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12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
13 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

14
15 COREY GERWASKI,
16 Plaintiffs,

17 vs.

18 STATE OF NEVADA ex rel.
BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE
19 NEVADA SYSTEYM OF HIGHER
EDUCATION, on behalf of the
20 UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS
VEGAS; KEITH WHITFIELD,
21 individually, AJP EDUCATIONAL
FOUNDATION INC., A California
22 Non-Profit Corporation, STUDENTS
FOR JUSTICE OF PALESTINE-
23 UNLV; NATIONAL STUDENTS
FOR JUSTICE OF PALESTINE;
24 NEVADANS FOR PALESTINIAN
LIBERATION DOES I-XX and ROE
25 entities I-XX.

26 Defendants.
27
28

Case No.:

COMPLAINT
JURY DEMAND

1 COMES NOW, Plaintiff, COREY GERWASKI, by and through his attorneys of record,
2 SIGAL CHATTAH, ESQ., of CHATTAH LAW GROUP and JOSEPH S. GILBERT, ESQ., of
3 JOEY GILBERT LAW, and hereby alleges and complain against Defendants as follows:

4 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 1. This court has Federal subject matter jurisdiction under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 42
6 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq., 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d) and 28 U.S.C § 1331, 1343.

7
8 2. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 in the District of Nevada, Clark County,
9 because this claim arose therein.

10 3. Every act and omissions alleged herein was done by Defendants and carried out
11 under the color and pretense of state and federal laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations, or
12 customs.

13
14 4. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's State law claims
15 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) because they are part of the same case and controversy
16 described by Plaintiff's Federal claims.

17
18 5. All of the acts or failures to act herein were duly performed by and attributable to
19 all Defendants, each acting as agent, employee, or under the direction and/or control of the
20 others. Said acts or failures to act were within the scope of said agency and/or employment and
21 each of the Defendants and ratified the acts and omissions by the other Defendants. Whenever
22 and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any acts by Defendants, such allegations
23 and references shall also be deemed to mean the acts of each of the Defendants acting
24 individually, jointly or severally.

25
26 ///

1 conducts its activities in Clark County, Nevada, from its address of 4300 S. Maryland Parkway,
2 Las Vegas, Nevada.

3
4 **11.** The Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) Board of Regents reserves to
5 the President of the University the authority and responsibility for matters of student discipline.
6 This authority is delegated by the President to the Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her
7 designee for the processing of conduct matters, hearings and appeals.¹

8
9 **12.** Defendant KEITH WHITFIELD, during all relevant times was an employee of
10 UNLV serving as the President of UNLV as of August 24, 2020. Based upon information and
11 belief, he was and is, a resident of Clark County, Nevada.

12 **13.** That collectively Defendants Whitfield and NSHE shall be named and known
13 herein as “the UNLV Defendants.”

14
15 **14.** Defendant AJP Educational Foundation, Inc. a/k/a American Muslims for
16 Palestine (“AMP”) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation incorporated in California with its
17 principal place of business in Falls Church, Virginia.

18
19 **15.** Defendant Students for Justice in Palestine- UNLV (“SJP-UNLV”) is an
20 unincorporated association without a formal principal place of business or publicly identified
21 leadership structure.

22
23 **16.** Defendant National Students for Justice in Palestine (“NSJP”) is an
24 unincorporated association without a formal principal place of business or publicly identified
25 leadership structure. NSJP was founded by AMP to provide it on-campus management and
26 control of hundreds of university chapters of Students for Justice in Palestine (“SJP”). AMP

27
28

¹ [StudentConduct-Code3.pdf \(thefire.org\)](#)

1 controls NSJP and uses it to operate a propaganda machine for Hamas and its affiliates across
2 American college campuses.

3
4 **17.** Defendant NEVADANS FOR PALESTINIAN LIBERATION a/k/a Nevadans for
5 Palestinian Human Rights (“NPL”) is a self -purported diverse group of organizations and
6 individuals working for Palestinian human rights by organizing activities, educational events and
7 advocacy actions that advance the cause of peace and justice. NPL is not a student organization
8 at UNLV.

9
10 **18.** This suit targets the longstanding, unchecked spread of antisemitism at the
11 University of Nevada Las Vegas, which, following the October 7, 2023 Hamas attacks, has
12 erupted in on-campus displays of hatred, harassment, and physical violence against Jewish
13 students on campus, and more specifically Plaintiff herein.

14
15 **19.** Upon information and belief, United States’ student and non-student
16 organizations have been infiltrated as proxies for foreign terrorist organizations to wreak havoc
17 on U.S. college campuses and destabilize the United States’ domestic tranquility.

18 **PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

19
20 **20.** According to their website, American Muslims for Palestine [AMP] is a
21 grassroots organization dedicated to advancing the movement for justice in Palestine by
22 educating the American public about Palestine and its rich cultural, historical and religious
23 heritage and through grassroots mobilization and advocacy. AMP’s fiscal sponsor is AJP
24 Educational Foundation, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization.²

25
26
27

28 ² [About AMP | AMP \(ampalestine.org\)](https://ampalestine.org)

1 **21.** AMP was founded in 2006 and currently has 10 Chapters across the US and is “a
2 leading voice in the Palestinian solidarity movement”. *Id.* In August 2021, AMP officially
3 launched an affiliated organization, Americans for Justice in Palestine Action (AJP Action) as a
4 501(c)(4).

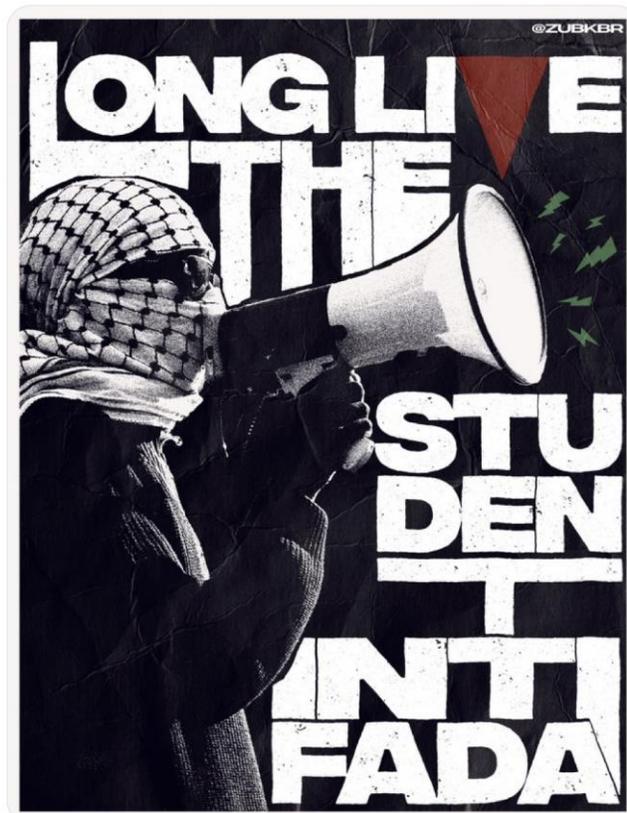
5
6 **22.** AMP’s Chairman Dr. Hatem Bazian, is also a Co-founder of NSJP, which is the
7 student advocacy arm of AMP. Through NSJP, AMP has an expanded platform utilizing students
8 across the United States and social media, as seen below, to perpetuate antisemitic and anti-
9 American propaganda by sowing chaos and destabilization of American College campuses.

