin this ill-conceived experiment in its entirety, thereby allowing the University a new start, one which returns the fresh air of free speech to its rightful place in campus life.

I.

The majority claims that this litigation comes to us in a premature posture. It argues that the record is

devoid of the injury needed to possess standing and is undeveloped as to the application of the Informational Activities Policy. *See* Majority Op. at 32. The majority asks that we kick this whole case down the road. What we have before us, however, is wholly sufficient to resolve this matter here and now. The grant or denial of a preliminary injunction is an appealable order. It is so for a reason. Where the appellants as here have a strong case of ultimate success on the merits, they deserve preliminary injunctive relief and will suffer irreparable harm if it is not awarded. *See Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). This is especially so in connection with the First Amendment. That Amendment and those invoking its protections should not be placed at the sufferance of extended rounds of litigation. In this sense, the Amendment functions like an immunity. The longer its beneficiaries languish in litigation, the more its value and meaning is lost. *See Mitchell v. Forsyth*, 472 U.S. 511, 525–29 (1985).

I am aware that this is a facial challenge to BIRT. I am further aware that facial challenges are disfavored. *Wash. State Grange v. Wash. State Republican Party*, 552 U.S. 442, 450 (2008); *United States v. Chappell*, 691 F.3d 388, 392 (4th Cir. 2012). The majority says the plaintiffs lack standing. Virginia Tech suggests that, even if Speech First has standing, we ought to hold off any ruling until we receive evidence as to BIRT’s application.

I would reject this course of action. In the First Amendment context, facial challenges are appropriate where a “substantial number” of the applications of an

“impermissibly overbroad” policy are “unconstitutional[] judged in relation to the statute’s plainly legitimate sweep.” *Wash. State Grange*, 552 U.S. at 449 n.6 (internal quotation marks omitted). The depressive effect of this policy is so evident from its face that we do not need to wait for one deprivation of protected speech after another to occur. I doubt we shall ever know just how many deprivations there are, for the simple reason that self-censorship seldom comes into view. The prohibitive effect on speech will follow from this policy as surely as the night follows the day. *See City Council of City of Los Angeles v. Taxpayers for Vincent*, 466 U.S. 789, 797 (1984) (explaining that policies are “unconstitutional on their face” when “any attempt to enforce” such policies “would create an unacceptable risk of the suppression of ideas”); *see also Sec’y of State of Md. v. Joseph H. Munson Co.*, 467 U.S. 947, 965 n.13 (1984) (collecting cases).

Reviewing the very terms of this scheme should persuade anyone that a regime this inimical to campus free speech cannot be permitted to stand. The educative effect that colleges should ideally have upon the exercise of basic civil liberty is set at naught by the University’s view that speech freedom no longer belongs first and foremost to individual Americans but to the collective and authoritative hand of the state that would suppress them.

The majority would insulate this flawed system from challenge by holding that Speech First lacks standing to bring suit. Plaintiffs must typically suffer an injury in fact to establish standing. In the First Amendment context, however, plaintiffs may “refrain

from exposing themselves to sanctions under the policy, instead making a sufficient showing of self-censorship,” thus establishing a “chilling effect on their free expression that is objectively reasonable.” *Abbott v. Pastides*, 900 F.3d 160, 176 (4th Cir. 2018) (internal quotation marks omitted). The majority makes much of the statement in *Abbott* that it is critical that there be “a credible threat of enforcement” for a policy to objectively chill speech. *Id.* Because BIRT does not directly punish students for speech, the majority concludes there is no credible threat and therefore no chilling effect.

If we confine “credible threat of enforcement” to direct punishment by BIRT, we leave out the policies that stop short of formal penalties but nonetheless exact a heavy toll. What formal penalties is the majority waiting for? A reprimand? Probation? A suspension? An expulsion? If BIRT does not formally impose the particular penalty, its referrals to other offices nonetheless set the process in motion. Of course Speech First has standing. It has shown that the policy at issue causes students to self-censor for fear of being reported, thus effecting an objective chill on speech. The majority talks about such consequences as being wholly fanciful and theoretical. How can it know? Thoughts that are formulated in the mind but never escape the lips still detract from the store of First Amendment expression.

When a challenged policy “risks chilling the exercise of First Amendment rights, the Supreme Court has dispensed with rigid standing requirements.” *Cooksey v. Futtrell*, 721 F.3d 226, 235 (4th Cir. 2013) (internal

quotation marks omitted). Should constitutionally questionable policies escape judicial scrutiny due to overly stringent standing analysis, “[s]ociety as a whole then would be the loser.” *Joseph H. Munson*, 467 U.S. at 956. Speech First has shown a variety of ways in which BIRT will take action against protected speech, thus demonstrating a credible threat of enforcement.

Let’s examine some of these.

A.

BIRT’s own self-description lays bare Virginia Tech’s persistent efforts to impose a bureaucratic superstructure that dampens speech. Because the majority glosses over the policy’s practical consequences, it is important to lay it out from beginning to end exactly as it is presented to students. Once the full policy is exposed, stripped of fig-leaf assurances, its oppressive nature has nowhere to hide.

1.

The very terms of BIRT betray its chilling effect. Virginia Tech proclaims BIRT’s purpose in the most practiced bureaucratese, saying a lot while saying nothing. Unpacking its meaning is no small task. BIRT was created to “eliminate acts of bias” through “immediate direct or indirect responses to bias-related incidents.” J.A. 369. The University claims to need this policy because “[b]ias-related incidents often represent a conflict of competing and opposing values,” and conventional solutions “will rarely go far enough to do the adaptive work needed to resolve[] gaps between values, beliefs, and behavior.” *Id.* The “Bias Intervention and Response Team” is thus meant to be

“both proactive and responsive” in addressing the “challenges presented in a community where inclusion and dissent exist in a way that often results in marginalization, isolation, and loneliness.” J.A. 368.

How dense will all this get? The composition of BIRT seems further designed to intimidate any student brave enough to utter controversial thoughts. To achieve its goals, BIRT consists of “a representative from” the office of the “Dean of Students,” “Office for Equity and Accessibility, Office for Inclusion and Diversity, Student Conduct, [and the] Virginia Tech Police Department.” J.A. 370. Other “representatives from offices may be called upon to participate with BIRT due to the nature of an incident.” *Id.* These representatives are supposed to “compile a report for the community that offers a narrative about[] . . . shift[ing] our culture towards a more positive and pluralistic society.” *Id.*

A reasonable student reading BIRT’s purpose is left with the ominous impression that BIRT was created to “proactive[ly]” address problems caused by “dissent[ing]” “values” and “beliefs,” whatever they may happen to be. BIRT will “resolve[] gaps between values, beliefs, and behavior” whenever the supposed gaps appear because typical solutions “will rarely go far enough.” To achieve its goal of eliminating bias, BIRT enlists a cast of unnamed but high-ranking University officials and police.

This garbled declaration reads like a mission statement of a committee dedicated to rooting out dissent. A student whose views fail to align with campus orthodoxy would think twice before speaking

under such a menacing regime. The majority says that “what matters is the distinction between attempts to convince and attempts to coerce.” Majority Op. at 22 (quoting *Okwedy v. Molinari*, 333 F.3d 339, 344 (2d Cir. 2003)). When the stated goal of the bias response team is to “eliminate” bias, we are faced not with a gentle effort to convince students to be unbiased but with a systematic effort to coercively drive out views that strike administrators the wrong way. Telling students “You should stop saying biased things or else we might need to reeducate you” is no benevolent attempt at persuasion. Moreover, as soon as students see that the bias response team includes members of the Office of Student Conduct and Virginia Tech Police Department, they will adjust their behavior to avoid getting reported. Their parents might be displeased and their future prospects compromised if they had a run-in with disciplinary officials and local law enforcement. Better to just keep quiet.

2.

The plain language of its policy makes BIRT even more troubling. Virginia Tech provides a vague but expansive definition of “bias.” Students are told that “bias incidents” are “expressions against a person or group because of the person’s or group’s age, color, disability, gender (including pregnancy), gender identity, gender expression, genetic information, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, veteran status, or any other basis protected by law.” J.A. 333.

With a definition this loose and rambling, almost anything could be framed as a bias incident. Indeed,

the number of bias reports nearly doubled from 2017 to 2018. *Speech First, Inc. v. Sands*, No. 7:21-CV-00203, 2021 WL 4315459, at *10 (W.D. Va. Sept. 22, 2021). This trend either shows Virginia Tech’s community is growing more biased—an odd result given the University’s efforts to “eliminate” such problems—or it reveals that members of the community are increasingly exploiting the policy’s uncertain language. This trend will give rise to another—as reports increase, speech decreases.

Worse yet, the explicit language of the policy shows that BIRT invades the realm of protected speech. It defines a “bias incident” as “expressions,” and lists examples such as “words or actions that contradict the spirit of the Principles of Community,” “jokes that are demeaning to a particular group of people,” and “posting flyers that contain demeaning language or images.” *Id.* at *8. Additionally, BIRT’s preset list of nineteen potential bias offenses includes “Comment in Class or Assignment,” “Comment in Person,” “Comment in Writing or on Internet,” “Comment via Email/Text,” “Comment via Phone/Voicemail,” and “Written Slur.” J.A. 149.

The students in this case, through their submitted declarations, explained that they “enrolled in the University because [they] wanted to learn in a challenging environment where students and faculty are free to engage in lively, fearless debate and deliberation.” Pl.’s Mot. to Supplement R. (Student Decl.) 8, 12, 16, 20, ECF No. 67. Yet they are told that words contradicting the spirit of the community’s principles can be reported as biased speech. Such an

“overly broad” policy “creates a ‘danger zone’ within which protected expression may be inhibited.” *Dombrowski v. Pfister*, 380 U.S. 479, 494 (1965). The plain language alerts students that even their comments in class and online are constantly and subjectively parsed for bias.

In effect, the prolix text of the policy permits students to report speech for no other reason than they were offended by what was said. In fact, the district court recounted a few such reports of bias, including the following:

[1] a report that the words “Saudi Arabia” were written on a whiteboard outside of a student’s dorm room, alleging bias based on “national or ethnic origin;” [2] a report that a student in a University residence hall overheard several male students privately “talking crap about the women who were ‘playing’ in a snowball fight,” calling them not “athletic,” which the complainant reported as discrimination based on “gender;” and [3] a report that a student told a joke that included “Caitlyn Jenner’s deadname” during a classroom lecture, which was reported as discrimination on the basis of gender identity.

Sands, 2021 WL 4315459, at *10 (internal citations omitted).

These examples illustrate how students can report speech as biased based on nothing more than its obvious poor taste or the fact that some listener took offense. But offensive speech can seldom be isolated with precision. Speech exists in an environment in

which the useful and insightful are often commingled with the outrageous and profane. But the “fact that society may find speech offensive is not a sufficient reason for suppressing it.” *FCC v. Pacifica Found.*, 438 U.S. 726, 745 (1978). To the contrary, “if it is the speaker’s opinion that gives offense, that consequence is a reason for according it constitutional protection.” *Id.*

Despite the “bedrock principle underlying the First Amendment” that the state may not silence “the expression of an idea simply because society finds the idea itself offensive or disagreeable,” *Texas v. Johnson*, 491 U.S. 397, 414 (1989), BIRT’s sweeping and vague language enables students to report anything the most sensitive are offended by. The students in this case fear that because the “definition of ‘bias’ is so broad and vague,” they are “confident that someone will find [their] speech to be ‘biased.’” Student Decl. 9, 13, 17, 21. Those offended can take steps to avoid future exposure or, better still, engage the speaker with their well-founded disapproval. The cure for distasteful speech is tasteful dialogue, not the conversion of an illustrious campus into a First Amendment dead zone.

3.

The BIRT policy goes from bad to worse. Virginia Tech establishes a regime of comprehensive surveillance. The University enthusiastically encourages its students to report a bias incident even if they are “unsure” that an incident qualifies as biased. J.A. 200. As a “student, if you hear or see something that feels like a bias incident, statement, or expression, we encourage you to make a report. In

short, if you see something, say something!” *Id.* Where students are urged to report on one another, mutual suspicions fester, as any society bereft of basic freedoms can attest. Anyone at Virginia Tech can submit reports of bias anonymously on Virginia Tech’s website through an online reporting tool, called the Bias Incident Reporting Form. *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *9. Surveillance is total and constant: Undergraduate and professional students “can be referred for bias-related behavior” from “admission to commencement.” J.A. 372. And “bias-related incidents can occur on or off campus, including on social media and other digital platforms.” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *9.

BIRT’s eye is nothing short of ubiquitous. In the classroom, on social media, and off campus, Virginia Tech encourages its students to keep watch for any biased speech. By extending its sphere of surveillance off campus, Virginia Tech stretches well beyond the boundaries of acceptable regulation. Courts “must be more skeptical of a school’s efforts to regulate off-campus speech, for doing so may mean the student cannot engage in that kind of speech at all.” *Mahanoy Area Sch. Dist. v. B.L. ex rel. Levy*, 141 S. Ct. 2038, 2046 (2021). Speech First’s student members wish to “engage in open and robust intellectual debate with [their] fellow students” about controversial topics “in the classroom, in other areas of campus, [and] online.” *See, e.g.*, Student Decl. 9. But they are “reluctant to openly express” their opinions because they know that their classmates can anonymously report them on campus or off, creating an oppressive atmosphere of scrutiny from which there is no reprieve. *Id.* In short,

students stay silent because they can be reported anytime, anywhere. It is “clear that the average college student would be intimidated, and quite possibly silenced, by the [University’s] policy.” *Speech First, Inc. v. Cartwright*, 32 F.4th 1110, 1124 (11th Cir. 2022).

B.

The majority believes all this evidence cannot show a chilling effect because Virginia Tech soothes its students’ fears through numerous promises and assurances. First, Virginia Tech emphasizes that BIRT itself does not have any authority to punish students and only refers reports to other offices. Second, when someone is accused of bias, Virginia Tech claims the most likely course of action is that the Dean of Students will invite the accused to a voluntary meeting. Third, students have nothing to fear because how could anyone even suggest that the bias response team would ever penalize constitutionally protected speech.

All these placations miss the mark. Virginia Tech’s claims do not change the fact that a reasonable student, considering the policy and accompanying repercussions as a whole, would hardly regard the regime in a kindly, avuncular light.

1.

Let’s take the matter of BIRT referrals first. Even if BIRT cannot formally punish students and only refers cases to other offices, it gets the ball rolling. A referral to other offices by definition carries its own administrative imprimatur. BIRT admits that it refers cases to offices such as the Office of the Dean of

Students, Fraternity and Sorority Life, Student Conduct, Equity and Accessibility, Housing and Residence Life, and Title IX. J.A. 360. Indeed, after a student reported that inappropriate words had been written on a hallway whiteboard, BIRT reviewed the incident and “notified VTPD” and Title IX. J.A. 172. The district court found that “BIRT has referred protected speech to” the Office of Student Conduct “at least twice since 2017.” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *10.

So once a complaint is shipped to one of these other entities, reasonable students could fear that they will be subject to that office’s disciplinary authority. Even if students believe that BIRT itself cannot punish them (a big “if”), that hardly dispels their fears of getting in trouble with another office. Indeed, the students below said that they are “afraid that Dean of Students Office will keep a record on [them], share the allegations with others at the university, call [them] in for meetings, or refer the allegations to the Office of Student Conduct, the Office of Equity and Accessibility, or the Virginia Tech Police Department.” Student Decl. 9, 13, 17, 21.

Consider the scenario in which an eavesdropper anonymously reports a student for gender bias. Even if the accused student thinks that BIRT cannot punish him, he may fear that BIRT will refer him to the office of Title IX which may well be hostile to the student’s point of view. Then will he not worry that the office of Title IX may discipline him for his alleged bias? It matters not that BIRT cannot dole out punishment if it can simply refer the case to another office that can. Being reported to BIRT may be only the first step. Who

knows what awaits? Uncertainty itself can cause students to fall silent rather than speak up.

2.

Virginia Tech also claims that, where BIRT or the Dean of Students directly responds, all that will happen is the Dean will “invite” the accused student to a “voluntary conversation.” *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *10. An invitation is commonly thought of as something one looks forward to. So what sort of invitation is this?

The majority claims that Speech First’s members have not offered “evidence that they (or their peers) feel pressured to attend the meetings.” Majority Op. at 15. It emphasizes that “the district court found as a fact that there was ‘no evidence that students feel obligated to come to these voluntary meetings.’” *Id.* at 31 (quoting *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *12).

Does the majority really believe this invite is no different from students inviting one another to drop by down the hall for a Friday night pizza? No! This is an invitation from the Dean to the student to come to the Dean’s office, not for tea or coffee, but for the express purpose of discussing the student’s speech. There is an imbalance here. Dean versus student. State versus the individual. This is precisely the sort of imbalance that the First Amendment has historically refused to tolerate. Why should we ever do so here?

Speech First students not surprisingly explained that they are “afraid” that the Dean will keep a record on them or share the allegations with others at the University. *See, e.g.*, Student Decl. 17, 21. While the

majority claims that no trace of the meeting will “appear on a student’s academic transcript or disciplinary record,” Majority Op. at 31, there is no dispute that a record of the meeting will be kept on permanent file within the Dean of Students Office’s case management system, *see id.* at 4–5; J.A. 372. College students hoping to stay on the administration’s good side will not view the “invitation” as voluntary or as something to which one may simply send “regrets.” With the invitation comes pressure to attend the meeting; better to avoid the whole darn thing by keeping one’s mouth shut.