10
11 ↻ National Students for Justice in Palestine reposted



12 **zubair** @zubkbr · 5/10/24

13 long live the student intifada



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26 14 ↻ 91 ♥ 230 📊 5.1K 🔖 📤

27 **23.**

1 **24.** Today, though AMP ostensibly operates as its own organization, it uses the
2 corporate status of its fiscal sponsor, AJP Educational Foundation, Inc. (“AJP”).³

3 **25.** As recently as May 23, 2024, AMP continues to threaten American Universities and
4 college students as demonstrated by the following post on Twitter/X:
5



27 ³ In addition to obtaining revenue from AJP, AMP also received Paycheck Protection Plan loans from the
28 United States government. See AMERICAN MUSLIMS FOR PALESTINE, 2020 ANNUAL REPORT,
at 18, <https://www.ampalastine.org/educate/publications/2020-annual-report>.

1 **28.** The nexus between AMP and its lobbying arm in the United States, AJP, is to
2 wreak havoc on college campuses through the funding of student organizations, like NSJP
3 Chapters on U.S. College campuses, as “boots on the ground” to perpetuate the narrative of
4 foreign terrorist organizations like Hamas, Hezbollah and IRGC.
5

6 **29.** This intentional destabilization on US College campuses reached a pinnacle level
7 after October 7, 2023.
8

9 **30.** NSJP was Cofounded by Bazian to provide it on-campus management and control
10 of hundreds of university chapters of Students for Justice in Palestine, including Students for
11 Justice of Palestine- UNLV chapter. (“SJP-UNLV”).
12

13 **31.** It is significant to note, that SJP-UNLV chapter’s Registered Student
14 Organization [RSO] Constitution, confirms that while it will comply with NSHE requirements, it
15 does not; their Constitution calls for a “One State Solution”, a Palestinian State, demonstrating
16 the perpetuation of genocidal intent of the group.
17

18 **32.** AMP controls NSJP and uses it to operate a propaganda machine for Hamas and
19 its affiliates across American college campuses to influence, wreak havoc and intimidate Jewish
20 students on university campuses across the Nation.
21

22 **33.** Like many universities across the Nation, after October 7, 2023, UNLV has also
23 allowed various student and non-student groups to hold protests on campus in complete
24 disregard to its Jewish student population.
25

26 **34.** Among those groups included are Students for Justice of Palestine, UNLV
27 Muslim Student’s Association, and UNLV’s Feminist Club.
28

1 **35.** UNLV has also allowed Non-Student Organizations to join protests on campus,
2 such as Nevadans for Palestinian Liberation, Party for Socialism & Liberation, Fifth Sun Project,
3 Red Desert Collective, Etc.

4
5 **36.** In 2010, AMP sponsored the first SJP National Convention to unite the various
6 SJP chapters. At the convention, AMP announced the creation of NSJP—AMP’s new on-campus
7 sub brand—designed to control the management, financing, and messaging of SJP chapters
8 across the country.⁴

9
10 **37.** NSJP, through its leadership and recruited grassroots supporters, has regularly (1)
11 identified itself as a supporter of, and sometimes even part of, Hamas and its affiliates’
12 movement; (2) disseminated instructions from Hamas and other Foreign Terrorist Organization;
13 (3) hosted speakers that are Specially Designated Global Terrorists or affiliated with them; and
14 (4) provided direct aid to the same.

15
16 **38.** AMP’s message to college campuses through NSJP is unambiguous: violent
17 attacks are a justified response to Zionism as an idea, to Israel as an entity, and to Zionists as
18 people.

19
20 **39.** The purpose of this messaging is not only to justify the terrorism of Hamas and
21 its affiliates in Gaza within Western academia and society at large but also to establish an
22 environment where violence against Jews and anyone else associated with Israel could be
23 construed as acceptable, justified, or even heroic.

24
25
26 _____
27 ⁴ Charles Asher Small et al., Antisemitism Violent Extremism and the Threat to North American
28 Universities: The Contextualization of the National Students for Justice in Palestine, INSTITUTE FOR
THE STUDY OF GLOBAL ANTISEMITISM AND POLICY, at 12 (Oct. 2019) [henceforth, “ISGAP
2019”], <https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/NSJP-2019-ISGAP-Report-Long Version.pdf>.

1 **40.** Rhetoric against law enforcement in the United States is also part of parcel of
2 these organizations and attacks on law enforcement is not only mimicked abroad but also seen in
3 the United States, as confrontations with law enforcement on college campuses was rampant
4 during late April, 2024 and first weeks of May, 2024.
5





⁵ The group’s badges noted on the program are the following: Students for Justice of Palestine- UNLV, NSJP, UNLV Muslim Student Association, NLP, Party for Socialism Liberation, Red Desert Collective, Fifth Sun Project and more. All but two of these organizations are non-student organizations.

1 **41.** It became clear after October 7, that directives uttered in the Middle East by
2 Terrorist Organizations of Hamas, Hezbollah and IRGC⁶, were being carried and organized on
3 U.S. University campuses and University campuses around the world, through student and non-
4 student organizations such as Defendant NSJP.
5



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9 Messages of support and strength from Rafah to
10 the student movement ❤️ this is who we fight for



12

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16

17

18 8:31 AM · 4/26/24 From Earth · **1.3M** Views

19 **12K** Reposts **501** Quotes **32K** Likes **1.2K** Bookmarks



21 **42.**

22

23

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25 The U.S. Department of the Treasury claims the Corp has supported several organizations the
26 U.S. deems to be terrorist, including Hezbollah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ),
27 the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command (PFLP-GC), and
28 the Taliban. *"Fact Sheet: U.S. Treasury Department Targets Iran's Support for Terrorism
Treasury Announces New Sanctions Against Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Qods
Force Leadership"* U.S Department of Treasury, 08/03/2010.

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← National Students fo... 9K posts Follow

Posts Replies Media Likes

National Students for Justice in Palestine reposted **Quds News Network** @QudsNen · 5d
Belgium's Ghent University has decided to cut ties with three Israeli research centers that cooperate with the Israeli military. Here's the story in details.



Belgian University Cuts Ties With Three Israeli Institutions

17 347 711 20K

National Students for Justi... @NationalSJP Follow

THE STUDENT INTIFADA IS GLOBAL!

American University in Cairo (AUC): Egyptian students have risen to make their voices clear amidst severe governmental repression. Students, faculty, alumni, and staff have been mobilizing for the past few days to amplify their demands:

1. Boycott AXA Insurance & HP Inc.
2. Full financial transparency
3. Adhere to the BDS list
4. Remove any goods supportive of Israeli apartheid.

Students have made it clear that they will not stop until demands are met! 🇪🇬 🇮🇱



National Students for Justi... @NationalSJP Follow

30 university encampments across the UK and counting!



3:01 AM · 5/19/24 From Earth · 65K Views

1.1K Reposts 77 Quotes 2.5K Likes 93 Bookmarks

← Post

National Students for Justi... @NationalSJP Follow

Tokyo, Japan

Scores of students at Sophia University join the global student uprising for Gaza, pressing their school to cut ties with Tel Aviv University.



3:36 AM · 5/21/24 From Earth · 95K Views

402 Reposts 22 Quotes 928 Likes 47 Bookmarks

1 **43.** In short, days of rage and directives called on by Ismail Haniyah, Khaled Mishal
2 and Iran’s Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, were now being acted out on U.S. college campuses through
3 the leadership and organization of AMP and NSJP.

4
5 **44.** America’s college campuses were being run and taken over by students and non-
6 student organizations, taking direct instructions from foreign terrorist organizations and leaders
7 overseas, all at the costs of innocent students and faculty, who had and have no idea how these
8 things were happening.

9
10 **45.** It has become clear that foreign terrorist organizations were directly influencing
11 American University policies through the chaotic infrastructure of dissent and upheaval created
12 by AMP and NSJP.

13 **46.** It further became clear that calls for “resistance” made by foreign terrorist
14 organization, were being carried out by University Student organizations and non-student
15 organizations at the request of Hamas, Hezbollah and IRGC leadership, fomenting chaos on
16 campuses across the world.

17
18 **47.** Every course of chaos and resistance that occurred across American Universities
19 was reciprocally, appreciated and subject to congratulatory messages from foreign terrorist
20 organizations, thereby perpetuating the perceived effectiveness of these student movements.

21
22 **48.** Among college campuses taken over and overrun by these groups are also
23 Nevada’s campuses UNLV and University Nevada Reno.

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49.

50. University of Nevada Las Vegas has allowed antisemitic rhetoric to run rampant on campus dating back to 2018 and has failed to protect their Jewish student population having allowed both antisemitic student and non-student organizations allowed on campus to intimidate, harass, assault their Jewish student population, without any substantive efforts to mitigate this hateful conduct, which violates UNLV’s own policies against same.

51. Within hours of Hamas’s October 7 attack, Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh called for Hamas’s “resistance abroad” to “join this battle any way they can.” He also stated, “[l]et us be partners in creating this great victory, inshallah.”

1 **52.** Three days later, Mr. Mashal—the leader of Hamas’s diaspora office and founder
2 of the Islamic Association of Palestine (IAP)—called on Hamas’s global supporters to be “part
3 of this battle.”⁷ IAP is Hamas’ public voice in the United States.
4

5 **53.** Former Islamic Association of Palestine staffers and members were founding
6 members of the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR). (CAIR) is a Muslim “civil
7 rights and advocacy group”, headquartered on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. CAIR's stated
8 purpose is to promote social, legal and political activism among Muslims in America.
9

10 **54.** It is also clear that there is a large deeply intertwined network of pro-Hamas
11 organizations in the United States, who have anchored themselves onto college campuses across
12 the Nation as seen below.
13

14 **55.** The mobilization of thousands of students across the United States campuses, on
15 directive of Foreign Terrorists Organizations was not only happening in plain sight, it was
16 happening through coordination of antisemitic and anti-American organizations existing and
17 doing business in the United States.
18

19 **56.** These Pro-Hamas organizations use buzzwords like “colonialism” “oppressors”
20 “solidarity with...” and “liberation from” “apartheid regime” among others to describe both
21 Israel and U.S. policies and garner support from students and universities across the Nation.
22

23 **57.** The vernacular across campus protests became more pointed at the purported
24 plight of Gazans after October 7, 2024, with student and non-student organizations organizing in
25

26 ⁷ Former Hamas Leader Khaled Mashal Calls For ‘Friday of The Al-Aqsa Flood’: Muslims Should Take
27 to The Streets Worldwide, Join the Battle; The West, America, Zionists Will See Convoys of Mujahideen
28 on Their Way to Palestine, MEMRI TV (Oct. 10, 2023), <https://www.memri.org/tv/fmr-hamas-leader-calls-muslims-world-join-battle-palestine>.

1 opposition to “Israeli- occupation of Gaza” and a movement to end the “Zionist apartheid
2 regime” in “Palestine”.

3
4 **58.** Signs on and off campuses were splashed with the words “From the River to the
5 Sea”, posters of watermelons⁸ were displayed, along with the Palestinian flags, and other
6 symbolic signs.

7
8 **59.** Within hours of the attack, the language of the Hamas-authored disinformation
9 campaign appeared in NSJP propaganda across social media and on college campuses. Exactly
10 as AMP intended, NSJP acted as Hamas’ loyal foot soldiers for Hamas’s propaganda battle on
11 university campuses across the United States. The next day, NSJP released its Day of Resistance
12 Toolkit (“NSJP Toolkit”)⁹ across more than 300 American college campuses and on the internet.

13
14 **60.** The Toolkit, literally, was an instruction manual including the following pictures
15 as guidelines for online media distribution whereby student organizations would simply use
16 Canva to modify the prototype provided by NSJP, and subsequently blast it out on social media
17 networks, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat, Tik Tok.

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27 ⁸ The watermelon is a symbol of Palestinians’ public expression of the struggle against Israeli occupation
of the Palestinian territories. The colors of a watermelon capture the similar colors of green, black and red
of the Pan-Arabian flag.