As the Eleventh Circuit recognized, “the students targeted here are . . . teenagers and young adults who, it stands to reason, are more likely to be cowed by subtle coercion.” *Cartwright*, 32 F.4th at 1123. In multiple areas of law, the Supreme Court has expressed concern with state coercion of young people, as they are more susceptible to threats and intimidation. *See id.* at 1123–24. Simply telling students the meeting is “voluntary” will do little or nothing to put anyone at ease.

Additionally, “the very name” Bias Intervention and Response Team “suggests that the accused student’s actions have been prejudged to be biased.” *Speech First, Inc. v. Schlissel*, 939 F.3d 756, 765 (6th Cir. 2019). A reasonable student could certainly reach this conclusion given the policy’s use of terminology such as “victim,” “bystander,” “perpetrator,” “targeted,” and “accused.” J.A. 369–70. As such, the name and language of BIRT “intimates that failure to” attend the meeting with the Dean may result in a type of default

judgment against the student. *Schlissel*, 939 F.3d at 765. If a student fears the accusations will be taken as true unless he contests them, he would not skip the meeting and risk exposure to “far-reaching consequences, including reputational harm or administrative action.” *Id.* If he does skip the meeting, it may well be out of apprehension as to what even worse possibilities await him there.

What’s more, although Virginia Tech claims a voluntary meeting on the carpet with the Dean is the only response from the school, the policy communicated to students warns otherwise. Virginia Tech touts numerous “interventions for addressing” bias, such as “[a]dvocacy for community members impacted by mistreatment,” reporting “a narrative about acts of bias-related behavior” to the community, and further educating the “campus to ensure that bias-incident reporting systems are publicized.” J.A. 372. The University also cautions students that “BIRT can consider an array of responses to include: temporary or permanent changes to on-campus housing” or “a community alert” about the incident “from the police department.” J.A. 368. Reasonable students could thus conclude that a report to BIRT will result in more than a “voluntary meeting.” Despite the Dean’s assurances, the reasonable student would likely keep quiet rather than gamble with the repercussions.

3.

When accused of chilling constitutionally protected speech, Virginia Tech’s response is, “trust us, BIRT will uphold free speech.” Despite devoting much time and many resources to BIRT and proclaiming a goal of

eliminating bias, Virginia Tech declares it will administer this policy with a dispassionate hand.

Why should this be comforting? What is protected speech to one may seem unprotected to another. The First Amendment is not to be so casually consigned to the eye of the beholder. It is true that Virginia Tech's written policy affirms its commitment to free speech by saying, "BIRT will examine and review each complaint through the lens of free and protected speech." J.A. 370. But this nebulous assurance offers cold comfort. The very next sentence warns that "[s]ome bias-related incidents may violate the Student Code of Conduct and may be adjudicated through the student conduct process." *Id.* This is reinforced by the fact that BIRT has referred protected speech regarding undocumented immigration to the Office of Student Conduct before. *See Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *10. Furthermore, although "Virginia Tech cannot adjudicate matters that are deemed protected speech," it tells students that "[b]ehavior that is discriminatory or otherwise hurtful to members of the community is addressed through educational interventions." J.A. 370. The next paragraph reminds students that "[r]egardless of whether incidents violate policy or are insensitive, it is crucial that response occurs in a timely and consistent manner." *Id.*

Students are also warned that if BIRT believes bias exists, "[i]nterventions of either an educational or restorative nature will . . . be conducted by the office closest to the students," and the "case will be logged in the [Dean of Students Office's] case management system." J.A. 372. If BIRT finds no bias, however, the

case is still logged, indicating that even reports of non-biased, protected speech are kept on file. *Id.*

Through these terms, the University communicates to students that it will intervene even in instances of protected speech. On the one hand, the administration promises that BIRT does not punish protected speech, but then on the other, it tells students that protected, but controversial speech will be subject to the University's reeducation efforts. The reasonable student hears a vague promise to protect free speech followed by BIRT doubling down on the "crucial" need for responding "in a timely and consistent manner" to bias with "educational interventions," a creative euphemism for disruptive measures meant to stop the student from engaging in heterodox speech again.

The fact that the University keeps a file of all complaints makes dealing with BIRT all the more discomfoting. There is no point in keeping something on file if it will never be used for anything. A young college student would be concerned that a filed report may affect her standing with the University in some way. Even assuming the University keeps the student's name confidential, that protection is not ironclad. If word gets out—either through an announcement about the bias incident or through the old-fashioned rumor mill—the student could face significant reputational harm. Such news being spread to the school could have "dramatic effects such as currying disfavor with a professor, or impacting future job prospects." *Schlissel*, 939 F.3d at 765.

Similarly, it damages a student's reputation if her classmates know that she had to undergo an

“educational or restorative” intervention, implying that the student is either ignorant or in need of moral restoration. “Because reputational damage can impair a student’s prospects for academic and professional success, objectively reasonable students may be expected to behave in ways that mitigate their exposure to any allegation that might trigger a bias investigation.” *Speech First, Inc. v. Killeen*, 968 F.3d 628, 652 (7th Cir. 2020) (Brennan, J., concurring). The briefest study of the McCarthy era teaches that even baseless accusations can be enough to ruin someone’s good name.

Though stopping short of formal discipline, the collateral consequences of being reported to BIRT create a system where “process is punishment.” Keeping complaints on record, subjecting students to “educational interventions,” and possibly referring students to another office is punishment enough. If a city were to announce that it will respond to accusations of unpopular speech with an “educational intervention” or “moral restoration” team, we would not let its constitutional violations off the hook simply because the team disclaimed its obvious authority to punish and promised always to respect the First Amendment. It does not save a policy from constitutional scrutiny for the state to say that its interventions are benign and nonpunitive. The “possibility the Government could have imposed more draconian limitations on speech never has justified a lesser abridgment.” *Denver Area Educ. Telecommunications Consortium, Inc. v. FCC*, 518 U.S. 727, 809 (1996) (Kennedy, J., concurring in part).

Virginia Tech cannot paper over the prohibitive tenor of BIRT with promises to be on its best behavior. The First Amendment “does not leave us at the mercy of *noblesse oblige*” and does not condone an unconstitutional system “merely because the Government promised to use it responsibly.” *United States v. Stevens*, 559 U.S. 460, 480 (2010). In other words, the First Amendment entertains no “pinky promise” exception to chilling speech.

Given the admission that the University will respond to, record, and attempt to correct constitutionally protected speech, the undisputed facts show that a reasonable student is “chilled from exercising her right to free expression” and would instead choose “self-censorship.” *Benham*, 635 F.3d at 135. BIRT presents a credible threat of enforcement because even assuming a credulous student believes that BIRT cannot punish, he is still likely to self-censor to avoid at least the procedural consequences and at most the reputational harms that inhere in every sinew of this oppressive system.

In sum, Virginia Tech’s bias response policy chills speech by fostering an atmosphere of anonymous, constant surveillance from, as we have noted, “admission to commencement.” With its vague definition of “bias,” any joke or off-hand remark or controversial comment can be contorted into a “bias incident.” This environment objectively targets the freedom of speech. The only question is whether we give Virginia Tech a license to censor because its policies come with gilded assurances. The majority claims that “even ‘if one part of the university makes a

mistake about protected speech, the university as a whole will ensure that protected speech remains protected.” Majority Op. at 31 (quoting *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *12). What scant solace to know that the bureaucracy may correct its infractions at some point or the other down the road. Why not design a system that heads off First Amendment violations before they occur? The majority believes the University deserves a pass. But state authority is often suppressive before it is wielded. Every day these policies stand, someone somewhere is driven to silence.

II.

The problems free speech faces on Virginia Tech’s campus unfortunately do not end there. The majority also affirms the district court’s decision declining to enjoin Virginia Tech’s Informational Activities Policy. This policy governs the “distribution of literature and/or petitioning for signatures,” J.A. 225, and limits these activities to “specified tabling locations,” J.A. 420. Per the policy, students may engage in these forms of speech “if they are sponsored by a university affiliated organization” and receive “prior approval by the designated university scheduling office.” J.A. 225. Despite acknowledging that the policy “clearly proscribe[s]” speech, the district court concluded that it did not have enough information to determine whether the challenged policy is an acceptable time, place, and manner restriction on speech. *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *23–24.

In assessing the Informational Activities Policy, both the district court and the majority focused on narrow details, asking questions such as how many

tables are available and how often are they reserved. *See id.* at *24; Majority Op. at 29. This attention to particulars neglects the policy's broader consequences. To be clear, the policy forbids students from passing out flyers or collecting signatures *anywhere on campus* except at designated tabling locations that one must reserve ahead of time. To do so, the student must belong to a registered student organization or be sponsored by one. There is plenty in the record as it now stands to enjoin this policy as an unreasonable restraint on speech.

A.

The district court committed reversible error by failing to conduct the appropriate legal analysis of the Informational Activities Policy. The majority acknowledges that we review the district court's "legal conclusions *de novo*." Majority Op. at 8. Yet the majority does no such thing, deferring wholly to the district court's views of the law. Looking anew at the legal standard and undisputed facts, a few things are clear. First, the tabling locations identified by the policy are limited public forums and thus restrictions on their use must be reasonable. Second, because the policy proscribes certain types of fundamental speech anywhere on campus except for where allowed by the University and only when given prior approval, the policy is an unreasonable constraint on speech.

1.

Determining what kind of forum is at issue is essential to our First Amendment analysis "because the extent to which the Government may limit access"

depends on “the nature of the forum.” *Cornelius v. NAACP Legal Def. & Educ. Fund, Inc.*, 473 U.S. 788, 797 (1985). The district court, for its part, did not even attempt to analyze the forum.

Not deciding which type of forum was at issue was error. This is a legal question that our circuit has already answered. A public university “campus is a limited public forum.” *American Civil Liberties Union v. Mote*, 423 F.3d 438, 444 (4th Cir. 2005). This makes sense. A university campus, “at least for its students, possesses many of the characteristics of a public forum.” *Widmar v. Vincent*, 454 U.S. 263, 267 n.5 (1981). For example, universities are replete with walkways and thoroughfares, features that are similar to traditional public forums. These areas are generally available to students even if they are inaccessible to the public. It is therefore evident that Virginia Tech’s campus is at least a limited public forum.

Virginia Tech’s tabling locations under the policy are also limited public forums. The “government creates a designated [or limited] public forum when it purposefully makes property generally available to a class of speakers.” *Warren v. Fairfax Cnty.*, 196 F.3d 186, 193 (4th Cir. 1999) (internal quotation marks omitted). Here the tables have been made generally available to students through the school’s official policy.

The policy at issue delineates a group of speakers who may use the forum—*i.e.*, sponsored individuals—from a group of speakers who may not—*i.e.*, non-sponsored individuals. Such a policy that allows certain people to speak while disallowing others

must be “viewpoint neutral and reasonable in light of the objective purposes served by the forum.” *Id.* at 194. Put differently, the “touchstone for evaluating” the policy’s regulations “is whether they are reasonable in light of the purpose which the forum at issue serves.” *Perry Educ. Ass’n v. Perry Loc. Educators’ Ass’n*, 460 U.S. 37, 49 (1983).

Courts assess reasonableness by looking at, *inter alia*, whether “substantial alternative channels . . . remain open” despite the policy. *Perry*, 460 U.S. at 54; *see also Ball v. City of Lincoln, Nebraska*, 870 F.3d 722, 737 (8th Cir. 2017); *Uptown Pawn & Jewelry, Inc. v. City of Hollywood*, 337 F.3d 1275, 1281 (11th Cir. 2003). Courts also ask whether “the nature of the property is inconsistent with expressive activity.” *Cornelius*, 473 U.S. at 803; *see also Turning Point USA at Arkansas State University v. Rhodes*, 973 F.3d 868, 875–77 (8th Cir. 2020). Last, courts should account for university administrators’ expertise in creating educational policies. *Christian Legal Soc. Chapter of the Univ. of California, Hastings Coll. Of the L. v. Martinez*, 561 U.S. 661, 686 (2010); *see also Rhodes*, 973 F.3d at 877. Even the most cursory consideration of these factors reveals Virginia Tech’s policy is unreasonable.

2.

First, Virginia Tech’s policy does not keep open substantial alternative channels for the distribution of pamphlets and the collection of signatures. Students who are not part of a registered student organization or sponsored by one are completely banned from engaging in signature collection or pamphlet distribution

anywhere on campus. Moreover, even students who are members of a student organization are banned from distributing pamphlets or collecting signatures unless they have reserved a table through the University. It is not an exaggeration to say that Virginia Tech's policy leaves no alternative channels for students who wish to exercise their rights to collect signatures and distribute literature.

Virginia Tech argues that a plethora of alternative avenues for speech remain open to students, ranging from the wide array of electronic media to old-fashioned bulletin boards. This does not suffice. The framers of our Constitution would be shocked to think that petitioning and leafletting would be subject to prior state approval. We should not accept the University's invitation to downplay the importance of these two core mediums of free speech. Imagine Samuel Adams or Thomas Paine beseeching the state at some table for permission to pamphleteer. They would hardly abide such a prior restraint.

Handing out leaflets "is the essence of First Amendment expression" and no "form of speech is entitled to greater constitutional protection." *McIntyre v. Ohio Elections Comm'n*, 514 U.S. 334, 347 (1995). Leafletting and pamphleteering often allow communication face to face. And the pamphleteer may well feel his speech has greater resonance away from a state-sanctioned table. "For the Revolutionary generation . . . the pamphlet had peculiar virtues as a medium of communication," for it "allowed one to do things that were not possible in any other form." *McCullen v. Coakley*, 573 U.S. 464, 489 n.5 (2014)

(quoting Bernard Bailyn, *The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution* 2 (1967)). The importance of petitioning likewise cannot be understated as it is expressly protected by the First Amendment alongside the freedom of speech.

Second, when considering the purpose served by the forum, we must remember, as the majority notes, “colleges and universities occupy a special place in our society.” Majority Op. at 23. These educational institutions have historically been places for the free exchange of speech in the “marketplace of ideas.” *Healy v. James*, 408 U.S. 169, 180 (1972). Thus, when examining a restriction on informational activities like the one at issue here, we are not dealing with a restriction on the distribution of literature on a busy downtown street or even in a public park; we are dealing with a ban on advocacy and information in one of America’s most important free speech communities. Virginia Tech’s restriction on speech does not reasonably match the purposes served by a college campus. The proposed activity at issue involves students passing out leaflets or collecting signatures. And the nature of the forum here is overwhelmingly consistent with promoting a free flow of information. The distribution of pamphlets, the collection of signatures, and the advocacy and debate that accompany those two are perfectly aligned with a college’s mission of intellectual growth.

Finally, Virginia Tech argues that we should defer to its expertise. Yet none of the University’s proffered justifications for the policy have anything to do with education; they all deal with the orderly administration

of campus property. The University's expertise is limited to education, not constitutional law. Courts are "the final arbiter of the question whether a public university has exceeded constitutional constraints, and we owe no deference to universities when we consider that question." *Martinez*, 561 U.S. at 686. Moreover, even if we agreed with Virginia Tech on this point, deference to administrators alone would not overcome the lack of alternative channels of speech and the inconsistency between the policy and the forum.

3.

Considering these factors illuminates the unreasonableness of Virginia Tech's Informational Activities Policy. The University attempts to justify the policy with a handful of feeble reasons. I find none of them compelling.

Virginia Tech claims that this policy is necessary to ensure that access to the limited tabling locations is "fair and equitable." J.A. 420. We should not reward such artificial scarcity. If Virginia Tech did not completely ban informational activities from its entire campus except at designated tables, then there would be no scarcity of possible locations. We should not shift the focus away from the sheer sweep of the policy to mundane questions about table reservations and locations. To do so would impose artificial limits on our review. Our job is to assess the constitutionality of the policy and its effects on campus as a whole, not simply to diagnose the procedures of the table-reservation policy asserted by the state. A university cannot severely restrict speech—and here Virginia Tech enforces a broad ban on leafleting and signature

gathering on campus—and then hide behind the ostensible fairness of its limited reservation system. Virginia Tech cannot manufacture scarcity and then use that as a justification for banning speech.

The University also claims its system is necessary to ensure that student groups have access to “high-traffic areas of Campus without impeding student movement (for example, by blocking the exits to busy classrooms) or invading student living spaces (for example, soliciting door to door in residence halls).” J.A. 420. Again, the policy makes little sense in addressing this concern. A policy against pamphleteering in front of classroom exits or soliciting in residence halls would accomplish the intended goal. Such concerns do not reasonably justify a ban on every walkway and open-air venue on the entire campus.

Similarly, Virginia Tech claims that it is “reasonable to prefer those students who, by forming an organization, have shown some likelihood of structure and continuity in their contribution to the marketplace of ideas.” Response Br. at 46. But this reasoning flips the First Amendment on its head. The First Amendment is not needed to protect speech that is popular enough to attract a group; it exists to safeguard an individual’s speech that is so “unpopular or distasteful” that other groups will not sponsor it. *Denver Area Educ. Telecommunications Consortium*, 518 U.S. at 785 (Kennedy, J., concurring).

B.

Speech First’s likelihood of success on the merits is further bolstered because the Informational Activities

Policy constitutes an unconstitutional *prior* restraint on speech. A prior restraint exists when a regulation gives “public officials the power to deny use of a forum in advance of actual expression.” *Se. Promotions, Ltd. V. Conrad*, 420 U.S. 546, 553 (1975). “Any prior restraint on expression comes” with a “‘heavy presumption’ against its constitutional validity.” *Org. for a Better Austin v. Keefe*, 402 U.S. 415, 419 (1971).