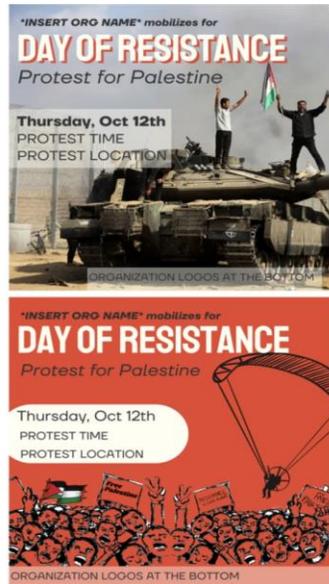
28 ⁹ DAY-OF-RESISTANCE-TOOLKIT.pdf (imgix.net)

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TEMPLATE GRAPHICS

[CANVA GRAPHIC TEMPLATE LINK FOR PROTESTS \[LINK WITH BELOW GRAPHICS\]](#)

TABLING MATERIALS AND OTHER GRAPHICS COMING SOON



61. The NSJP Toolkit uses the euphemism “the resistance” and similar phrases to refer Referred to as Operation Towfan Al-Aqsa (Al-Aqsa Flood).

62. Immediately thereafter, SJP-UNLV and NPL had coordinated their “day of rage” hosting a variety of off campus protests initially in downtown, Las Vegas in accordance with directives issued by Hamas.

63. Subsequently SJP-UNLV coordinated with non-student groups to facilitate antisemitic protests on UNLV’s campus with other non-student organizations such as NLP, the Fifth Sun Project, and Red Desert Collective, among others, in clear advancement of carrying out NSJP’s and Hamas’ instructions in Las Vegas.

1 **64.** These organizations worked in unison with SJP, taking instructions from NSJP to
2 wreak havoc on UNLV’s campus with antisemitic protests commencing on October 19, 2024 and
3 continuing to present day.

4
5 **65.** The NSJP Toolkit is a direct response to Hamas’s “call for mass mobilization”
6 issued the day prior. In it, NSJP demands its members and allies “not only support, but struggle
7 alongside our people back home ... and above all normalize and support our fearless resistance.”

8
9 **66.** To do so, the NSJP Toolkit puts forth a strategy to “normalize the resistance,”
10 Hamas, by arguing that Liberation is not an abstract concept. . . . [L]iberating colonized land is a
11 real process that requires confrontation by any means necessary. In essence, decolonization is a
12 call to action . . . It calls upon us to engage in meaningful actions that go beyond symbolism and
13 rhetoric. Resistance comes in all forms—armed struggle, general strikes, and popular
14 demonstrations. All of it is legitimate, and all of it is necessary. (emphases added)

15
16 **67.** The NSJP Toolkit thus compels Defendants, their members, and their allies to
17 provide “real” support to Hamas not only through their arguments and rhetoric, but also through
18 “confrontation” that includes, among other things, “armed struggle” and violence.

19
20 **68.** At UNLV, SJP-UNLV has incorporated not only NPL to join “the resistance” on
21 UNLV’s campus but also the collateral groups of Fifth Sun Project¹⁰ and Red Desert
22 Collective¹¹, to “stand in solidarity” against “Zionist colonialization”.

23 **69.** Immediately after describing the Unity Intifada, NSJP confirmed it was “PART OF
24 this movement, not in solidarity with this movement.”¹² Again, only Hamas operates a “unified
25

26 ¹⁰ The Fifth Sun Project is a small WOC-Led Group Focused on Cultural Awareness, Indigenous
27 Activism, Raising Funds & Support for our Community. Fifth Sun Project (uuclv.org)

28 ¹¹ A working class organization based in occupied Paiute land! Red Desert Collective | Substack

¹² The Resistance News Network Telegram Chat

1 command” in Gaza. There is no ambiguity: Defendants identify themselves as not just aligned
2 with Hamas’s terrorist activities, but “PART of” them with a clear intent to mobilize and wreak
3 havoc on UNLV’s campus and off it in the streets of Las Vegas.

4
5 **70.** The NSJP Toolkit was distributed to prepare and organize a “Day of Resistance”
6 to support Hamas’s terrorist activities. NSJP intentionally avoids acknowledging Hamas’s most
7 despicable crimes—the rape, kidnap, and the slaughter of innocent civilians—and simply
8 declares that “[s]ettlers are not ‘civilians’” and therefore can be murdered in cold blood.

9
10 **71.** The NSJP Toolkit further provides graphics and advertisements for SJP Chapters
11 and allies to use that includes images of paragliders, which references how Hamas infiltrated the
12 Nova Festival.

13
14 **72.** Neither Hamas, nor any other terrorist organization, had ever used paragliders to
15 commit a terrorist attack until October 7—just one day before NSJP provided the graphic.

16 **73.** The NSJP Toolkit further requests member organizations endorse the “Toofan Al
17 Aqsa Statement”¹³ The statement, analogous to the NSJP Toolkit, declares its “unwavering
18 support of the resistance in Gaza and the broader occupied Palestinian lands” and encourages
19 Hamas and its affiliates to continue killing and taking hostages.

20
21 **74.** Many of Defendants’ affiliates signed the Toofan Al-Aqsa Statement, which
22 declares “[w]e honor Palestinians who are working on the ground on several axes of the so-
23 called ‘Gaza envelope’ alongside our comrades in blood and arms, and what is coming is greater.
24 Victory or martyrdom.”

25
26
27 ¹³ Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups named the attacks Operation Al-Aqsa
28 Flood (or Deluge; *Arabic*: عملية طوفان الأقصى, *romanized*: *‘amaliyyat ṭūfān al-’Aqṣā*, usually
romanised as "Tufan Al-Aqsa" or "Toofan Al-Aqsa")

1 **75.** Foreign terrorist organizations also pledged their support to “Toofan Al-Aqsa”
2 issuing statements such as” that your mujahideen brothers all over the world stand with you
3 [Hamas] in single file in the same trenches. We are with you [Hamas] and we testify to God that
4 we will not let you down as long as our hearts are beating, until victory is achieved. Tufan Al-
5 Aqsa will undoubtedly be the etched in the history of Islamic battles of our nation.”¹⁴
6

7 **76.** Al-Shabaab’s statement concurred, “While your fellow mujahideen in East Africa
8 bless the battle in the land of Palestine, we promise that we will not turn away from sacrificing in
9 your name and cause ... if there is a way to support you, we shall not delay nor hold back.”
10

11 **77.** Meanwhile in the United States, Defendants’ violence and terror at UNLV is a
12 direct instruction from overseas terror organizations codified in the NSJP Toolkit.
13

14 **78.** The acts of these organizations working in unison, to perpetuate Hamas
15 propaganda at UNLV against UNLV’s student body was a coordinated effort as demonstrated by
16 deliberate acts at UNLV, right after calls to action by Hamas and Iranian Revolutionary Guard
17 Corps (“IRGC”) officials.
18

19 **79.** The NSJP Toolkit directed Defendants’ members and allies “to engage in
20 meaningful actions that go beyond symbolism and rhetoric” to include all potential forms of
21 resistance, including “armed struggle” and violence.
22

23 **80.** Hamas itself echoed those same calls. For example, on December 5, 2023, in an
24 interview on Al-Aqsa TV (Hamas-Gaza), a senior Hamas official, Sami Abu Zahri, called on
25 Hamas’s allies in the United States to engage in domestic terrorism to support Hamas’s terrorist
26 activities.
27

28 ¹⁴ Al Qaeda Leadership

1 **81.** Defendants’ encouragement of its members, affiliates, and allies to join the
2 “resistance”—again, a euphemism for Hamas itself—is not mere speech or advocacy. Rather,
3 Defendants encouraged their members to exert political pressure on American institutions and
4 politicians, in service of Hamas’s goals. The chaotic images emerging from American campuses
5 are the intended result of Defendants’ endeavors.
6

7 **82.** In short, Defendants act as Hamas’s public relations division and recruit students
8 as domestic foot soldiers not only to disseminate Hamas’s propaganda but also to foment
9 violence, chaos, and fear across the United States and at UNLV to intimidate students and
10 faculty and coerce change in American policy.
11

12 **83.** This is all in support Hamas’s, Hezbollah and IRGC’s short and long-term goals
13 for its international terrorist activities, using and recruiting American students on American
14 University campuses to perpetuate a terrorist agenda to sow chaos domestically in the United
15 States.
16

17 **84.** Defendants organized “Day of Resistance” riots and protests for many SJP
18 chapters, including University of Nevada Las Vegas, to coincide with Hamas’s proclaimed “Day
19 of Rage” for its supporters in Gaza and the West Bank on October 13, 2023 (which would be late
20 in the evening on October 12, 2023, in many parts of the United States).
21

22 **85.** As demonstrated below, every call to action by Hamas, is equally mirrored and
23 reciprocated with a call to action at UNLV, held by NSJP and SJP-UNLV along with other
24 student and non-student organizations they collaborate with to wreak havoc on UNLV’s campus.
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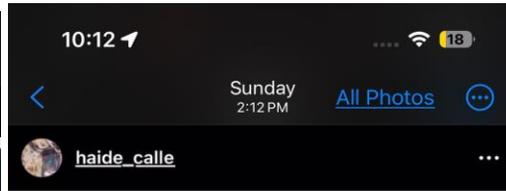
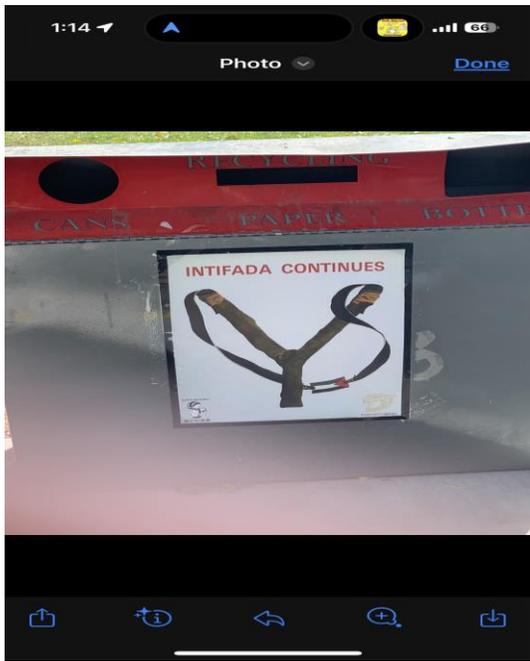
1 **86.** Similarly, these acts of resistance at UNLV by SJP-UNLV called for days of rage
2 often for the purpose of terrorizing Jewish Students on campus.



13 **87.** The collaboration between UNLV and SJP-UNLV to allow the SJP-UNLV to
14 “express” their indignation under the First Amendment, at the expense of Jewish students was on
15 unprecedented levels and never seen before by Jewish students.

16
17 **88.** UNLV allowed stickers and posters supporting intifada on the University campus
18 without even bothering to remove or even attempting to remove these antisemitic messages
19 targeting Jewish students.

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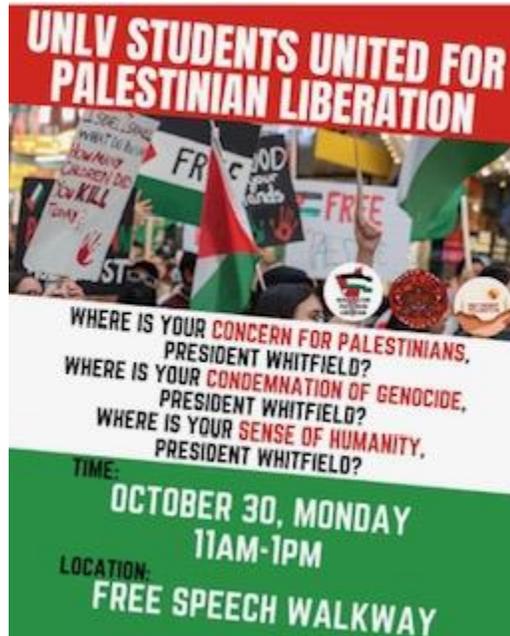


89.

90. A slingshot and messaging of David & Goliath with a Palestinian flag with Intifada Continues displayed on garbage cans on UNLV's Campus. A sign plastered on UNLV Student Union with a Palestinian flag.



1 **91.** Even after the days of resistance called by AMP to UNLV’s SJP Chapters, the
2 narrative continued with attacks even at Defendant Whitfield, citing “Where is your concern for
3 Palestinians President Whitfield”
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15 **92.**

16 **93.** Defendants continue to provide crucial ongoing public relations services to
17 Hamas to generate support for its ongoing terrorism. As a sanctioned Foreign Terrorist
18 Organization, Hamas is prohibited from hiring an American public relations firm. Defendants fill
19 this critical gap by providing invaluable communication services that Hamas cannot receive or
20 pay for elsewhere in the United States.
21

22 **94.** On January 21, 2024, Hamas issued a document in English, *Our Narrative—*
23 *Operation Al-Aqsa Flood*, explaining how the protests and slogans of the American students in the
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1 wake of October 7, have renewed and reinvigorated the goals of Hamas to completely destroy
2 Israel.¹⁵

3
4 **95.** Defendants do not just parrot Hamas’s talking points. Indeed, Hamas has
5 regularly adopted Defendants’ propaganda language and framing. For example, by October
6 2023, Hamas’s Political Bureau, in English, expressly adopted NSJP’s position that not only
7 hostage taking, but “everything we do, it is justified.”