In the context of public schools and universities, we have acknowledged that prior restraints are only permissible if they are viewpoint neutral, reasonable, and limit government discretion. *See Mote*, 423 F.3d at 446; *see also Taylor v. Roswell Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 713 F.3d 25, 46 (10th Cir. 2013). Thus, to “pass constitutional muster,” a viewpoint-neutral preapproval system “must contain adequate standards to guide the official’s decision.” *Wag More Dogs Liab. Corp. v. Cozart*, 680 F.3d 359, 372 (4th Cir. 2012) (internal quotation marks omitted). In other words, a policy cannot give officials unbridled discretion. *See, e.g., Atlanta Journal & Constitution v. City of Atlanta Dep’t of Aviation*, 322 F.3d 1298, 1310–11 (11th Cir. 2003); *DeBoer v. Village of Oak Park*, 267 F.3d 558, 572–73 (7th Cir. 2001); *Lewis v. Wilson*, 253 F.3d 1077, 1079 (8th Cir. 2001); *Summum v. Callaghan*, 130 F.3d 906, 919 (10th Cir. 1997). A policy that grants too much ex-ante discretion to a university official cannot survive constitutional scrutiny.

Virginia Tech’s policy states that requests to distribute pamphlets and collect signatures “require prior approval by the designated university scheduling office and are subject to university policies and the

reasonable guidelines of the authorizing official.” J.A. 225. What’s more, requests are reviewed by considering “overall campus safety and security, any special circumstances relating to university activities, and the impact such activity may have on the university.” J.A. 223. If there are fuzzier or more opaque standards than these, they do not come readily to mind.

The majority denies there is any discretion involved in this policy by saying that it is “nothing more” than a reservation system. Majority Op. at 26. On its face, however, the policy places unreviewable discretion in the hands of university administrators with no discernable standards by which to evaluate tabling requests. The only limitations placed on the University come in the form of vague language referencing unspecified “reasonable guidelines” and the equally unspecified “impact such activity may have on the university.” Rather than provide clarity and limit discretion, these additional factors only give administrators more subjective and unverifiable ways to deny a request.

For example, if a student requests to hand out pamphlets promoting a disfavored cause, the school could say his request has been denied due to “university policies.” Such a terse rejection would prevent the student from engaging in speech and would be unreviewable. The “absence of express standards renders it difficult to differentiate between a legitimate denial of access and an illegitimate abuse of censorial power.” *Child Evangelism Fellowship of MD, Inc. v. Montgomery Cnty. Pub. Sch.*, 457 F.3d 376, 386 (4th

Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks omitted). Indeed, among “the dangers posed by unbridled discretion” is the censor’s “ability to hide unconstitutional viewpoint discrimination.” *Id.* The policy’s express terms establish a prior restraint that gives an administrator unchecked discretion, funneling all requests to distribute literature or collect signatures through some black box of government preapproval.

It is important to view the BIRT and Informational Activities policies in tandem. The Informational Activities Policy intensifies the chilling effect of BIRT. The two policies in one sense are disparate but in another sense are of the same piece, for both angle toward an identical end goal: You cannot speak on campus without Virginia Tech’s approval. I regret the majority’s failure to consider the effect of the BIRT policy and the leafletting prior restraint together. The policies chill speech by channeling student expression into a process that must be approved by the state—either on the front end when trying to distribute pamphlets, or on the back end when a student is reported for bias. Virginia Tech effectively creates “a University-controlled clearinghouse for speech [that] can deter students from speaking out.” *Killeen*, 968 F.3d at 652 (Brennan, J., concurring).

III.

Making matters worse, today’s decision splits from three of our sister circuits. Given the dangers that bias response bureaucracies pose to free expression, it is no wonder that the Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Circuits have held that these policies objectively chill speech.

The majority's divergence from our colleagues on the Sixth Circuit is especially troubling because the record shows that Virginia Tech's policy is even worse than the one at issue at the University of Michigan. The bias response policy there defined a "bias incident" as "*conduct* that discriminates, stereotypes, excludes, harasses or harms anyone in our community based on their identity." *Schlissel*, 939 F.3d at 762 (emphasis added). Virginia Tech's policy here does not even feign such a limitation; it explicitly defines a "bias incident" as "*expressions*." J.A. 333 (emphasis added). Even though Michigan was attempting to proscribe conduct and not speech, the Sixth Circuit nonetheless held that Michigan's policy objectively chilled student expression. *Schlissel*, 939 F.3d at 765.

The Eleventh Circuit considered a university bias response team that ostensibly could not punish students but could only refer them to other university actors. The court held that "the district court erred in focusing so singularly on the . . . power to punish." *Cartwright*, 32 F.4th at 1122. While "[p]unishment is no doubt relevant to the objective-chill analysis, and may well be sufficient to prove the requisite chill . . . analogous precedent makes clear that it is not decisive and, in any event, is not uniformly necessary." *Id.* The question, our colleagues determined, was a simple one with a simple answer: Would "the average college-aged student . . . be intimidated—and thereby chilled from exercising her free-speech rights—by subjection to the bias-related-incidents policy?" The answer was yes. *Id.* at 1124. Given the option of a narrow focus on the power of punishment or a broader examination of the policy's consequences, our sister circuit wisely chose

the latter. I cannot say the same about the decision today.

Likewise, the Fifth Circuit held that a bias-response team that did not engage in investigations or punishment still objectively chilled speech given the team's ability to refer students to other offices. *Speech First, Inc. v. Fenves*, 979 F.3d 319, 333 (5th Cir. 2020). And like Virginia Tech here, the University of Texas there also stressed its commitment to the freedom of speech, stating that it “expressly protect[s] and encourage[s]” free speech. *Id.* The Fifth Circuit nonetheless found that these “paeans” to the First Amendment did not “detract[] from the likelihood that the University’s policies” chill protected speech. *Id.* at 333–34. All three cases closely resemble ours, yet their legal analysis strives to protect First Amendment rights where ours stumbles.¹

The majority wishes away the circuit conflict by declaring that three of our sister circuits either “ignor[ed] the factual findings of the respective district courts” or made up their “own factual finding.” Majority Op. at 21. I would give our fine colleagues on the Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Circuits more credit. If the majority wishes to disagree with them, it at least

¹ The majority is wrong to say the Seventh Circuit reached a different result. The students in that case provided only a “bareboned declaration,” which did not indicate whether they intended to engage in speech that would invoke the consequences of the bias response policy. *Killeen*, 968 F.3d at 644. As we have made clear, that evidentiary deficiency is emphatically absent here given the plainly professed expressive intentions of the students. *See, e.g.*, Student Decl. 8, 12, 20.

owes it to them and the law more generally to engage with their reasoning at a higher level. Our sister circuits did not ignore pertinent facts or make stuff up. They sized up an important issue of constitutional law and put forth a thoughtful analysis of it. One need only check the above opinions themselves to confirm this conclusion.

The majority's decision today is all the more unfortunate because this is no mere theoretical disagreement. This circuit split creates a patchwork of First Amendment jurisprudence for schools across the country. On the vitally important issue of free speech on college campuses, we should avoid the needless creation of circuit splits, which results in students in Michigan, Florida, and Texas being protected from unconstitutional policies while students in Virginia remain exposed.

IV.

Viewpoint discrimination is arguably the cardinal First Amendment sin, but that is exactly where the BIRT policy leads. When anyone can be anonymously reported for an offense vaguely defined as a "bias incident," one must abandon common sense to think that *all* students will feel an equal effect. The truth is that those who believe their views are the least popular will be the first to clam up. No student who knows his speech will rouse applause will hesitate to make his voice heard. But the student who wishes to dissent will shrink from the stage. Because of this lopsided effect, BIRT commits the First Amendment's original sin, an "egregious" transgression from which the "government

must abstain.” *Rosenberger v. Rector & Visitors of Univ. of Va*, 515 U.S. 819, 829 (1995).

A.

It is a “core postulate of free speech law” that the “government may not discriminate against speech based on the ideas or opinions it conveys.” *Iancu v. Brunetti*, 139 S. Ct. 2294, 2299 (2019). When a government policy, even inadvertently, amplifies the speech of one viewpoint while chilling the speech of another, that policy destabilizes the foundation of the First Amendment, which “forbids the government to regulate speech in ways that favor some viewpoints or ideas at the expense of others.” *Taxpayers for Vincent*, 466 U.S. at 804.

The Supreme Court has admonished us to beware of policies that may become viewpoint discriminatory in application. The Court found that a law forbidding registration of “immoral or scandalous” trademarks had criteria so broad and vague that the government was rejecting trademarks merely because they were “offensive to many Americans.” *Iancu*, 139 S. Ct. at 2301. The Court concluded that “a law disfavoring ‘ideas that offend’ discriminates based on viewpoint, in violation of the First Amendment.” *Id.* Although the government insisted that it would only interpret “immoral or scandalous” in a non-viewpoint-discriminatory way, the Court held that “we cannot accept the Government’s proposal, because the statute says something markedly different.” *Id.* The Court thus struck down the provision because it resulted in “viewpoint-discriminatory application.” *Id.* at 2300.

B.

Virginia Tech provides a similarly broad definition of “bias” that will predictably lead to students reporting “ideas that offend” while permitting ideas that please. We know the students involved in this case wish to “speak passionately” about topics such as affirmative action, Black Lives Matter, and abortion, but they refrain from doing so out of fear of being reported. Student Decl. 7–20.

One need not be a mystic to anticipate BIRT’s foreseeable effects: Students holding conservative or otherwise heterodox views on controversial topics are more likely to be reported for bias. Indeed, “anonymous reports carr[y] particular overtones of intimidation to students whose views are ‘outside the mainstream.’” *Fennes*, 979 F.3d at 338. It takes courage to express unpopular or “incorrect” views, even under the very best of circumstances. Pile BIRT on top of all this, and students with pro-life, anti-affirmative action, restrictive immigration views and traditional religious beliefs have been made conspicuous targets. Sometimes, people at the University do not even try to hide their hostility toward conservative students who hold dissenting values. When students filed this current lawsuit, a Virginia Tech tenured professor took to Twitter to publicly call the students “conservative shitbags” who were “suing the school because they’re bigots.” J.A. 274.

It is beyond wrong to place these students in the crosshairs. It was beyond wrong in the civil rights era to make those courageous voices for racial equality subject to vilification or worse. It was beyond wrong to

make American pacifists in times of war feel beyond the pale of civil discourse. The First Amendment does not permit the fevers of majority passions to deny the minority its say.

Per Virginia Tech's own data, only one in five students feel comfortable expressing ideas in class that are "probably only held by a minority of people." *Sands*, 2021 WL 4315459, at *2. Furthermore, the Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression (FIRE) observed in its 2017 report that bias response policies "risk becoming tools . . . for imposing some form of political or intellectual orthodoxy" on campus. J.A. 246. Professors themselves have remarked that bias response policies "result in a troubling silence" where students are "afraid to speak their minds" because their peers can "leverage bias reporting policies to shut down unpopular or minority viewpoints." J.A. 264.

The more distasteful public authority finds someone's views, the more it should seek to protect the speaker's right to express them. BIRT runs in exactly the opposite direction. BIRT thus blesses state-sanctioned silencing of minority views, allowing "the majority [to] draw[] a formidable circle around thought," where inside "those limits, the writer is free; but unhappiness awaits him if he dares to leave them" for he is then exposed to "persecutions every day." Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America* 244 (Harvey C. Mansfield & Delba Whitney ed. & trans., U. Chi. Press 2000) (1835). Like in *Iancu*, the policy here favors one group over another based solely on viewpoint, distinguishing between "those inducing

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societal nods of approval and those provoking offense and condemnation.” 139 S. Ct. at 2300.

Sometimes, of course, the majority view is right. Sometimes the conventional wisdom is sound. Sometimes the “politically correct” is indeed correct. But it must prove its worth through testing, not complacency. Through dialogue, not suppression. The “[f]reedom to think as you will and to speak as you think are means indispensable to the discovery and spread of political truth.” *Whitney v. California*, 274 U.S. 357, 375 (1927) (Brandeis, J., concurring). Yet in “both concept and design,” BIRT’s “efforts to encourage students to anonymously” report their classmates for an endless litany of ill-defined offenses “subvert free and open inquiry and invite fears of political favoritism.” Keith E. Whittington, *Free Speech and the Diverse University*, 87 Fordham L. Rev. 2453, 2466 (2019). Viewpoint discrimination merits clear eyes, not blind ones, for in situations like this and *Iancu*, it can be *de facto* as well as *de jure*.

V.

The majority says the “First Amendment does not stand in the way of modest efforts to encourage civility on college campuses,” Majority Op. at 22, and that Virginia Tech “has devised a way to educate its student body about” the role that “harmful stereotypes and discriminatory tropes play in all facets of society,” *id.* at 24. All well and good. But while everyone agrees that promoting civility and discouraging discrimination is a good thing, the majority’s vague invocation of civility has no limiting principle.

If, in the name of fostering civility and eliminating stereotypes, the state is allowed to take action against individuals that includes keeping a record of one's wrongspeak, then the stalwart protections of the First Amendment will slowly but inevitably recede. Any speech that is controversial can reflexively be labeled uncivil or discriminatory. Where would the majority draw the line between tolerable speech and the intolerable? The civil and the uncivil? Or the harmful and the helpful? Why should the state be in the business of drawing such lines at all? A public university cannot unfurl some omnipresent banner of civility to silence its students.

The sweet, innocent little system the majority envisions wishes merrily away the suppressive cards in the state's exclusive hand. This has it all backwards. Universities should be the first to embrace the "well-known aphorism, 'I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.'" *Mahanoy Area Sch. Dist.*, 141 S. Ct. at 2046. Virginia Tech flips the adage on its head, encouraging students to respond, "I disapprove of what you say, and I'm going to report you for it."

Speech at universities is distinct. It attempts to probe conventional thought rather than confirm it. At its worst, it can be petty and banal. But at its best, academic discourse can rise above the sort of pablum one might hear at a political convention or the repetition of pat, dogmatic lines that often pass for serious discussion. At a time when Americans increasingly sort themselves through soundbites and talking points, speech at a university should counter

these trends and embrace the cross-pollination of ideas from diverse viewpoints. It is no coincidence that ancient Athens introduced both dialogue to theater and democracy to the world around the same time—dialogue gives rise to democratic engagement because political truth emerges most fully from the conflict of different points of view. Unfortunately, Virginia Tech’s policies restrict the role that speech can play in our democracy at the very time the unique capacities of university speech are needed most. Its bias response team sounds less like a catalyst for dialogue and more like some Ministry of Truth.

Of course there are reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions on speech that administrators can establish, *see Perry*, 460 U.S. at 45–46, such as protecting the privacy of dorms and the orderly progression of classes. Encouraging dialogue does not mean countenancing disruption. The heckler has no right to veto the speech that others come to hear. And the University may obviously take protective measures to stem violent misconduct against students, as occurred so tragically at Virginia Tech itself in the depraved killing of so many good and fine people on April 16, 2007. When speech threatens to verge into violent misconduct, University officials remain free to act in the best interest of those for whom any community would naturally seek to care.

It is not too much, however, to expect University administrators to appreciate the difference between expressive speech and violent action. This distinction is basic not only to the First Amendment, but to the way in which our society is run and governed. That

basic separation must prevail in the campus environment. It is, I recognize, difficult to understand when campus dialogue will lead to mutual respect and appreciation on the one hand or when it may result in heated tempers on the other. It is not, however, for government to steer the consequences of pure speech, lest the line between free and repressive societies be lost.

For all its faults, higher education is not some expensive bauble that has outlived its usefulness. It remains essential to the transmission of the upper reaches of learning to upcoming generations, to the nation's innovation and growth, and to the ability of students to appreciate the past even as they anticipate the future. Universities and monasteries kept alive the fickle light of learning in the Middle Ages. It is not naïve to think universities today can illuminate a better way. America depends mightily on its great universities, of which Virginia Tech is surely one. What we have before us in this case is unworthy of it.

I respectfully dissent. I would reverse and remand this case with directions that the district court enjoin the BIRT and Informational Activities policies at issue. If they are the future of our nation's universities, we shall all share in the loss.

APPENDIX B

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ROANOKE DIVISION**

Case No. 7:21-cv-00203

[Filed September 22, 2021]

SPEECH FIRST, INC.,)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.)
)
TIMOTHY SANDS, in his individual capacity)
and official capacity as President of Virginia)
Polytechnic Institute and State University,)
Defendant.)

Michael F. Urbanski
Chief United States District Judge

MEMORANDUM OPINION

This matter is before the court on the plaintiffs—Speech First, Inc. (“Speech First” or “the plaintiff”)—motion for a preliminary injunction, ECF No. 4. Speech First seeks to enjoin defendant Timothy Sands (“Sands” or “the defendant”), in his individual capacity and his official capacity as President of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

(“Virginia Tech” or “the university”),¹ from enforcing four policies governing student conduct at Virginia Tech. Id. Speech First alleges that these policies violate the First Amendment rights of its members in the following ways:

- Virginia Tech’s bias-related incidents policy, as revised in February 2016, is an overbroad, vague, and viewpoint-discriminatory restriction on speech;
- Virginia Tech’s discriminatory harassment policy (Policy 1025), as revised in August 2020, is an overbroad, vague, and viewpoint-discriminatory restriction on speech;
- Virginia Tech’s computer policy (Policy 7000), as revised in October 2020, is an overbroad and vague restriction on speech, and the computer policy’s associated acceptable use standard is a content-based restriction on speech; and
- Virginia Tech’s informational activities policy (Policy 5215), as revised in August 2020, is an unconstitutional prior restraint and speaker-based regulation of protected activities.