8
9 **96.** Further, Defendants consistently respond to Hamas and its allies’ calls for mass
10 protests and support as seen across the Nation on U.S. college campuses.

11 **97.** Defendants, as if on command, mimic whatever calls Hamas leadership makes, on
12 college campuses across the Nation including UNLV. Hamas leadership has been clear to
13 reciprocate and regale Defendants for said compliance.

14
15 **98.** On March 30, 2024, Mr. Barakat gave another interview with Al-Manat TV
16 (Hezbollah-Lebanon) in which he explained that the protesters in the West, with their chants to
17 “Free Palestine from the River to the Sea,” are providing popular, political, and media support
18 for the armed resistance.¹⁶

19
20 **99.** On March 30, 2024, the Iranian Revolutionary Guard called for a “an economic
21 blockade across four continents in solidarity with Palestinians” to take place on April 15, 2024.

22
23
24 ¹⁵ Hamas Leader Abroad Khaled Mashal: ‘We Reject the Two-State Solution; October 7 Proved That
25 Liberating Palestine from The River to The Sea Is Realistic and Has Already Begun’, MEMRI TV (Jan.
26 22, 2024), <https://www.memri.org/reports/hamas-leader-abroad-khaled-mashal-we-reject-two-state-solution-october-7-proved-liberating>.

27 ¹⁶ Canada-Based Former Senior PFLP Official Khaled Barakat on Hezbollah TV: American and Canadian
28 Protesters Support Armed Resistance, Elimination of Israel; BDS Serves the Armed Resistance, But
Cannot Substitute It, MEMRI TV (Apr. 5, 2024), <https://www.memri.org/reports/canada-based-former-senior-pflp-official-khaled-barakat-Hizballah-tv-American-and-Canadian>.

1 **100.** Local AMP and SJP chapters across the United States parroted the “Strike4Gaza”
2 materials and made identical calls for mass disruption of American infrastructure on April 15,
3 2024.

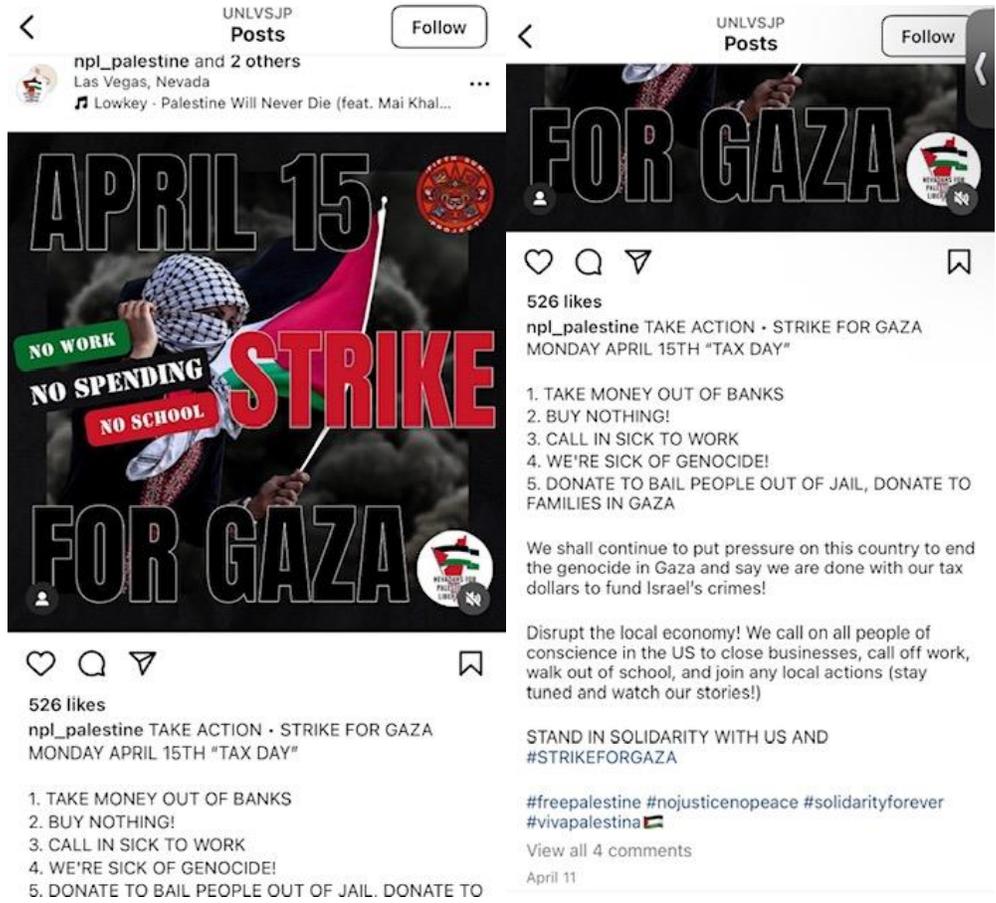
4
5 **101.** It is clear that once Foreign Terrorist Organizations including IRGC make their
6 call to action abroad, that precise call to action is carried out in the United States, across college
7 campuses herein, and more specifically, here at UNLV.

8
9 **102.** On April 15, 2024, “Strike4Gaza” protests erupted across American cities and,
10 just as the IRGC called for, created an “economic blockade” disrupting American economic and
11 transportation centers, such as the Golden Gate Bridge, the Brooklyn Bridge, Chicago-O’Hare
12 International Airport, and the New York Stock Exchange. Again, Defendants attacked—and
13 recruited others to attack—American citizens, institutions, and systems to foment a culture of
14 fear to, with the aid of the IRGC, provide material support to Hamas.

15
16 **103.** Likewise, SJP-UNLV parroted their message and posted the following call to
17 action for April 15, 2024 calling for an economic boycott at UNLV, specifically titled “Take
18 Action- Strike for Gaza- Monday April 15, Tax Day-

- 19
- 20 • Take Money out of banks
 - 21 • Buy Nothing
 - 22 • Call in sick to work
 - 23 • We’re sick of genocide
 - 24 • Donate to bail people out of jail; Donate to families in Gaza
 - 25 • Disrupt the local economy! We call on all people of conscience in the US to close
 - 26 businesses call off work, walk out of school and join any local actions.
 - 27
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104. The law distinguishes between those who engage in independent advocacy and those who are providing a service to Foreign Terrorist Organization and what Defendants are doing at UNLV are carrying out the directives of Foreign Terrorists Organizations.

105. Defendants and UNLV have fostered an environment that does not just assist Hamas, IRGC and Hezbollah but see themselves as part of the movement Hamas controls—the same movement that terrorizes Jewish students at UNLV and continues to attack and terrorize them to this day.

106. Defendant have openly created a racially hostile environment where Jewish students are and were subjected to repeated racial slurs and threats and being shamed and humiliated on the basis of their race.

1 **107.** Defendants have continuously fomented such a hostile environment for Jewish
2 students such that the harassment is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive while UNLV
3 maintains its deliberate indifference regarding same.

4
5 **108.** The assistance Defendants provide to Hamas through their propaganda at UNLV
6 is material, critical, systematic, and of significant monetary value. In fact, Defendants'
7 substantial assistance is invaluable. Hamas is unable by law to retain public relations services in
8 the United States, but through these continued protests of non-student organizations at the
9 University, is the greatest free public relations campaign in the State.

10
11 **109.** Court intervention is now needed to protect students and faculty and to end this
12 antisemitic discrimination and harassment, which violates University policy, federal civil rights
13 laws, and the U.S. Constitution.

14
15 **110.** Although, several of UNLV's public Administrators have made public statements
16 against the antisemitic behavior that has plagued the University, ultimately, they have failed to
17 take any concrete remediation to mitigate the lack of safety Jewish students are faced with on
18 campus.

19
20 **111.** Instead, Defendant Whitfield continues to entertain antisemitic groups and
21 substantiate legitimacy to their hateful behavior.

22 **112.** Jewish students on campus have been forced to disavow an integral component of
23 their Jewish identity or be denied the same rights and opportunities enjoyed by other members of
24 the campus community.

25
26 **113.** UNLV by and through its agents and faculty have fostered an environment where
27 antisemitism, harassment and the demonization of Jewish students is a legitimate and acceptable
28

1 behavior on campus, whether or not perpetrated by Anti-Israel student campus organizations or
2 other non-student organizations given a platform at UNLV.

3
4 **114.** It has been UNLV’s position that Anti-Zionistic rhetoric is acceptable as free
5 speech on campus, deliberately conflating the notion that Anti-Zionism is not Antisemitism and
6 therefore, a political policy subject to legitimate public discourse.

7
8 **115.** Anti-Zionism is discrimination against those who recognize the Jews' ancestral
9 heritage—in particular the Jews' historic connection to the land of Israel and the right of the
10 Jewish people to self-determination in their ancestral homeland—as key components of their
11 Jewish identity.

12
13 **116.** The United States, along with at least forty-two other nations, has recognized that
14 demonizing, delegitimizing and applying a double standard to Israel—all forms of anti-Zionism
15 that are distinct from criticism of the State of Israel or opposition to the policies of the Israeli
16 government—are forms of anti-Semitism.

17
18 **117.** In spite of the recognition of anti-Zionism as a form of antisemitism, UNLV
19 continues to allow students and non-student organizations on campus to verbally assault, harass,
20 humiliate and demonize Jewish students on campus.

21
22 **118.** Plaintiffs seek this Court's intervention to set things right by requiring Defendants
23 to enforce UNLV policies in an evenhanded way, prohibit discrimination and bias as required by
24 law, and treat Jewish students, faculty, and invited speakers in the same manner as their non-
25 Jewish counterparts.

26
27 **119.** The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution affords Plaintiff the
28 right to equal protection under the laws.

1 **120.** Defendants violated Plaintiff’s right when they, under color of state law, carried
2 out customs and/or policies and/or practices and usage of deliberate indifference and tolerance
3 for discrimination, carried out on the basis of race, failed to protect Plaintiff and prohibit the
4 discriminatory conduct.

5
6 **121.** Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.,
7 mandates that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from
8 participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or
9 activity receiving Federal financial assistance, and that Defendants protect Plaintiff and other
10 similarly situated students, by prohibiting the same.

11
12 **122.** Defendants were negligent and acted with deliberate indifference, when they,
13 under color of state law, condoned, ratified, and carried out the prohibited conduct, and denied
14 Plaintiff of his rights, benefits, and participation in their programs and activities.

15
16 **123.** Defendants were negligent and acted with deliberate indifference when they,
17 under color of state law, condoned and tolerated a hostile and offensive environment where
18 discriminatory acts and expressions were carried out against Plaintiff, causing harm.

19
20 **124.** Defendants were negligent and acted with deliberate indifference, when they,
21 under color of state law, breached and failed in the performance of their duties.

22 **125.** Defendants’ negligent actions, and their deliberate indifference to Plaintiff,
23 shocks the conscience and demonstrates a discriminatory and dangerous environment Plaintiff
24 and other Jewish students found on campus at UNLV.

25
26 **126.** Since at least September 2004, it has been the policy of the Office of Civil Rights
27 (“OCR”) of the U.S. Department of Education (“DOE”) to investigate Title VI complaints
28 against universities related to antisemitism. In an October 26, 2010 letter to federally funded

1 schools, OCR confirmed that such schools are “responsible for addressing harassment incidents
2 about which [they] know[] or reasonably should have known,” and must address “anti-Semitic
3 harassment,” stating that such harassment violates Title VI when it creates a “hostile
4 environment” based on “actual or perceived shared ancestry or ethnic identity as Jews,” in which
5 “the conduct is sufficiently severe, pervasive, or persistent so as to interfere with or limit a
6 student’s ability to participate in or benefit from the services, activities, or opportunities offered
7 by a school,” or when the “harassment is encouraged, tolerated, not adequately addressed, or
8 ignored by school employees.” OCR further clarified that schools must take “immediate and
9 appropriate action to investigate” harassment claims and “must take prompt and effective steps
10 reasonably calculated to end the harassment, eliminate any hostile environment and its effects,
11 and prevent the harassment from recurring.”
12
13

14 **127.** In December 2019, President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13899 on
15 “Combating Anti-Semitism,” directing the executive branch to enforce Title VI against
16 discrimination “rooted in anti-Semitism as vigorously as against all other forms of discrimination
17 prohibited by Title VI,” and in doing so, to consider the definition of antisemitism promulgated
18 by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (“IHRA”), an intergovernmental
19 organization comprised of thirty-five member countries. On January 4, 2023, DOE, citing the
20 “rise in reports of anti-Semitic incidents,” released a fact sheet, “Protecting Students from
21 Discrimination Based on Shared Ancestry or Ethnic Characteristics,” which reiterates that Title
22 VI protects “students who experience discrimination, including harassment, based on their . . . (i)
23 shared ancestry or ethnic characteristics; or (ii) citizenship or residency in a country with a
24 dominant religion or distinct religious identity.”
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1 **128.** According to the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), “Zionism is the movement for
2 the self-determination and statehood for the Jewish people in their ancestral homeland, the land
3 of Israel.”¹⁷

4
5 **129.** Anti-Zionism is discriminatory and antisemitic when expressed in terms of, for
6 example: applying double standards not applicable to other countries or peoples in assessing
7 Israel’s legitimacy and conduct; denying the Jewish people’s right to self-determination or the
8 right of the State of Israel to exist; denying that Israel has the right to self-defense against
9 terrorism, invasion, or the murder, rape, and kidnapping of its citizens; accusing Israel of being
10 inherently racist or comparable to the Nazis; or invoking classic antisemitic canards against
11 Israel and its people.