See Compl., ECF No. 1.

In opposing injunctive relief, Sands argues that (1) Speech First’s challenge to the computer policy is moot given a recent revision to the policy; (2) Speech First lacks standing to bring a pre-enforcement

¹ The court previously dismissed a number of other defendants pursuant to a joint stipulation from the parties. ECF No. 13.

challenge to Virginia Tech’s policies; and (3) Speech First is not entitled to a preliminary injunction because none of Speech First’s claims are likely to succeed on the merits, it has failed to establish irreparable harm on this record, and the balance of equities and public interest weigh against a preliminary injunction. See generally Mem. in Opp’n, ECF No. 15. Speech First counters each of these arguments in reply. See Reply in Support of Mot. for Prelim. Inj. (“Reply”), ECF No. 17. The court heard oral argument on July 9, 2021.

This case is the sixth and latest² challenge brought by Speech First, a national organization that “works to restore the freedom of speech on college campuses,” against certain bias response, anti-harassment, and other speech-related policies at public universities. Mot., ECF No. 4, at 1. In this case, Speech First brings its claims on behalf of three of its members who were or are students at Virginia Tech. The students hold conservative views that they describe as “unpopular, controversial, and in the minority on campus,” and they fear will be punished for expressing these views under the university’s various speech-related policies. While the preliminary injunction motion paints Virginia Tech’s policies with a broad brush, the court is required

² See Speech First, Inc. v. Killeen, 968 F.3d 628 (7th Cir. 2020); Speech First, Inc. v. Fenves, 979 F.3d 319 (5th Cir. 2020); Speech First, Inc. v. Schlissel, 939 F.3d 756 (6th Cir. 2019); Speech First, Inc. v. Cartwright, 6:21-CV-313-GAP-GJK, 2021 WL 3399829, at *1 (M.D. Fla. July 29, 2021); Notice of Dismissal, Speech First v. Wintersteen, No. 4:20-cv-00002 (S.D. Iowa Mar. 12, 2020) (including settlement agreement), ECF No. 25; see also Court Battles, Speech First (last accessed Sept. 17, 2021), <https://speechfirst.org/court-battles/>.

to evaluate the language of each policy and its claimed impact on the students' First Amendment rights. As explained further herein, the court will **GRANT IN PART** Speech First's motion for a preliminary injunction to the extent it seeks to enjoin the computer policy's prohibition on "intimidation, harassment, and unwarranted annoyance," and **DENY IN PART** the motion in all other respects.

I. BACKGROUND

A. The Parties

Speech First is "a nationwide membership organization of students, alumni, and other concerned citizens" that is "dedicated to preserving civil rights secured by law, including the freedom of speech guaranteed by the First Amendment." Compl., ECF No. 1, at ¶ 10. Speech First asserts that it has members who are current students at Virginia Tech, including Students A, B, and C, who filed anonymous declarations in support of Speech First's motion for a preliminary injunction. See Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4; Student B Decl., ECF No. 4-5; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6. Student B was a senior at the time the complaint was filed in April and graduated in May 2021. See Reply, ECF No. 17, at 20. In its complaint, Speech First says that it "has members who attend the University, including Students A, B, and C." Compl., ECF No. 1, at ¶ 10 (emphasis added). Speech First's complaint and motion for a preliminary injunction are centered on the concerns of current students. Neither mention possible harm to or requested relief for alumni. In acknowledging Student B's graduation, Speech First does not represent that its standing is

premised on any potential harms to Virginia Tech alumni, nor that it intends to amend its complaint or motion accordingly. The court thus has not included Student B's declaration in its analysis. In any event, Student B's views, fears, and intentions are represented—often word for word—in the declarations of Students A and C.

Students A and C's views are, in their words, “unpopular, controversial, and in the minority on campus.” Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶ 4; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, at ¶ 4. Student A identifies as “politically conservative” and Student C identifies as “politically conservative/libertarian.” Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶ 4; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, at ¶ 4. In general, both students oppose the Black Lives Matter movement, abortion, the use of preferred pronouns, gay marriage, and illegal immigration, and both are strong supporters of gun rights. See Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶¶ 4–11; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, at ¶¶ 4–10. Student A also opposes affirmative action. See Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶ 5.

While the students' beliefs are slightly different, their intentions and fears are identical. Students A and C both say they want to “engage in open and robust intellectual debate” with their fellow students and to “speak passionately and repeatedly” about these issues in class, online, and in the broader community. Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶ 13; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, at ¶ 12. Both students allege that they do not fully express their beliefs, discuss certain topics, or otherwise engage in protected speech because they are

aware of Virginia Tech’s policies and do not want to face negative repercussions. Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4 at ¶¶ 15–20; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, at ¶¶ 14–19. They allege that their reluctance to speak is magnified by the fact that they believe they can be punished for being present during another student’s misconduct and appearing to “condone, support, or encourage” it. Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶ 17; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, at ¶ 16.

Speech First highlights that only 20 percent of Virginia Tech students who responded to a recent Gallup survey said they felt comfortable expressing ideas in class that “are probably only held by a minority of people,” but this is on par with college students at large institutions. Virginia Tech Student Survey (Ex. Y to Norris Decl.), ECF No. 4-2, at 265.³ Speech First also notes that, after it filed this lawsuit, a Virginia Tech tenured professor publicly called Students A, B, and C “conservative s[***]bags” who were “suing the school because they’re bigots.” Tweet by @prof_gabriele (Ex. V to Norris Decl.), ECF No. 4-2, at 224.

³ This record includes many exhibits, many with their own list of attachments. For ease of reference, the court uses the ECF page numbers for exhibit references, which correspond to the PDF pages of the relevant ECF filing. For example, to cite to page 22 of Virginia Tech Student Survey, which is Exhibit Y the Norris Declaration, the court cites to page 265 of ECF No. 4-2. The court continues to reference page numbers in briefs by the actual number at the bottom of the page. For example, the court cites to page 1 of Sand’s memorandum in opposition as page 1, even though it is page 10 of ECF No. 15 given the table of contents, table of authorities, and index that precede it.

From the defendant's perspective, the Virginia Tech community is oriented around several fundamental principles, including mutual respect, the value of human diversity, and the right of every person to express thoughts and opinions freely. Mem. in Opp'n, ECF No. 15, at 1. Sands argues that Virginia Tech firmly believes that these principles can co-exist, even if Speech First thinks they cannot. *Id.* Sands notes that, at orientation, students are informed of the university's commitment to protecting a free and open exchange of ideas on campus. O'Rourke Decl., ECF No. 15-8, at ¶ 14. The Student Code of Conduct reaffirms and advises that "[s]tudents at Virginia Tech enjoy those rights guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and the Commonwealth of Virginia," including those "protected under the First Amendment." McCrery Decl., ECF No. 15-2, at ¶ 5; Student Code of Conduct (Norris Decl. Ex. D), ECF No. 4-2, at 42. Virginia Tech also hosts a website highlighting the text of the First Amendment and notes that it "values the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution and does not intend to restrict the exercise of these rights." O'Rourke Decl., ECF No. 15-8, at ¶ 9; 2020 Speech on Campus Annual Report (O'Rourke Decl. Ex. B), ECF No. 15-8, at 66–67. It provides information about the importance of freedom of speech in the campus community and has an online tool to report any alleged disruption of constitutionally protected speech. O'Rourke Decl., ECF No. 15-8, at ¶¶ 9–15; 2020 Speech on Campus Annual Report (Ex. B to O'Rourke Decl.), ECF No. 15-8, at 66–67. Sands personally stresses the importance of the First Amendment on campus in

university-wide statements and public interviews. Wilkes Decl., ECF No. 15-7, at ¶ 11.

The defendant notes that Virginia Tech has about 750 student groups on campus every year of all shapes and sizes. Wagoner Decl., ECF No. 15-4, at ¶ 6. These organizations “cover[] a remarkable breadth of views,” some of which are shared, at least in broad strokes, by Students A and C. Id. To start, Sands has shown that Virginia Tech is home to many conservative and libertarian registered student organizations (“RSOs”). See Wagoner Decl., ECF No. 15-4, at ¶ 6. Each of these organizations has between 32 and 100 members. Id. at ¶ 7. Like all other student organizations, Virginia Tech provides these organizations with certain privileges, such as “(1) use of space for meetings and activities, the vast majority of which RSOs may use at no cost; (2) access to funding, which is paid as part of each student’s student activity fee and allocated among the RSOs by the Student Budget Board (‘SBB’); (3) use of certain trademarks of the University; and (4) access to GobblerConnect, a student organization database, providing visibility to RSOs and allow[ing] them to promote their events to students.” Id. at ¶ 5 (footnote omitted).

Student organizations also promote views on specific issues which seem similar to those of Students A and C. Virginia Tech is home to RSOs called Students for Life at Virginia Tech and Students for Concealed Carry on Campus, which express views on abortion and gun rights, respectively, that are similar to the views held by Students A and C. Wagoner Decl., ECF No. 15-4, at ¶ 6. For example, each year, Students

for Life hosts many events on campus, including a “cemetery for the innocent” in “one of the most public areas on campus.” Mem. in Opp’n, ECF No. 15, at 24. During the 2019-2020 fiscal year, Virginia Tech provided funds to Young Americans for Freedom at Virginia Tech to host “a conservative writer and speaker who addresses topics including white privilege, gender identity, and feminism.” Wagoner Decl., ECF No. 15-4, at ¶ 8. Virginia Tech is also home to an RSO called Give & Take, whose mission is to “encourage students who have different perspectives on political issues to come together and have a discussion,” specifically including immigration. Wagoner Decl., ECF No. 15-4, at ¶ 6.

Virginia Tech provides these various groups with financial support for events, including an annual Free Speech Ball hosted by Turning Point USA. Wagoner Decl., ECF No. 15-4, at ¶¶ 9–10. Virginia Tech also provides other kinds of support. In 2018, for example, Young Americans for Freedom invited conservative commentator Steven Crowder to speak on campus. Id. at ¶ 11. When the police department assessed the organization an unexpected security fee for additional police presence at the event necessitated by strong student interest, the university refunded that fee to the student group and created a fund to ensure that similar fees would be paid with university funds. Id.

Sands offered some evidence of individual students expressing certain views held by Students A and C outside of a student organization. On October 24, 2018, presumably Student A and C’s first semester at Virginia Tech, a fellow student expressed similar views

on preferred pronouns to Students A and C in a campus newspaper article. Acceptance of transgender identities denies science, furthers ‘politically correct’ agenda (Wagoner Decl. Ex. W), ECF No. 15-4, at 99 (October 2018 article stating that “[t]he debate about pronouns and gender identity will go down in the history books as one of the most illogical moments in our short history.”). Sands also highlights the words of a recent chairman of Young Americans for Freedom at Virginia Tech, who said, “[i]t’s great that Virginia Tech has a lot of people coming from all sorts of backgrounds and experiences” because “we’re allowed to discuss things and . . . have disagreements with our peers, and you don’t have to worry about getting in trouble.” Young Americans for Freedom speak about the election and future of Virginia Tech (Wagoner Decl. Ex. P), ECF No. 15-4, at 75.

Virginia Tech’s evidence does not include examples addressing all of the views of concern to Students A and C. In some instances, the university relies on events that, assuming they will graduate in four years, pre-date Students A and C’s time at Virginia Tech. See, e.g., Campuswide Debate a model for political discourse (Wagoner Decl. Ex. AA), ECF No. 15-4, at 113–14 (October 2016 article about students expressing diverse views, including views similar to Students A and C, on police brutality, the Black Lives Matter movement, immigration, and gun rights). Student A also opposes affirmative action, see Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶ 5, and Students A and C both oppose gay marriage. See Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶ 9; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, at ¶ 8. Virginia Tech has not provided the court with any evidence that Student A’s

views on affirmative action or Student A and C's views on gay marriage are tolerated or regularly expressed by Virginia Tech students.

B. The Student Code of Conduct and University Policies

Virginia Tech's Student Code of Conduct ("the Code" for short) "outlines policies established by the university that set standards for students' behavior, along with procedures for adjudicating and sanctioning violations of these standards." Student Code of Conduct (Norris Decl. Ex. D), ECF No. 4-2, at 41. The Code makes clear that students and student organizations who violate its terms may be disciplined regardless of whether the conduct occurs on university property, off university property, or online. *Id.* at 44.

In its section on "Student Rights and Responsibilities," the Code states:

1. Students at Virginia Tech will be treated fairly and with dignity regardless of age, color, disability, sex (including pregnancy), gender, gender identity, gender expression, genetic information, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, or veteran status as described in university policy 1025.

2. Students at Virginia Tech enjoy those rights guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and the Commonwealth of Virginia. This includes activities protected under the First Amendment. In accordance with the Code of Virginia, incidents of

disruption of constitutionally protected speech may be reported via the Speech on Campus webpage.

Id. at 42.

Under “Prohibited Conduct,” the Code includes “[h]arassment” as an “offense[] against people,” and defines harassment as “[u]nwelcome conduct not of a sexual nature that is sufficiently severe, pervasive, or persistent that it could reasonably be expected to create an intimidating, threatening, or hostile environment that limits the ability of an individual to work, study, or participate in the activities of the university,” noting that the Code has a separate provision on gender-based harassment. Id. at 47.

Under “Other Prohibited Conduct,” the Code also prohibits “[f]ailure to observe rules and regulations issued by the university that are not listed specifically as ‘Prohibited Conduct’ in the document, including but not limited to regulations linked above in the ‘Additional University Policies’ and ‘Additional Community Specific Regulations’ sections.” Id. at 50. The “Additional University Policies” section specifically lists the three of the policies challenged by Speech First: Policy 1025, Policy 7000, and Policy 5215. Id. at 51–52. The text of these policies is discussed in detail below but a brief overview is of use here.

Policy 1025, or Virginia Tech’s Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Assault, or Policy 1025 (hereinafter “Policy 1025” of “discriminatory-harassment policy”) prohibits

discrimination based on certain characteristics. See Policy 1025 (Norris Decl. Ex. A), ECF No. 4-2.

Policy 7000, or the University's Acceptable Use and Administration of Computer and Communication Systems (hereinafter referred to as "Policy 7000" or the "computer policy"), lays out requirements for use of the university's network and email system and requires system users to "demonstrate respect of ... the rights of others to be free of intimidation, harassment, and unwarranted annoyance," without providing definitions of those terms. Policy 7000 (Norris Decl. Ex. G), ECF No. 4-2, at 82–85. It incorporates the Acceptable Use of Information Systems at Virginia Tech, or the acceptable use standard for short. Id. at 82. The acceptable use standard bans individuals from using the system for "partisan political purposes." Acceptable Use Standard (Norris Decl. Ex. F), ECF No. 4-2, at 79.

Policy 5215, or the "Sales, Solicitation, and Advertising on Campus" (hereinafter the "informational activities policy" or "Policy 5215"), imposes a number of restrictions on students' ability to advertise events, gather petitions, and distribute informational literature. See Policy 5215, (Norris Decl. Ex. T), ECF No. 4-2, at 173–84.

The Student Code does not reference the final document challenged by Speech First, a February 2016 document called the Bias-Related Incident Protocol ("BRIP" or "the protocol"). See BRIP (Norris Decl. Ex. H), ECF No. 4-2, at 87–94. The protocol defines "bias incidents" as "expressions against a person or group because of" certain protected characteristics. Id. at 90. The protocol also outlines procedures for

addressing bias incidents, but Sands asserts that those procedures are outdated. Since 2019, the Dean of Students Office has replaced the “Core Response Team” with a revised “Bias Intervention and Response Team,” or “BIRT,” process to govern the university’s response to reports of potential bias. Id. at 3–7; see also BIRT (Hughes Decl. Ex. B), ECF No. 15-1, at 17–19. Nothing in the Student Code, the protocol, or the BIRT procedures document indicates that the protocol or BIRT procedures document are policies that can be violated and punished under the Code.

The Code also prohibits students for being present “during any violation of the Student Code of Conduct and/or other university policies in such a way as to condone, support, or encourage that violation,” as offenses against the university. Id. at 50. The Code states that students who “anticipate or observe a violation of university policy are expected to remove themselves from participation and are encouraged to report the violation” to University authorities. Id.

Students who are found guilty of policy violations may be subject to disciplinary action via the student-conduct process outlined in the Code of Conduct. Id. at 52–60. The Code outlines a range of sanctions, include a formal warning, wellness activities, suspension, and exclusion. Id. at 55–56. When the University “determines that adjudication is not appropriate,” it can invite the students involved “to participate in an educational conversation about the concerns raised in the complaint.” Id. at 54–55. There is no “time limit” for students to report an alleged Student Code of Conduct violation. Id. at 52.

II. THE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION STANDARD

“A preliminary injunction is ‘an extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.’” Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC v. W. Pocahontas Props. Ltd. P’ship, 918 F.3d 353, 366 (4th Cir. 2019) (quoting Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, 555 U.S. 7, 22 (2008)). A party seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that (1) he is likely to succeed on the merits, (2) he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, (3) the balance of equities tips in his favor, and (4) an injunction is in the public interest. Winter, 555 U.S. at 20; see also Roe v. Dept. of Def., 947 F.3d 207, 219 (4th Cir. 2020), as amended (Jan. 14, 2020). Although a plaintiff “need not establish a ‘certainty of success,’” they must “make a clear showing that [they are] likely to succeed at trial.” Di Biase v. SPX Corp., 872 F.3d 224, 230 (4th Cir. 2017) (quoting Pashby v. Delia, 709 F.3d 307, 321 (4th Cir. 2013)).

III. JUSTICIABILITY

Before considering whether Speech First has established the requirements for a preliminary injunction, this court must consider “the threshold issue of justiciability.” Dep’t of Commerce v. U.S. House of Representatives, 525 U.S. 316, 328 (1999). Sands argues that none of Speech First’s claims are justiciable. He argues that Speech First’s challenge to the computer policy’s incorporation of the acceptable use standard is moot because Virginia Tech, in good faith, amended the policy to reflect that the prohibition

on using the university's network for partisan political purposes only applies to university employees, not students. Sands also argues that Speech First lacks standing under Article III of the U.S. Constitution to bring a pre-enforcement challenge to any of these policies because, on this record, the students have shown no credible threats of enforcement against them.

A. Mootness

Under Article III of the U.S. Constitution, “an actual controversy must be extant at all stages of the review, not merely at the time the complaint is filed.” Brooks v. Vassar, 462 F.3d 341, 348 (4th Cir. 2006). “When a case or controversy ceases to exist—either due to a change in the facts or the law—the litigation is moot, and the court’s subject matter jurisdiction ceases to exist also.” Porter v. Clarke, 852 F.3d 358, 363 (4th Cir. 2017) (quoting S.C. Coastal Conservation League v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng’rs, 789 F.3d 475, 482 (4th Cir. 2015)). “Simply stated, a case is moot when the issues presented are no longer ‘live’ or the parties lack a legally cognizable interest in the outcome.” Powell v. McCormack, 395 U.S. 486, 496 (1969); see also Arizonans for Official English v. Arizona, 520 U.S. 43, 68 n. 22 (1997) (“Mootness has been described as ‘the doctrine of standing set in a time frame: The requisite personal interest that must exist at the commencement of the litigation (standing) must continue throughout its existence (mootness).’”) (quoting U.S. Parole Comm’n v. Geraghty, 445 U.S. 388, 397 (1980)).

B. Standing

“[T]he doctrine of standing identifies disputes appropriate for judicial resolution” as “cases and controversies” under Article III. Miller v. Brown, 462 F.3d 312, 316 (4th Cir. 2006). “To establish Article III standing, ‘the party invoking federal jurisdiction’ must demonstrate that it has (1) suffered an injury in fact, (2) that is fairly traceable to the challenged conduct of the defendant, and (3) that is likely to be redressed by a favorable decision.” Bryant v. Woodall, 1 F.4th 280, 285 (4th Cir. 2021), as amended (June 23, 2021) (quoting Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555, 560–61, (1992)). An injury-in-fact is “concrete and particularized and actual or imminent.” Lujan, 504 U.S. at 560. In this context, “particularized” means that the “the injury must affect the plaintiff in a personal and individual way.” Id. at 560 n. 1. “Since [these elements] are not mere pleading requirements but rather an indispensable part of the plaintiff’s case, each element must be supported in the same way as any other matter on which the plaintiff bears the burden of proof, i.e., with the manner and degree of evidence required at the successive stages of the litigation.” Id. at 561.

“Therefore, at the preliminary injunction stage, a plaintiff must make a ‘clear showing’ of his injury in fact.” Ass’n for Accessible Medicines v. Becerra, 822 F. App’x 532, 534 (9th Cir. 2020) (unpublished); see also Barber v. Bryant, 860 F.3d 345, 352 (5th Cir. 2017) (similar); Hobby Lobby Stores, Inc. v. Sebelius, 723 F.3d 1114, 1185 (10th Cir. 2013) (Matheson, J., concurring) (similar), aff’d sub nom. Burwell v. Hobby

Lobby Stores, Inc., 573 U.S. 682 (2014); Cacchillo v. Insmed, Inc., 638 F.3d 401, 404 (2d Cir. 2011) (“When a preliminary injunction is sought, a plaintiff’s burden to demonstrate standing will normally be no less than that required on a motion for summary judgment.”); Winter v. Nat. Resources Def. Council, Inc., 555 U.S. 7, 22 (2008) (“Issuing a preliminary injunction based only on a possibility of irreparable harm is inconsistent with our characterization of injunctive relief as an extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.”).

An organization may satisfy Article III’s standing requirement in one of two ways: (a) showing “standing to bring suit on its own behalf...for an injury suffered by the organization itself,” or (b) establishing “associational standing...on behalf of its members.” White Tail Park, Inc. v. Stroube, 413 F.3d 451, 458 (4th Cir. 2005). Speech First attempts the latter and must show that “its members . . . have been injured in fact, and thus could have brought suit in their own right.” Southern Walk at Broadlands Homeowner’s Ass’n, Inc. v. OpenBand at Broadlands, LLC, 713 F.3d 175, 183–84 (4th Cir. 2013).

Where a lawsuit challenges the constitutionality of a policy before that policy has been enforced, as Speech First does here, the standing inquiry looks to whether “threatened enforcement . . . creates an Article III injury.” Susan B. Anthony List v. Driehaus, 573 U.S. 149, 158 (2014) (SBA List). To have pre-enforcement standing, a plaintiff must demonstrate (1) “an intention to engage in a course of conduct” that is “arguably

affected with a constitutional interest” but “proscribed” by the challenged policy; and (2) that “there exists a credible threat of prosecution thereunder.” Id. at 159. Absent a showing that “threatened enforcement” is “sufficiently imminent,” a pre-enforcement challenge is not justiciable and falls outside this Court’s jurisdiction. Id.

Here, Speech First alleges that its members’ speech has been unconstitutionally chilled. The First Amendment provides that “Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech....” U.S. Const. Amend. I. In Gitlow v. New York, 268 U.S. 652, 666 (1925), the Supreme Court recognized that this provision also applies to state governments under the Fourteenth Amendment. Virginia Tech is a public university operated by the Commonwealth of Virginia. Compl., ECF No. 1, at ¶ 11.

“The Supreme Court of the United States has explained that standing requirements are somewhat relaxed in First Amendment cases....” Cooksey v. Futrell, 721 F.3d 226, 235 (4th Cir. 2013) (citing, e.g., Secretary of State of Md. v. Joseph H. Munson Co., Inc., 467 U.S. 947, 956 (1984)). “The leniency of First Amendment standing manifests itself most commonly in the doctrine’s first element: injury-in-fact.” Futrell, 721 F.3d at 235. The Fourth Circuit has “recognized two ways in which litigants may establish the requisite ongoing injury when seeking to enjoin government policies alleged to violate the First Amendment.” Abbott v. Pastides, 900 F.3d 160, 176 (4th Cir. 2018).

First, they may show that they intend to engage in conduct at least arguably protected by the

First Amendment but also proscribed by the policy they wish to challenge, and that there is a credible threat that the policy will be enforced against them when they do so. Second, they may refrain from exposing themselves to sanctions under the policy, instead making a sufficient showing of self-censorship – establishing, that is, a chilling effect on their free expression that is objectively reasonable. Either way, a credible threat of enforcement is critical; without one, a putative plaintiff can establish neither a realistic threat of legal sanction if he engages in the speech in question, nor an objectively good reason for refraining from speaking and self-censoring instead.

Id. (internal citations and quotation marks omitted). “Allegations of a subjective ‘chill’ are not an adequate substitute for a claim of specific present objective harm or a threat of specific future harm.” Laird v. Tatum, 408 U.S. 1, 13–14 (1972); see also Rock for Life-UMBC v. Hrabowski, 411 F. App’x 541, 547 (4th Cir. 2010) (unpublished) (“However, fears of enforcement that are ‘imaginary’ or ‘wholly speculative’ are insufficient to confer standing.”) (citing Babbitt v. United Farm Workers Nat’l Union, 442 U.S. 289, 302 (1979)).

Lastly, “[a] plaintiff must establish such a threat with respect to each of the provisions it seeks to challenge, as standing regarding one aspect of a policy cannot be bootstrapped into standing as to the rest.” Rock for Life-UMBC, 411 F. App’x at 547 (4th Cir. 2010) (unpublished) (citing Covenant Media of S.C.,

LLC v. City of N. Charleston, 493 F.3d 421, 429–30 (4th Cir. 2007)).

IV. THE BIAS-RELATED INCIDENTS PROTOCOL AND BIAS INCIDENTS RESPONSE TEAM

A. The Protocol and Bias Incidents Response Team

To start, Speech First takes issue with the university’s bias incidents protocol and response team, BIRT. See BRIP (Norris Decl. Ex. H), ECF No. 4-2, at 87–94. “Bias-related incidents” are formally defined by the protocol as “expressions against a person or group because of the person’s or group’s age, color, disability, gender (including pregnancy), gender identity, gender expression, genetic information, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, veteran status, or any other basis protected by law.” Id. at 90. According to the protocol, examples of bias-related incidents include “words or actions that contradict the spirit of the Principles of Community,” “jokes that are demeaning to a particular group of people,” “assuming characteristics of a minority group for advertising,” and “posting flyers that contain demeaning language or images.” Id.

The protocol states that complaints about bias-related incidents can be reported to the Office of the Dean of Students (DOS). Bias-Related Incident Protocol (Norris Decl. Ex. H), ECF No. 4-2, at 91. Incidents that are “widely known and/or violate policy will be processed by a Core Response Team.” Id. at 92. According to the protocol, the Core Response Team may

“record exactly what was said” and “include bystander names” in its summary of incidents of verbal harassment. Id. at 93. DOS will “record the incident within the secure DOS Reporting System” and may refer reports to the Virginia Tech or Blacksburg Police Department, Virginia Tech’s “Threat Assessment Team,” or the Student Conduct Office. Id. at 91. Virginia Tech may find that a bias-related incident involving protected speech is still “inconsistent with [its] Principles of Community” and “present[s] an educational opportunity for better understanding protected speech and the role of tolerance in the campus community.” Id. at 93. Under the protocol, all students “involved” in a bias-related incident are “given the opportunity to civilly discuss the incident with a trained professional and will be apprised of their options for resolving the incident,” though those “options” are not described in the protocol. Id. at 94.

According to Virginia Tech’s Dean of Students, Byron Hughes, “although the concerns about bias and its effects on the University community underlying [the 2016 protocol] and outlined therein remain true,” the procedures outlined within it are no longer in effect. Hughes Decl., ECF No. 15-1, at ¶ 11. Since 2019, the Dean of Students Office has replaced the “Core Response Team” with a revised “Bias Intervention and Response Team,” or “BIRT,” process to govern the university’s response to reports of potential bias. Id. at ¶¶ 6–17; see also BIRT (Hughes Decl. Ex. B), ECF No. 15-1, at 17–19. Under that process, BIRT meets on a regular basis to review complaints of potential bias and develop an appropriate response. See generally id. Members of BIRT include representatives from several

offices across the university. Id. at 19. According to Hughes, BIRT includes different perspectives across campus and “serves as a sort of ‘air traffic control’” to coordinate the university’s response to bias-related incidents. Hughes Decl., ECF No. 15-1, at ¶ 8. Roughly a half page of the three-page policy is dedicated to explaining its relationship to free speech:

Virginia Tech is a community where the free and civil exchange of ideas is valued and every person’s perspective is important. Freedom of speech in the United States is protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and by many state constitutions and state and federal laws. Free speech provisions protect many forms of intolerant statements, expressions, and conduct.

Depending on the circumstances, a bias-related incident may not be a crime. In certain contexts, courts have found hate speech to be protected even though many in the university community find it repugnant. If these expressions are inconsistent with the aims of a learning community and our Principles of Community, they may present an educational opportunity for better understanding protected speech and the role of inclusion in a pluralistic campus community.

BIRT will examine and review each complaint through the lens of free and protected speech. Some bias-related incidents may violate the Student Code of Conduct and may be adjudicated through the student conduct

process. Virginia Tech cannot adjudicate matters that are deemed protected speech. Behavior that is discriminatory or otherwise hurtful to members of the community is addressed through educational interventions.

Regardless of whether incidents violate policy or are insensitive, it is crucial that response occurs in a timely and consistent manner. All community members involved – those who report such incidents as well as those accused – will be treated with respect, consideration, concern, and care.

BIRT, ECF No. 15-1, at 19. Virginia Tech officials allege that BIRT regularly concludes that reported incidents are protected speech. Blythe Decl., ECF No. 15-3, at ¶ 10 (“BIRT regularly concludes that reports of alleged bias [are] constitutionally protected speech.”).

According to Virginia Tech’s Director of Student Conduct, Ennis McCrery, BIRT lacks any authority to discipline or otherwise punish students for their speech or anything else. The Office of Student Conduct administers the Student Code of Conduct, which is “the exclusive process by which students are adjudicated to be in violation of University policy and sanctioned for any such violations.” McCrery Decl., ECF No. 15-2, at ¶ 7. Bias incidents are handled by DOS. Unlike Student Conduct, DOS “ha[s] no role in student discipline,” but rather seeks to “provide support, advice, services, and resources to students facing challenges in their personal or academic lives at Virginia Tech.” Hughes Decl., ECF No. 15-1, at ¶ 10.

Unlike Student Conduct, BIRT would never “conduct a formal investigation” or “make any adjudication or responsibility finding.” Id. at ¶ 17. According to Hughes, “BIRT does not have the power to impose discipline on any student for any reason,” and “[n]othing about BIRT’s interaction with a student—as either a complaining party or a responding party—would ever appear on...academic transcripts or disciplinary record.” Id. BIRT may refer complaints to Student Conduct, but Hughes states that it does so “only [in] cases that implicate an alleged violation of the Student Code.” Id. at ¶ 15.

Under both the 2016 and present procedures, students can submit anonymous complaints about bias incidents on the University’s website via a “Bias Incident Reporting Form.” Bias Incident Reporting Form (Norris Decl. Ex. D), ECF No. 4-2, at 96. According to the form, bias-related incidents can occur on or off campus, including on social media and other digital platforms. Id. at 99. Speech First claims that the “vast majority” of bias-incident reports submitted through this form involve protected speech, pointing to:

- a report that the words “Saudi Arabia” were written on a whiteboard outside of a student’s dorm room, alleging bias based on “national or ethnic origin,” Bias Incident Reports (Norris Decl. Ex. J), ECF No. 4-2, at 123;
- a report that a student in a University residence hall overheard several male students privately “talking crap about the women who were ‘playing’ in [a] snowball fight,” calling them not

“athletic,” which the complainant reported as discrimination based on “gender,” id. at 127; and

- a report that a student told a joke that included “Caitlyn Jenner’s deadname” during a classroom lecture, which was reported as discrimination on the basis of gender identity, id. at 130.

Speech First does not allege that Virginia Tech treated any of these reports as violations of the Bias-Related Incidents Protocol or the Student Code of Conduct.

According to McCrery, “[p]rotected speech never results in a referral [from BIRT] to Student Conduct,” but this is an inaccurate assessment of the information provided in his declaration. McCrery Decl., ECF No. 15-2, at ¶ 17. BIRT has referred protected speech to Student Code at least twice since 2017, including an Instagram post expressing “unpopular opinions about illegal immigration,” a topic about which Students A and C wish to express what they describe as controversial or unpopular views. See McCrery Decl., ECF No. 15-2, at ¶ 13. Student Conduct ultimately found that the speech was constitutionally protected and not harassment under the Student Code. Id.

Virginia Tech has promoted its bias-related incident protocol through a “See Something? Say Something!” Campaign, which Speech First finds concerning given this expression’s relationship to anti-terrorism efforts. Speech First also points to data showing an increase in reports of bias-related incidents over the years. Twenty-nine bias incident complaints were filed in the Spring 2017 semester. Bias Incident Reports Spring 2017 (Norris Decl. Ex. P), ECF No. 4-2, at 165.

That number increased to 35 reports in the Fall 2017 semester, Bias Incident Reports Fall 2017 (Norris Decl. Ex. Q), ECF No. 4-2, at 167; 37 reports in the Spring 2018 semester, Bias Incident Reports Spring 2018 (Norris Decl. Ex. R), ECF No. 4-2, at 169; and 52 reports in the Fall 2018 semester, Bias Incident Reports Fall 2018 (Norris Decl. Ex. S), ECF No. 4-2, at 171.

B. Standing

Speech First lacks standing to challenge the protocol and BIRT. Speech First has not demonstrated that its members have “an intention to engage in a course of conduct” that is “proscribed” by the protocol and BIRT. SBA List, 573 U.S. at 159. This is because they do not proscribe anything at all.

BIRT lacks any authority to discipline or otherwise punish students for anything. According to Hughes, “[n]othing about BIRT’s interaction with a student—as either a complaining party or a responding party—would ever appear on...academic transcripts or disciplinary record.” Id. All that BIRT has the authority to do is to “invite” students to participate in a “voluntary conversation” about the alleged bias or refer reports elsewhere. Hughes Decl., ECF No. 15-1, at ¶¶ 15–17. Should a student fail to respond to BIRT’s invitation or decline to meet, “no further action is taken, and the student faces no consequences of any kind.” Id. at ¶ 17; see also McCrery Decl., ECF No. 15-2, at ¶ 16 (“[T]he BIRT process is entirely voluntary for students.”). At most, DOS will “record the incident within the secure DOS Reporting System” and may refer reports to the Virginia Tech or Blacksburg Police

Department, Virginia Tech’s “Threat Assessment Team,” or the Student Conduct Office.

Under Fourth Circuit precedent, this is not enough to confer standing. In Abbott, the Fourth Circuit accepted, “at least for purposes of argument, the plaintiffs’ premise: that there are some forms of [meetings with university officials] that are so onerous that they become the functional equivalent of ‘enforcement’ for standing purposes.” 900 F.3d at 178. In that case, the University of South Carolina found that the plaintiffs lacked standing to bring a facial challenge a university’s non-discrimination and non-harassment policy based on an investigatory meeting—and the possibility of future investigatory meetings—after holding a “free speech event” on campus where swastikas and other offense speech were displayed. Id. at 175–79. The court reasoned:

The single, non-intrusive meeting that plaintiffs rely on here, followed two weeks later by an announcement that no further action would be taken, does not fall within this category. Even an objectively reasonable “threat” that the plaintiffs might someday have to meet briefly with a University official in a non-adversarial format, to provide their own version of events in response to student complaints, cannot be characterized as the equivalent of a credible threat of “enforcement” or as the kind of “extraordinarily intrusive” process that might make self-censorship an objectively reasonable response. And because the plaintiffs can point to no reason to think they will be subjected to some

different and more onerous process not yet experienced or threatened, their claim to injury by way of threatened “process” is purely speculative and thus insufficient to establish standing.

Abbott, 900 F.3d at 179. The Seventh Circuit found that Speech First lacked standing to request an injunction against a similar bias response team at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, analogizing to Abbott and concluding that, “if a mandatory meeting does not demonstrate a credible threat of enforcement, neither does an invitation to an optional one.” Speech First, Inc. v. Killeen, 968 F.3d 628, 641 (7th Cir. 2020), as amended on denial of reh’g and reh’g en banc (Sept. 4, 2020). This court agrees that “[t]he University’s invitation to a voluntary meeting falls well short” of establishing harm under the First Amendment. Killeen, 968 F.3d at 642. “[T]he University has made manifest its intent to allow speech even when it might or does cause offense....” Abbott, 900 F.3d at 177.

Speech First argues that “[e]xperts...agree that these teams objectively chill students’ speech.” Mot., ECF No. 4-1, at 26. In making such an assertion, Speech First cites its own complaint, Compl., ECF No. 1, at ¶ 34; the Fifth Circuit’s decision in Fenves, 979 F.3d at 338; and 2017 report published by the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE), entitled “Bias Response Team Report 2017,” available at <https://www.thefire.org/presentation/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/01012623/2017-brt-report-corrected.pdf>. While Fenves and the FIRE Report both

support the notion that bias response teams can be used in ways that chill speech, neither asserts that all bias response teams are per se unconstitutional. For example, in *Fenves*, the court explains that:

That the CCRT invites anonymous reports carries particular overtones of intimidation to students whose views are “outside the mainstream.” As one expert explains, “[i]n both concept and design, such efforts [by “bias response teams”] to encourage students to anonymously initiate disciplinary proceedings for perceived acts of bias or to shelter themselves from disagreeable ideas *are likely to* subvert free and open inquiry and invite fears of political favoritism.” Keith Whittington, Free Speech and the Diverse University, 87 *Fordham L. Rev.* 2453, 2466 (2019); see also Hon. Jose Cabranes, For Freedom of Expression, For Due Process, and For Yale: The Emerging Threat to Academic Freedom at a Great University, 35 *Yale L. & Pol. Rev.* 345, 360 (2017) (*lamenting potential dangers* of anonymous reports and recordkeeping by campus bias “police”).

979 F.3d at 338 (italics added). The FIRE Report argues that, in general, the goal of bias response teams is “to chill speech that the institution or its constituents find offensive or unkind,” but it explains that “[t]o the extent that Bias Response Teams are used to better understand students’ perspectives, to prepare general programming to constituents of the institution, or to provide resources to a complaining student, these goals are unobjectionable on First

Amendment grounds.” FIRE Report (Norris Decl. Ex. U), ECF No. 4-2, at 208. In short, Virginia Tech’s bias response team should be judged on its own merits.

Here, Speech First has not made a clear showing that the protocol and BIRT objectively chill speech at Virginia Tech because they do not proscribe anything. Speech First has put on no evidence that students feel obligated to come to these voluntary meetings, nor do Students A and C (or Student B, for that matter) declare that they would feel obligated to attend such a meeting if invited. Perhaps the students can argue that the rise of bias response teams nationally chills their speech, but such a chilling effect is not fairly traceable to Virginia Tech’s bias incidents protocol or BIRT. “Allegations of a subjective ‘chill’ are not an adequate substitute for a claim of specific present objective harm or a threat of specific future harm.” Laird, 408 U.S. at 13–14.

BIRT’s role in referring bias incidents to Student Conduct or other entities on campus also does not confer standing. BIRT may report a Student Code violation just like any other member of the Virginia Tech community. Indeed, since 2017, it has reported at least two incidents as possible harassment to Student Conduct that were deemed protected speech, including one student’s expression of “unpopular opinions about illegal immigration” on Instagram. See McCrery Decl., ECF No. 15-2, at ¶ 13. Here, the students also hold views on immigration which they describe as unpopular, but this one example of an inappropriate referral—about which the students did not seem to know—is insufficient to meet the students’ burden of

clearly showing an injury-in-fact. To the contrary, this incident—part of Sands’s evidence—shows that if one part of the university makes a mistake, the university as a whole will ensure that protected speech remains protected. “The mere possibility of a referral does not demonstrate standing.” Killeen, 968 F.3d at 643.

In reaching this conclusion, the court recognizes its departure from the Sixth Circuit’s decision in Speech First, Inc. v. Schlissel, 939 F. 3d at 765, and the Fifth Circuit’s decision in Speech First v. Fenves, 979 F.3d at 333, which found that Speech First had standing to challenge the University of Michigan’s Bias Response Team and the University of Texas’s Campus Climate Response Team, respectively. Although the Sixth Circuit declined to instruct the district court to issue a preliminary injunction, the court found that Speech first had standing, because “[b]oth the referral power and the invitation to meet with students objectively chills speech.” 939 F. 3d at 765. The Fifth Circuit agreed. See Fenves, 979 F. 3d at 333 (agreeing with Schlissel that a referral by the University of Texas’ Campus Climate Response Team “is sufficient to objectively chill student speech.”). For the reasons stated herein, the court agrees with the dissent in Schlissel that “the Response Team itself poses no threat of a concrete harm,” Schlissel, 939 F.3d at 772 (White, J., dissenting), sufficient to meet Speech First’s burden “to establish a strong likelihood of establishing standing to challenge the Response Team.” Id. at 773. The court finds this reasoning both persuasive and consistent with the Fourth Circuit’s decision in Abbott, 900 F.3d at 172-73.

V. THE DISCRIMINATORY HARASSMENT POLICY

A. The Policy

Policy 1025, the discriminatory harassment policy, prohibits discrimination based on certain characteristics. See Policy 1025 (Norris Decl. Ex. A), ECF No. 4-2. Policy 1025 was originally enacted on March 4, 1991. Id. at 7.⁴ It has been revised thirteen times since then by either the University Counsel, Virginia Tech’s president at the relevant time, the Board of Visitors, or a combination of those three actors. Id. at 6–8. Most recently, the Board of Visitors approved revisions to the policy to “reflect new Title IX regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Education, effective August 14, 2020.” Id. at 8.

Policy 1025 defines “discrimination and/or harassment” to include:

Conduct of any type (oral, written, graphic, electronic or physical) that is based upon a person’s age, color, disability, sex (including pregnancy), gender, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, or veteran status and unreasonably interferes with the

⁴ This record includes many exhibits, many with their own small list of attachments. For ease of reference, the court uses the ECF page numbers for exhibit references, which correspond to the PDF pages of the relevant ECF filing. For example, to cite to the first page of Policy 1025, which is Exhibit A the Norris Declaration, the court cites to page 7 of ECF No. 4-2.

person's work or academic performance or participation in university activities, or creates a working or learning environment that a reasonable person would find hostile, threatening or intimidating[.]

Id. at 4. On a Virginia Tech webpage titled "Discriminatory Harassment," which discusses the policy, Virginia Tech lists "telling unwelcome jokes about someone's identity" and "[u]rging religious beliefs on someone who finds it unwelcome" as "[e]xamples of possible discriminatory harassment." Discriminatory Harassment Webpage (Norris Decl. Ex. C), ECF No. 4-2, at 36. The policy itself says that "Virginia Tech is also committed to the free and vigorous discussion of ideas and issues," the policy "does not allow curtailment or censorship of constitutionally protected expression, nor does it attempt to address behaviors that do not constitute discrimination or harassment," and "offensive behavior that does not violate this policy should be addressed by the appropriate supervisor or administrator." Policy 1025 (Norris Decl. Ex. A), ECF No. 4-2, at 8.

The policy applies to "on-campus incidents and off-campus incidents that cause continuing effects on campus." Id. at 7. It authorizes "students or employees, or others on their behalf," to file complaints "alleging discrimination or discriminatory harassment...carried out by faculty, staff, other students, or third parties." Id. at 7-8. Virginia Tech "[a]dministrators, supervisors, and those with instructional responsibility" have a duty to report incidents of discriminatory harassment. Id. at 8. Students can make discriminatory-harassment

allegations by filing a complaint with the University's Office of Equity and Accessibility (OEA)—specifically, by using the Equity & Accessibility Complaint Form on the University's website—within 300 days of the “last incident of discrimination,” unless the alleged discrimination is based on sex. Equity & Accessibility Complaint Form for Policy 1025 (Norris Decl. Ex. E), ECF No. 4-2, at 74.

The discriminatory harassment policy directs individuals to file “[q]uestions and complaints of discrimination or discriminatory harassment involving faculty, staff, or students” with the Assistant Vice President for Equity and Accessibility in Virginia Tech's Office for Equity and Accessibility. Discriminatory Harassment Policy, ECF No. 4-2, at 8. Its procedures indicate that they “provide for thorough and impartial investigations that afford all parties notice and an opportunity to present witnesses and evidence and to view the information that will be used in determining whether a policy violation has occurred,” and notes that the university “applies the preponderance of the evidence standard when determining whether this policy has been violated.” Id. The procedures section explains that “[t]he appropriate university avenue for resolving a complaint covered under this policy is determined by the status of the person accused,” explaining that students are subject to the Student Code of Conduct and faculty are subject to the Faculty Handbook. Id.

According to the defendant, students who engage in harassing behavior are never charged with violating Policy 1025 but would instead be charged with

violating the harassment provision in the Student Code of Conduct. Blythe Decl., ECF No. 15-3, at ¶ 8; see also McCrery Decl., ECF No. 15-2, at ¶ 9 (noting that students accused of harassment are “charged under the harassment section of the Student Code of Conduct, not under the University’s Policy 1025”). In evaluating allegations of verbal harassment specifically, the Office for Equity and Accessibility (“OEA”) determines whether the conduct is “severe, pervasive, persistent, or objectively offensive enough” to meet either of those criteria. Blythe Decl., ECF No. 15-3, at ¶ 7. Policy 1025 does not specifically use this language, but an OEA webpage describing Policy 1025 does, and the Code of Student Conduct uses a somewhat similar standard in defining harassment. See Student Code of Conduct (Norris Decl. Ex. D), ECF No. 4-2, at 47. According to the McCrery, “[a] general statement of beliefs that is not targeted at another individual does not satisfy the definition of harassment.” McCrery Decl., ECF No. 15-2, at ¶ 11.

B. Standing

Speech First has not clearly shown that its members have intended to engage in conduct that is arguably “proscribed” by the discriminatory harassment policy. SBA List, 573 U.S. at 159. Students A and C have alleged only that they wish to “repeatedly” “engage in open and robust intellectual debate with [their] fellow students” and “encourage” them to “change their minds” or at least understand their views, which they describe as “unpopular, controversial, and in minority on campus.” See Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶¶ 13–14, 4;

Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, ¶¶ 12–13, 4. Students A and C say:

I do not fully express myself of talk about certain issues because I fear that sharing my beliefs may be considered “discriminatory harassment.” I fear that other students will find my views “inappropriate” or “intimidating” or claim that my views “interfere[] with” their educational opportunities. Many of the topics that I want to address could easily be considered “discriminatory” under the University’s definition of “discriminatory harassment.” My fears are grounded in my own personal experience on campus.

Student A. Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶¶ 16–17; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, at ¶¶ 15–16. They say that their fears are “amplified” by the possibility that “the University can punish me...for being present during someone else’s ‘discriminatory harassment.’” Student A. Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶¶ 17; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, at ¶¶ 16.

There is a gap between the students’ subjective fears and the language of the policy itself, which cabins its reach in multiple ways. First, Speech First has not established that Students A and C would be objectively chilled from expressing general views by a policy that limits itself to speech which “unreasonably interferes with the person’s work or academic performance or participation in university activities, or creates a working or learning environment that a reasonable person would find hostile, threatening or intimidating[.]” Policy 1025 (Norris Decl. Ex. A),

ECF No. 4-2, at 4. Notably, Speech First has not challenged the definition of “harassment” in the Student Code of Conduct. The Code defines harassment as “[u]nwelcome conduct not of a sexual nature that is sufficiently severe, pervasive, or persistent that it could reasonably be expected to create an intimidating, threatening, or hostile environment that limits the ability of an individual to work, study, or participate in the activities of the university.” Student Code of Conduct (Norris Decl. Ex. D), ECF No. 4-2, at 47. The two “harassment” definitions do not use all the same words in the same order, but their substance seems practically identical. They both seek to prevent “conduct” that unreasonably interferes with another student’s educational experiences.

Students A and C, in their declarations or by counsel, offer no explanation as to why they believe their conduct may be considered “discriminatory harassment” that interferes with another student’s education, but not “harassment” that has the same effect as proscribed by the Code. Speech First criticizes the discriminatory harassment policy for not using, word-for-word, the “severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive” standard outlined in Davis Next Friend LaShonda D. v. Monroe County Bd. of Educ., 526 U.S. 629, 633 (1999).⁵ But the unchallenged definition of

⁵ Under Davis Next Friend LaShonda D. v. Monroe County Bd. of Educ., 526 U.S. 629, 652 (1999), a university may be liable for damages where student-on-student harassment “is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies its victims the equal access to education that Title IX is designed to protect.” See also Jennings v. University of North Carolina, 482 F.3d 686, 696 (4th Cir. 2007) (en banc).

“harassment” under the Student Code also does not use this standard word-for-word and Students A and C do not allege that this language has any effect on their speech. Compare Student Code of Conduct (Norris Decl. Ex. D), ECF No. 4-2, at 47 (“severe, pervasive, or persistent”), with Davis, 526 U.S. 629 (“severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive”); see also Reply, ECF No. 17, at 32–33 (critiquing the use of “or” conjunction). Here, it is difficult to trace the students’ fears to the text of Policy 1025.

Speech First also takes issue with a Virginia Tech webpage titled “Discriminatory Harassment,” which discusses the policy and lists “telling unwelcome jokes about someone’s identity” and “[u]rging religious beliefs on someone who finds it unwelcome” as “[e]xamples of possible discriminatory harassment.” Discriminatory Harassment Webpage (Norris Decl. Ex. C), ECF No. 4-2, at 36. The webpage does not say that a single instance of these behaviors constitutes discriminatory harassment, nor does it abrogate the portion of Policy 1025 that requires interference with a reasonable student’s education. Moreover, Students A and C never declare that they wish to tell jokes on the basis of someone’s identity nor do they declare a desire to urge their religious beliefs, if any, on someone. Rather, they say they want to engage in robust debate with their fellow students about their political views. Speech First has not clearly shown that its members intend to engage in the conduct it takes issue with on the webpage.

The court’s finding that Speech First lacks standing to challenge the discriminatory harassment policy is

consistent with a recent ruling in Florida to a Speech First challenge to a similar policy at the University of Central Florida (“UCF”). Speech First, Inc. v. Cartwright, No. 6:21-cv-313, 2021 WL 3399829 (M.D. Fla. July 29, 2021). Although not decided on standing grounds, the court in Cartwright reasoned that UCF’s Discriminatory-Harassment Policy was not unconstitutionally overbroad.

The Policy is clearly aimed at regulating unprotected conduct under Tinker — conduct that unreasonably invades the rights of other students. The issue is whether the Policy can be read to encompass protected conduct that does not invade the rights of others. Read as a whole, the Policy does not prohibit all conduct that pertains to any of the protected categories. Instead, it only prohibits conduct that is “severe or pervasive” and that “unreasonably interferes” with the rights of other students.

Id. at *6.

“[U]niversities have obligations not only to protect their students’ free expression, but also to protect their students.” Abbott v. Pastides, 900 F.3d 160, 173 (4th Cir. 2018). Conduct that “materially disrupts classwork or involves substantial disorder or invasion of the rights of others is, of course, not immunized by the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech.” Tinker v. Des Moines Indep. Cmty. Sch. Dist., 393 U.S. 503, 509 (1969)). By its own terms, this policy protects Virginia Tech students from targeted discriminatory harassment “that is based upon a person’s [protected characteristic] and unreasonably interferes with the

person's work or academic performance or participation in university activities, or creates a working or learning environment that a reasonable person would find hostile, threatening or intimidating[.]” On this record, Speech First has not established that the expression of general views by Students A and C objectively could be considered to rise to the level of discriminatory harassment necessary to violate Policy 1025. Students A and C merely want to speak passionately and repeatedly about their views. The text of the discriminatory harassment policy does not interfere with the expression of their views, and, in the absence of any evidence of improper and overstretched enforcement, their allegations of subjective chill are insufficient to establish standing. Laird, 408 U.S. at 13–14.

In so ruling, the court recognizes that it again parts company with the Fifth and Sixth Circuits' decisions regarding harassment-related policies. In Fenves, the court disregarded arguments that this court finds compelling concerning the cabined text of Virginia Tech's discriminatory harassment policy. 979 F. 3d at 332-33. Moreover, the standing analysis employed in this opinion individually considers the text of and harm posed by each challenged policy alongside the evidence in the record, whereas the standing analysis in Fenves is somewhat more generalized. In Schissel, the court again finds Judge White's dissent more compelling than the majority opinion. The majority found standing to challenge the university's definitions of “bullying” and “harassment” in the University of Michigan's Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities. Schissel, 939 F. 3d at 763, 765-66. Judge White found

the majority's analysis failed to reconcile on-point Sixth Circuit precedent and noted that there was "no evidence that the University has ever punished students who engaged in only protected speech like the speech in which the anonymous students allegedly want to engage." Id. at 773-75. The same is true here.

Second, the policy only governs conduct targeting an individual. The policy defines harassment as "[c]onduct of any type...that is based upon a person's [protected characteristic] and unreasonably interferes with the person's work or academic performance or participation in university activities, or creates a working or learning environment that a reasonable person would find hostile, threatening or intimidating[.]" Policy 1025 (Norris Decl. Ex. A), ECF No. 4-2, at 4 (emphasis added). There is no reason—either under the text of the policy or based on evidence regarding its enforcement—to believe that the students' general expressions of their views would be interpreted as targeted harassment at an individual. Just the opposite, the policy expressly states that it "does not allow curtailment or censorship of constitutionally protected expression, nor does it attempt to address behaviors that do not constitute discrimination or harassment." Id. at 8. Discussions or statements about issues that are front and center of political debate, such as affirmative action or immigration, falls squarely within the First Amendment's protections of robust political speech.

It is helpful to look at exactly what Students A and C wish to say, which are best understood as generalized political views. For example, Student A is

strongly against affirmative action and “believe[s] that individuals should be admitted to college because of merit, not the color of their skin.” Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶ 5. Such a statement is not arguably proscribed by the policy because it is not “conduct...that is based upon a person’s” color, national origin, race, or other characteristic” and could unreasonably affect that individual person in the ways prohibited by the policy. Policy 1025 (Norris Decl. Ex. A), ECF No. 4-2, at 4 (emphasis added). In expressing such a view, Student A’s conduct would be based upon Student A’s beliefs—not the protected characteristic of the individual to whom Student A is speaking. By contrast, Student A has not alleged any intention to target individual students based on their skin color and tell those individuals that they should not have been admitted to Virginia Tech through affirmative action.

As another example, Student C believes “there are only two genders[,] male and female,” and Student C does not “want to be forced to call someone a ‘him’ or a ‘her’ or ‘they’ or ‘them’ because that person claims to have a new gender identity.” Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, at ¶ 7. Student C has not alleged any intention to target individuals based on their gender identity and tell those individuals that Student C does not want to use their preferred pronouns. Student C has not even alleged that Student C has ever interacted or is likely to interact with an individual at Virginia Tech whose gender identity and pronoun usage do not conform with Student C’s views.

The court could construe Students A and C's declarations to state intents to express controversial views based on the identities of those to whom they are speaking, but this is inappropriate for at least two reasons. First, such conjectures could inaccurately warp and stretch the students' views beyond what their declarations state they want to cover. More importantly here, construing their declarations this way would fashion a possible basis for standing that is entirely conjectural and remote. It is Speech First's burden at this stage to clearly show standing to seek an injunction. It has failed to satisfy that burden by providing declarations that are best understood as lists of Students A and C's generalized political views.

VI. THE COMPUTER POLICY

A. The Policy and Standard

Next, Speech First challenges the computer policy, Policy 7000, with which the students must comply to maintain access to the network. See Policy 7000 (Norris Decl. Ex. G), ECF No. 4-2, at 82–85. Policy 7000 relates to “the use of any computing or communications device, regardless of ownership, while connected to the University network, and to the use of any information technology service provided by or through the University.” Id. at 82. It was first enacted on June 4, 1999, and was most recently revised on October 29, 2020, to “clarify [the] procedure for reporting and enforcing violations” of the policy, add a procedure for guest users, add a definition of misuse, and cite additional regulations. Id. at 84–85. Policy 7000 prohibits using the university's computer systems and network to violate its policies and requires system

users to “demonstrate respect of ... the rights of others to be free of intimidation, harassment, and unwarranted annoyance,” without providing definitions of those terms. Id. at 85, 82. It also requires “[i]ndividuals using or administering Virginia Tech computer and communication networks, systems, and/or data with any device” to comply with certain laws and other university policies, including the Standard for Acceptable Use of Information Systems at Virginia Tech, or the acceptable use standard for short. Id. at 82.

The acceptable use standard is a webpage which explains that acceptable use of Virginia Tech’s computer systems and networks “is always ethical” and “demonstrates respect for intellectual property, ownership of data, system security mechanisms, and individuals’ rights to privacy and to freedom from intimidation and harassment.” Acceptable Use Standard (Norris Decl. Ex. F), ECF No. 4-2, at 79. The acceptable use standard formerly stated that all individuals using the Virginia Tech network, including students, “must NOT ... use university systems for commercial or partisan political purposes, such as using electronic mail to circulate advertising for products or for political candidates.” Id.

Suspected violations of Policy 7000 can be reported to the University by sending an email to abuse@vt.edu, which “automatically generates a ticket and follow up on the report.” Policy 7000 (Norris Decl. Ex. G), ECF No. 4-2, at 83. “Alleged violations are then referred to the appropriate University office or law enforcement agency for further investigation.” Id. Virginia Tech may

“temporarily deny access to information technology resources” while it investigates an alleged violation and an individual’s access may be limited or terminated as punishment for violating “University policy, law(s), regulations, contractual agreements, or an individual’s rights.” Id.

Since the complaint in this case was filed, the acceptable use standard’s prohibition on partisan political use “has been revised to better reflect how it has always been understood: as applicable only to employees, not students.” Mem. in Opp’n, ECF No. 15, at 8 (citing Midkiff Decl., ECF No. 15-5, at 5–6). As of May 17, 2021, the acceptable use standard says: “[i]n making acceptable use of resources you must NOT . . . if you are an employee, use university systems for partisan political purposes, such as using electronic mail to circulate advertising for political candidates.” Revised Acceptable Use Standard (Midkiff Decl. Ex. B), ECF No 15-5, at 15 (emphasis added).

In announcing the change to the campus community, Virginia Tech stated that the change was made “to better align the standard with practices.” Notice of Change to Acceptable Use Standard (Midkiff Decl. Ex. C), ECF No. 15-5, at 18. According to Virginia Tech’s Vice President of Information Technology and Chief Information Officer, Scott Midkiff, the previous policy “did not accurately reflect how the Acceptable Use Standard is applied.” Midkiff Decl., ECF No. 15-5, at ¶ 9. Though the acceptable use standard is not subject to the full governance process, the university’s governing body—the Board of Visitors—adopted a resolution confirming this change at their last meeting

on June 8, 2021. Id. at 6; Midkiff Suppl. Decl., ECF No. 16-1. According to Midkiff, the Division of Information Technology “considers this change...permanent” and “has no intention” of adding any similar prohibition on students “back into the Acceptable Use Standard at any point in the future.” Midkiff Decl., ECF No. 15-5, at ¶ 11.

Since 2017, only one type of charge has been brought against a Virginia Tech student under Policy 7000 or the acceptable use standard, and this charge was related to the possession and distribution of child pornography. McCrery Decl., ECF No. 15-2, at ¶ 20.

A. Mootness and the Acceptable Use Standard

Sands argues that Speech First’s challenge to the computer policy’s incorporation of the acceptable use standard is moot because Virginia Tech, in good faith, amended the policy to make clear that the prohibition on using the university’s network for partisan political purposes only applies to university employees. “However, mootness does not result from a defendant’s voluntary cessation of his allegedly illegal conduct unless it is clear that the behavior is unlikely to recur.” Pashby v. Delia, 709 F.3d 307, 316 (4th Cir. 2013) (citing City of Mesquite v. Aladdin’s Castle, Inc., 455 U.S. 283, 289 & n. 10 (1982)). This exception “traces to the principle that a party should not be able to evade judicial review, or to defeat a judgment, by temporarily altering questionable behavior.” City News & Novelty, Inc. v. City of Waukesha, 531 U.S. 278, 284 n.1 (2001). It “seeks to prevent ‘a manipulative litigant immunizing itself from suit indefinitely, altering its

behavior long enough to secure a dismissal and then reinstating it immediately after.” Porter v. Clarke, 852 F.3d 358, 364 (4th Cir. 2017) (quoting ACLU of Mass. v. U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, 705 F.3d 44, 54–55 (1st Cir. 2013)). “To that end, ‘a defendant claiming that its voluntary compliance moots a case bears the formidable burden of showing that it is absolutely clear the allegedly wrongful behavior could not reasonably be expected to recur.’” Porter, 852 F.3d at 364 (quoting Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Env'tl. Servs. (TOC), Inc., 528 U.S. 167, 190 (2000)).

Speech First argues that its challenge to the acceptable use standard is not moot under the voluntary cessation doctrine. In Speech First’s other challenges against repealed or removed policies, courts have found its challenges are not moot. See Fenves, 979 F.3d at 328; Schlissel, 939 F.3d at 769–70. They did so after considering three factors: “(1) the absence of a controlling statement of future intention; (2) the suspicious timing of the change; and (3) the university’s continued defense of the challenged policies.” Fenves, 979 F.3d at 328 (citing Schlissel, 939 F.3d at 769–70).

Here, the university’s timing is certainly not coincidental. Days before filing its response in opposition to the motion for a preliminary injunction, Virginia Tech amended the acceptable use standard to make clear that the prohibition on using its network for partisan political purposes did not apply to students. See Revised Acceptable Use Standard (Midkiff Decl. Ex. B), ECF No 15-5, at 15.

But the other two factors weigh in its favor. Sands has offered a controlling statement of future intention.

He and others at the university have asserted repeatedly that Virginia Tech has no intention of reverting back to the prior policy and considers the change permanent. See Mem. in Opp'n, ECF No. 15, at 10; Midkiff Decl., ECF No. 15-5, at ¶ 11. And, though the policy is not subject to the university's full governance process, the university took the additional step of having the Board of Visitors adopt the policy through a formal resolution on June 8, 2021. See Midkiff Suppl. Decl., ECF No. 16-1. "[T]he merely theoretical possibility that the University could decide to revisit the policy at some remote point in the future without any evidence of an intention to do so—is not enough to survive a mootness challenge." Speech First, Inc. v. Killeen, 968 F.3d 628, 647 (7th Cir. 2020), as amended on denial of reh'g and reh'g en banc (Sept. 4, 2020). Sands also has not defended the policy on any grounds other than mootness. In line with the Fifth and Sixth Circuits' reasoning, the Fourth Circuit also has held that a governmental entity's change of policy renders a challenge moot when it "has not asserted its right to enforce [the challenged policy] at any future time." Telco Commc'ns, Inc. v. Carbaugh, 885 F.2d 1225, 1231 (4th Cir. 1989). Sands asserts no such right here.

Above and beyond this, Virginia Tech provided uncontradicted evidence that the prohibition has always been understood to be applicable only to employees, not students. See Midkiff Decl., ECF No. 15-5, at ¶¶ 7–9; Notice of Change to Acceptable Use Standard (Midkiff Decl. Ex. C), ECF No. 15-5, at 18 (explaining to campus community that change was made "to better align the standard with practices");

Hr'g Tr., ECF No. 30, at 59 (“[C]ollege Democrats and college Republicans use e-mail all the time. And so from Mr. Midkiff’s perspective, it wasn’t even a substantive change....”).

In sum, Sands has made it “absolutely clear” that Speech First’s student members could not reasonably expect the prior policy to be enforced against them. Porter, 852 F.3d at 364. Speech First’s challenge to the acceptable use standard’s restriction on using the university network for partisan political purposes, as incorporated by the computer policy, is moot.

B. Standing and the Computer Policy

Though Speech First’s challenge to the computer policy’s incorporation of the acceptable use standard is moot, its challenge to the computer policy’s requirement that users “demonstrate respect of ... the rights of others to be free of intimidation, harassment, and unwarranted annoyance” is not. Policy 7000 (Norris Decl. Ex. G), ECF No. 4-2, at 82, 85. Speech First challenges this part of the computer policy as unconstitutionally vague and overbroad. See Mem. in Support of Mot., ECF No 4-1, at 16–17. Sands does not defend the language of this policy at all. He only argues that Speech First lacks standing in general. As to the computer policy, the court disagrees.

To start, Speech First has demonstrated that its members have “an intention to engage in a course of conduct” that is “arguably affected with a constitutional interest” but “proscribed” by the challenged policy, as required to have pre-enforcement standing to enjoin Virginia Tech’s enforcement of the

policy. SBA List, 573 U.S. at 159. In their declarations, Speech First's Virginia Tech student-members declare:

I want to use the University email system to contact other students in support of conservative initiatives and political candidates and to oppose controversial student-government proposals. But I refrain because I fear that doing so will be considered a violation of the Acceptable Use Standard or Virginia Tech Policy 7000, and that I will lose my network privileges or even face disciplinary sanctions as a result. I am scared that other students will characterize emails asserting my beliefs as “intimidating,” “harassing,” “annoying,” or “unwarranted,” or report me for sending emails for “partisan political purposes.”

Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶ 18; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, ¶ 17. The students say they want to express their opinions “repeatedly” to their fellow students in classrooms and as part of everyday discourse. Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶ 14; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, ¶ 13. The text of the policy, which is undoubtedly broad, arguably could proscribe the conduct in which the students intend to engage, which is protected political speech.⁶

⁶ The Acceptable Use Standard uses some overlapping language, requiring users to “NOT...use mail or messaging services to harass or intimidate another person, for example, by broadcasting unsolicited messages, by repeatedly sending unwanted mail, or by using someone’s name or credentials.” Acceptable Use Standard, ECF No. 4-2, at 79. As the court reads Speech First’s complaint, preliminary injunction briefing, and, in particular, its proposed

Sands argues that the students generally have failed to demonstrate an intent to engage in proscribed conduct because “students would never face discipline for merely stating their views, so long as they...do not also engage in any threatening or harassing conduct that would violate the Student Code.” Mem. in Opp’n, ECF No. 15, at 13. The court finds this argument unpersuasive as it fails to reckon with the actual language of Policy 7000 and the fact that violations of Policy 7000 come with their own consequences separate and apart from those in the Student Code, as detailed in the policy itself. See Policy 7000 (Norris Decl. Ex. G), ECF No. 4-2, at 83 (explaining that alleged violations can be reported via email to abuse@vt.edu and Virginia Tech may “temporarily deny access to information technology resources” while it investigates an alleged violation and an individual’s access may be limited or terminated as punishment for violating “University policy, law(s), regulations, contractual agreements, or an individual’s rights.”).

In general, Sands argues that the students have failed to demonstrate an intent to engage in proscribed conduct and a credible threat of enforcement because “students would never face discipline for merely stating

order granting its requested injunction, Speech First is not seeking to enjoin the university’s enforcement of that language and the court will not address it. See Proposed Order, ECF No. 4-7, at 1 (proposing that Virginia Tech be “enjoined during the pendency of this action from....(2) taking any action to enforce the ‘intimidat[ion], harassment [or] unwarranted annoyance’ provision of Virginia Tech Policy 7000 or the Acceptable Use Standard’s prohibition on sending ‘electronic mail’ for ‘partisan political purposes’....”).

their views, so long as they...do not also engage in any threatening or harassing conduct that would violate the Student Code.” Mem. in Opp’n, ECF No. 15, at 13; see also McCrery Decl., ECF No. 15-2, at ¶¶ 8–11. This argument is unpersuasive for three reasons. First, it ignores the expansive language of the computer policy, which sweeps much more broadly than the definition of harassment in the Code. Second, it fails to recognize that violations of university policies—specifically including the computer, discriminatory harassment, and informational activities policies—are prohibited conduct in and of themselves, apart from the Code’s prohibition of harassment. Sands has offered no explanation as to why Virginia Tech’s understanding of the policies and their relationship to the Code would be clear to students in the face of such language. Third, under Fourth Circuit precedent, “[a] non-moribund statute that facially restricts expressive activity by the class to which the plaintiff belongs presents such a credible threat, and a case or controversy thus exists in the absence of compelling evidence to the contrary.” N. Carolina Right to Life, Inc. v. Bartlett, 168 F.3d 705, 710 (4th Cir. 1999). “This presumption is particularly appropriate when the presence of a statute tends to chill the exercise of First Amendment rights.” Id. The policies facially restrict expressive activity of the type the students want to engage in, and Sands has offered no evidence that these are policies are dust-covered and moribund. To the contrary, the computer policy was last updated on October 29, 2020. See Policy 7000 (Norris Decl. Ex. G), ECF No. 4-2, at 82.

To be sure, Sands has put on significant evidence that students at Virginia Tech regularly express many

of the views held by Students A and C, without fear or consequence and often with university support. But, as Speech First argues, universities may chill First Amendment speech without freezing it completely. See Reply, ECF No. 17, at 11 (quoting Constantine v. Rectors and Visitors of George Mason U., 411 F.3d 474, 500 (4th Cir. 2005)). The university's evidence and promises of constitutional enforcement is not enough in the face of the vague and expansively worded computer policy. In Bartlett, 168 F.3d at 711, the Fourth Circuit reasoned:

NCRL is left, therefore, with nothing more than the State's promise that NCRL's officers will face no criminal penalties if NCRL distributes its voter guide without registering as a political committee. NCRL's First Amendment rights would exist only at the sufferance of the State Board of Elections. It has no guarantee that the Board might not tomorrow bring its interpretation more in line with the provision's plain language. Without such a guarantee, NCRL will suffer from the reasonable fear that it can and will be prosecuted for failing to register and file the necessary disclosures, and its constitutionally protected speech will be chilled as a result.

The same is true here. Speech First's student-members are left with nothing more than Virginia Tech's assertions that university officials will consistently interpret the computer policy's broad and undefined terms—"intimidation," "harassment" and "unwarranted annoyance"—in favor of their First

Amendment rights. The sweeping scope of this policy, particularly the vague language prohibiting an “unwarranted annoyance,” is sufficient to confer standing.

C. Application of the Preliminary Injunction Factors

Having clearly shown standing to seek a preliminary injunction of the computer policy, Speech First must clearly show that (1) it is likely to succeed on the merits, (2) its members are likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, (3) the balance of equities tips in its favor, and (4) an injunction is in the public interest. Winter, 555 U.S. at 20.

Speech First alleges that the computer policy’s prohibition on “intimidat[ing], harass[ing], or unwarranted[ly] annoy[ing]” messages violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments as a vague and overbroad restriction on speech.⁷ Unlike its three other

⁷ Speech First also asserts that the university’s network and email systems are traditional public forums but offers little case law and no evidence to support this argument. The Supreme Court has recognized that “cyberspace” is the most important “place” for the exchange of views today, Packingham v. North Carolina, 137 S. Ct. 1730, 1735 (2017), but this does not mean that the university’s network and email systems are public forums of any kind. See Perry Educ. Ass’n v. Perry Loc. Educators’ Ass’n, 460 U.S. 37, 48 (1983) (“the school mail system is not a public forum”); United States v. Am. Lib. Ass’n, Inc., 539 U.S. 194, 205 (2003) (“Internet access in public libraries is neither a ‘traditional’ nor a ‘designated’ public forum.”); Pichelmann v. Madsen, 31 F. App’x 322, 327 (7th Cir. 2002) (unpublished) (“We doubt that the university created such a forum here, however, because the e-mail system was not

policies, Sands has offered no substantive defense of the computer policy.

A statute is overbroad only if it “punishes a substantial amount of protected free speech, judged in relation to the statute’s plainly legitimate sweep.” Virginia v. Hicks, 539 U.S. 113, 118–19 (2003) (internal quotation marks omitted). The overbreadth must be substantial “not only in an absolute sense, but also relative to the scope of the law’s plainly legitimate applications.” Id. at 120. And the party claiming overbreadth “bears the burden of demonstrating, from the text of the law and from actual fact, that substantial overbreadth exists.” Hicks, 539 U.S. at 122 (quotation marks and alterations omitted).

Under the void-for-vagueness doctrine, “laws which regulate persons or entities must give fair notice of conduct that is forbidden or required.” FCC v. Fox Television Stations, Inc., 567 U.S. 239, 253 (2012). “This precept is usually traced to our Constitution’s guarantee of due process; when speech is regulated, the First Amendment buttresses that requirement ‘to ensure that ambiguity does not chill protected speech.’” Bruce & Tanya & Associates, Inc. v. Bd. of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia, 854 F. App’x 521, 528 (4th

indiscriminately open for use by the general public.”); Loving v. Boren, 956 F. Supp. 953, 955 (W.D. Okla. 1997), aff’d, 133 F.3d 771 (10th Cir. 1998) (“The [University of Oklahoma] computer and Internet services do not constitute a public forum.”). Ultimately, deciding whether or not the university’s network and email systems are traditional public forums is unnecessary to deciding whether the computer policy should be enjoined as overbroad and vague.

Cir. 2021) (unpublished) (quoting Fox Television, 567 U.S. at 253–254); see also Reno v. Am. Civil Liberties Union, 521 U.S. 844, 871–72 (1997). A statute is unconstitutionally vague if it “fails to provide a person of ordinary intelligence fair notice of what is prohibited, or is so standardless that it authorizes or encourages seriously discriminatory enforcement.” Fox Television, 567 U.S. at 253. Though “due process demands a measure of clarity,” it does not require “exactitude.” Bruce & Tanya & Associates, 854 F. App’x. at 528.

The computer policy’s prohibition on “intimidation, harassment, and unwarranted annoyance” is clearly vague and overbroad. It fails to define or otherwise cabin the application of any of these terms. Its vague prohibition on “unwarranted annoyance” is particularly troubling, asking students to guess what kinds of annoyance may be warranted or not. See Wollschlaeger v. Gov., Fla., 848 F.3d 1293, 1321–22 (11th Cir. 2017) (explaining how a statute’s prohibition on “unnecessary” harassment is unconstitutionally vague because of the many unanswerable questions raised by the modifier). Given its text and active—albeit rare—enforcement, there is “a realistic danger that the [policy] itself will significantly compromise recognized First Amendment protections....” Taxpayers for Vincent, 466 U.S. at 801. Put differently, a student of ordinary intelligence “reading the policy would have no way of knowing whether his or her conduct was proscribed, and the policy creates a strong risk that it could sweep in conduct that is protected under the First Amendment.” Cartwright, 2021 WL 3399829, at *7 (M.D. Fla. July 29, 2021). Speech First is likely to

succeed on the merits of its challenge to this provision of the computer policy.

Speech First has also satisfied the other elements of the preliminary injunction⁸ standard: irreparable injury, the balance of harms, and the public interest. “The loss of First Amendment freedoms, for even minimal periods of time, unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury.” Elrod v. Burns, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976); see also Newsom v. Albemarle County, 354 F.3d 249, 261 (4th Cir. 2003); Giovani Carandola, Ltd. v. Bason, 303 F.3d 507, 520–21 (4th Cir. 2002); Johnson v. Bergland, 586 F.2d 993, 995 (4th Cir. 1978) (holding

⁸ The defendant argues that Speech First must satisfy an even more exacting standard because Speech First seeks a mandatory injunction rather than a prohibitory injunction. By contrast to a traditional “prohibitory” injunction that would “maintain the status quo...while a lawsuit remains pending,” a “mandatory” injunction sweeps more broadly than restoring the parties to the same position they were in before the dispute arose. Pashby v. Delia, 709 F.3d 307, 319 (4th Cir. 2013). Though the policy’s prohibition on intimidation, harassment, and unwarranted annoyance objectively chills speech, the university has not enforced this provision of the policy against any students since at least 2017. McCrery Decl., ECF No. 15-2, at ¶ 20. It is not clear if this portion of the policy has been enforced against faculty and staff. However, as far as the court is aware, enjoining the university from enforcing this particular provision of the policy would not upset any status quo and, therefore, would involve only a prohibitory injunction and not a mandatory one. The university has brought charges against students under Policy 7000 for distribution of child pornography, but, under this court’s reading, the university still has the ability to do this under another provision of Policy 7000 requiring all system users to “comply with all laws” to maintain network access. Policy 7000 (Norris Decl. Ex. G), ECF No. 4-2, at 82.

that “[v]iolations of first amendment rights constitute per se irreparable injury”). Given this irreparable injury to Students A and C and the university’s other legitimate means of protecting students from harassment, the balance of equities tips in Speech First’s favor. Finally, “upholding constitutional rights surely serves the public interest.” Bason, 303 F.3d at 521. Accordingly, the court will enjoin as vague and overbroad the enforcement of the computer policy’s prohibition on “intimidation, harassment, and unwarranted annoyance.” Policy 7000 (Norris Decl. Ex. G), ECF No. 4-2, at 82, 85.

VII. THE INFORMATIONAL ACTIVITIES POLICY

A. The Policy

Last, Speech First challenges the informational activities policy, Policy 5215. See Policy 5215, (Norris Decl. Ex. T), ECF No. 4-2, at 173. Policy 5215 imposes a number of restrictions on students’ ability to advertise events, gather petitions, and distribute informational literature. See id. at 173–84. It requires students to obtain “prior written authorization” before engaging in “informational activities.” Id. at 173. The informational activities policy defines “informational activities” as “the distribution of literature and/or petitioning for signatures where no fee is involved nor donations or contributions sought.” Id. When making “[d]ecisions regarding requests” to distribute literature or petition for signatures, University officials “take into account overall campus safety and security, any special circumstances relating to university activities, and the impact such activity may have on the university.” Id.

Policy 5215 also prohibits “informational activities” that are not “sponsored by a university-affiliated organization.” Id. at 175. Violations of the policy “are actionable under the Student Code of Conduct.” Student Code of Conduct (Norris Decl. Ex. D), ECF No. 4-2, at 51.

The designated university scheduling office for informational activities conducted by students under Policy 5215 is Student Engagement and Campus Life (“SECL”). Wagoner Decl., ECF No. 15-4, at ¶ 13. SECL administers activities pursuant to Policy 5215 through a reservation system to which all student organizations have access. Id. at ¶ 14. Reservations “are free of charge” and “provided without regard to the content of the proposed informational activity on a first come, first served basis.” Id.; see also Sparks Decl., ECF No. 15-6, at ¶¶ 10–12 (describing similar prior practice). Thus, the “approval” required under Policy 5215 for students to engage in informational activities requires nothing more than a reservation. Wagoner Decl., ECF No. 15-4, at ¶ 14.

In her declaration, SECL Director Heather Wagoner explains that “there is no application process, and SECL does not exercise any discretion in deciding which [student organizations] will be permitted to use University spaces.” Id. “If [the] desired location or date is not available, SECL staff will assist in selecting an alternative date or location for the proposed informational activity.” Id. According to Wagoner, SECL processes student requests without regard to content or viewpoint. Id. SECL merely confirms the

location is available and then approves. Id. Speech First has not offered any evidence to contradict this.

Because “[s]pace and resources on [c]ampus are limited and must be shared,” Wagoner states that SECL’s registration system “ensures fair and equitable access.” Id. at ¶ 15. She explains that “registration to engage in informational activities is limited to official organizations so that Virginia Tech’s limited physical resources can be used for the benefit of the most students.” Id. To create a student organization, students must have at least five members and cannot duplicate a student organization that is already existing. Id. at ¶ 4.

From Virginia Tech’s perspective, the reservation requirement allows SECL to protect and maintain communal spaces on campus and “hold[] [student organizations] accountable for...litter” and any other damage resulting from their informational activities. Id. at ¶ 15. By confirming and approving space availability, pre-registration allows students engaged in expression to “access high-traffic areas of [c]ampus without impeding student movement (for example, by blocking the exits to busy classrooms) or invading student living spaces (for example, soliciting door to door in residence halls).” Id. Where an activity may implicate safety concerns or other student needs, registration through SECL alerts the university in advance so that any necessary arrangements can be made. Id.

B. Standing

Speech First has standing to pursue its challenge of Virginia Tech's informational activities policy. The students have alleged an intent to engage in protected speech. See Glover v. Cole, 762 F.2d 1197, 1201 (4th Cir. 1985) (noting that distribution of literature is a First Amendment-protected activity). Specifically, they allege:

Finally, I want to independently distribute literature about conservative ideas and collect signatures for petitions that support conservative causes, especially in high-traffic areas of campus that are open to the public. I refrain from doing either of those things, however, because I fear that I will be punished for engaging in "informational activities" without the sponsorship of a "university-affiliated organization."

Student A Decl., ECF No. 4-4, at ¶ 20; Student C Decl., ECF No. 4-6, at ¶ 19. This conduct is clearly proscribed by the information activities policy, Policy 5215, which requires membership in a registered student organization to engage in informational activities.

Here, again, defendant argues that students have never been punished under the Student Code for violating Policy 5215. This argument fails for two reasons. First, the lack of sanctions does not mean the policy has not been enforced. To the contrary, Student Conduct has referred complaints to SECL to remind students or organizations who have violated Policy 5215 of the applicable rules. McCrery Decl., ECF

No. 15-2, at ¶ 23. Second, like the computer policy, the informational activities policy facially restricts expressive activity of the type the students want to engage in, and Sands has offered no evidence that the policy is dust-covered and moribund. See Bartlett, 168 F.3d at 710. To the contrary, the informational activities policy was last updated on August 25, 2020. See Policy 5215 (Norris Decl. Ex. T), ECF No. 4-2, at 173. Student Code “does not seek to charge students with failing to observe rules and regulations related to informational activities out of respect for the students’ First Amendment rights,” but nothing in the record indicates that students would have any reason to know that. Id. No one would blame the students for following Policy 5215 without such assurances, particularly since the Student Code indicates that violating Policy 5215 is also prohibited under the Code, and their speech is objectively chilled by the policy.

The defendant also argues that the students lack standing because they have not alleged that the policy bars them from distributing literature and collecting petition signatures as a member of a student organization. But this argument skips a step. It assumes that a student cannot be injured by being required to join a student organization in order to engage in First Amendment-protected activities. While Policy 5215 may ultimately be reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions, Speech First has still clearly shown that its students-members’ intended conduct is arguably proscribed by the policy. Whether the university is justified in limiting informational activities to student organizations—registered groups of five or more—is “entangled with the merits of Speech

First's facial challenge and is better addressed there." Speech First, Inc. v. Cartwright, 6:21-CV-313-GAP-GJK, 2021 WL 3399829, at *4 (M.D. Fla. July 29, 2021).

C. Application of the Preliminary Injunction Factors

Having clearly shown standing to seek a preliminary injunction of the informational activities policy, Speech First must clearly show that (1) it is likely to succeed on the merits, (2) its members are likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, (3) the balance of equities tips in its favor, and (4) an injunction is in the public interest. Winter, 555 U.S. at 20.

Speech First argues that the informational activities policy is an unconstitutional prior restraint and a speaker-based regulation of First Amendment-protected activities. The defendant argues that "[e]specially in the context of a university campus the size of Virginia Tech, requiring students to use a content-neutral administrative process to reserve space prior to distributing literature or petitioning for signatures on campus is a far cry from the unconstitutional censorship imposed by a true prior restraint." Mem. in Opp'n, ECF No. 15, at 32–33 (citing Glover v. Cole, 762 F.2d 1197, 1202 (4th Cir. 1985) (acknowledging college policy allowing student groups to solicit on campus "upon prior written approval" was reasonable "time, place, and manner restriction[] on the use of the campus"); Widmar v. Vincent, 454 U.S. 263, 267 n.5 (1981) (acknowledging "a university's authority to impose reasonable regulations compatible

with [its educational] mission upon the use of its campus and facilities”). But see Turning Point USA at Arkansas State U. v. Rhodes, 973 F.3d 868, 877 (8th Cir. 2020) (“We fail to see why restricting Union Patio tabling to registered student organizations is any more conducive to creating a ‘comfortable,’ ‘living-room’ atmosphere within the Union than opening Patio tabling to all students and groups thereof. The First Amendment protects the rights of both groups and individuals.”) (emphasis in original).

At this stage of the litigation, Speech First has failed to clearly show that it is likely to succeed on the merits and is, therefore, entitled to a preliminary injunction. The record does not allow the court to determine whether Virginia Tech’s time, place, and manner restrictions are reasonable as a matter of law. This question is a fact-intensive inquiry that requires a more developed record, perhaps including information about the demands on reservable spaces by RSOs and the availability of alternatives for students who are not members of RSOs. Accordingly, as Speech First has not demonstrated that it is likely to succeed on the merits, the court will not preliminarily enjoin the defendant from enforcing the informational activities policy.

VIII. CONCLUSION

For these reasons, the court will **GRANT IN PART** Speech First’s motion for a preliminary injunction to the extent it seeks to enjoin the computer policy’s prohibition on “intimidation, harassment, and unwarranted annoyance,” and **DENY IN PART** the motion in all other respects. This is a narrow decision

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based on the record currently before the court and the burden of proof at this preliminary stage of the litigation. “[T]he courthouse door remains open to the claims of students who experience cognizable restrictions on their right to free expression.” Abbott, 900 F.3d at 180.

An appropriate order will be entered.

Entered: September 21, 2021
/s/ Michael F. Urbanski
Chief United States District Judge

APPENDIX C

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ROANOKE DIVISION**

Case No. 7:21-CV-00203

[Filed September 22, 2021]

SPEECH FIRST, INC.,)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.)
)
TIMOTHY SANDS, in his individual capacity)
and official capacity as President of Virginia)
Polytechnic Institute and State University,)
Defendant.)

Michael F. Urbanski
Chief United States District Judge

ORDER

This matter is before the court on the plaintiff's—Speech First, Inc. ("Speech First" or "the plaintiff")—motion for a preliminary injunction, ECF No. 4. Speech First seeks to enjoin defendant Timothy Sands ("Sands" or "the defendant"), in his individual capacity and his official capacity as President of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University ("Virginia

Tech” or “the university”), from enforcing four policies governing student conduct at Virginia Tech. *Id.* As explained in the court’s accompanying memorandum opinion, the court will **GRANT IN PART** Speech First’s motion for a preliminary injunction to the extent it seeks to enjoin the computer policy’s prohibition on “intimidation, harassment, and unwarranted annoyance,” and **DENY IN PART** the motion in all other respects. Sands is hereby **ENJOINED** from taking any action to enforce the computer policy’s prohibition on “intimidation, harassment, and unwarranted annoyance” during the pendency of this matter.

It is so **ORDERED**.

Entered: September 21, 2021
/s/ Michael F. Urbanski
Chief United States District Judge