12
13 **130.** Zionism, which reflects the Jews' ancestral heritage and deep connection to Israel,
14 is integral to the religious, national and/or ethnic identity of most Jews. "The vast majority of
15 Jews around the world feel a connection or kinship with Israel, whether or not they explicitly
16 identify as Zionists, and regardless of their opinions on the policies of the Israeli government."¹⁸

17
18 **131.** It has become commonplace among persons seeking to disguise their anti-
19 Semitism to use the word "Zionists" to mean Jews, while at the same time arguing
20 (incongruously) that Zionism is merely a political viewpoint.

21
22 **A. UNLV STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT**

23 **132.** UNLV’s Office of Vice President of Student Affairs issued a Student Code on
24 Conduct which specifically delineates the acceptable and unacceptable conduct by students and
25 includes “[T]o maintain an effective campus environment, each member of the campus
26

27
28 ¹⁷ Zionism, ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, <https://www.adl.org/resources/glossary-term/Zionism>

¹⁸ Zionism, ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, <https://www.adl.org/resources/glossary-term/zionism>

1 community is strongly encouraged to notify appropriate officials of any violation of the Code
2 and to assist in its enforcement. As citizens of the larger community in which the “University” is
3 located, students/student organizations have all the responsibilities and rights that are incumbent
4 upon any citizen. The University is concerned with what happens to students/student
5 organizations and holds students/student organizations responsible for their own actions.
6 Students/student organizations are subject to the University’s internal disciplinary procedures,
7 i.e., the “Code”, and also, when applicable, to local, state, and federal laws.
8

9 **133.** The Code of Conduct also prohibits the following acts.

- 10
- 11 • Disrupting classroom activity, University functions, and/or the operations of the
12 University by an action or combination of actions that unreasonably interfere with,
13 hinder, obstruct, or prevent the right of others to freely participate in an activity,
14 program, or service of the University. *Id.* III, K.
 - 15 • Threatening, assaulting, or causing physical harm to oneself or to another. Uttering
16 any words or performing any acts that cause physical injury, or threaten any
17 individual, or interfere with any individual’s rightful actions, including but not
18 limited to the following:
 - 19 1. words or actions that would cause an individual to fear for his or her immediate
20 safety.
 - 21 2. the use of physical force against an individual.
 - 22 3. repeatedly contacting another person when the contact is unwanted.
- 23 *Id.* III, Q
- 24 • Harassment, which is any verbal, visual, electronic, or physical conduct that is
25 sufficiently severe, and/or ongoing that it adversely affects, or has the purpose or
26 logical consequence of interfering with any student’s educational program; or creates
27 an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment within the University community.
28 Harassment can include, but is not limited to, the above behaviors towards any person
because of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation/identity, age, creed,
national origin, disability, veteran status, or on any other basis.

Id. III, S

134. UNLV’s Student Code of Conduct also specifically delineates the conduct of
student organizations and provides:

1 Any recognized student group or organization may be charged with violations of this
2 Code. Any University-recognized student group or organization may be held accountable
3 for the actions of any of its members if the violation of the Code is in any way related to
4 the group or organization. Group misconduct need not be officially approved by the
entire membership in order to be considered grounds for possible conduct action towards
the organization.

5 **B. SUPPORT FOR HAMAS AND ANTISEMITISM GROWS AT UNLV AND IS
6 FOSTERED BY THE UNIVERSITY**

7 **135.** In 1987, after starting the “First Intifada”—a murderous string of terrorist attacks
8 directed at both innocent civilians and Israeli soldiers alike—the Gaza branch of the International
9 Muslim Brotherhood splintered into a new terrorist group: Hamas.

10 **136.** Hamas rejects Israel and the notion of secular Arab or Palestinian rule. In turn,
11 Hamas advocates, supports, and directly engages in terrorism as part of its aim to—through
12 “jihad”—destroy Israel and, in its place, install an Islamic state under Sharia law “from the
13 [Jordan] River to the [Mediterranean] Sea.”

14 **137.** Hamas relies on terrorism, propaganda, and falsehoods to demonize Israel and
15 cast itself and its members as victims of a mythical “settler-colonial” oppressor image of Israel
16 and the Jewish people.

17 **138.** Antisemitism is a core tenet of Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya, known by its
18 Arabic acronym, Hamas—an extreme Islamist terrorist group explicitly committed to the
19 destruction of Israel and its Jewish inhabitants, the creation of an Islamic state in Israel’s place,
20 and the annihilation of all Jews around the world. Hamas’s 1988 charter states: “The Day of
21 Judgment will not come about until Muslims fight the Jews and kill them.”
22
23

24 **139.** In October 1997, the U.S. State Department designated Hamas, which has
25 controlled Gaza since 2007, a Foreign Terrorist Organization.
26
27
28

1 **140.** In keeping with its charter and goals, since its inception, Hamas has carried out
2 numerous indiscriminate terror attacks on Israeli civilians, including bombings, rocket barrages,
3 shootings, and stabbings, including during two so-called “Intifadas” against Jews in Israel.
4

5 **141.** During the Second Intifada, from approximately September 2000 through
6 February 2005, Hamas claimed responsibility for over fifty suicide bombings.
7

8 **142.** On October 7, 2023, Hamas launched an unprovoked surprise attack on Israel,
9 engaging in depraved acts of murder, torture, rape, violence, and kidnapping against Israeli
10 citizens. Thousands of armed terrorists invaded southern Israel, while others launched thousands
11 of rockets toward Israeli civilians. Once inside Israel, the terrorists, acting as well-armed death
12 squads, dispersed into Israeli towns shooting, raping, torturing, burning, and mutilating unarmed
13 civilians, including infants, children, and the elderly, taking hundreds of hostages and engaging
14 in mass murder and rape at a music festival near Gaza’s border with Israel.
15

16 **143.** On October 7, 2023, Hamas had killed 1,200 people and abducted over 200 more
17 including American citizens, still being held by Hamas as hostages.
18

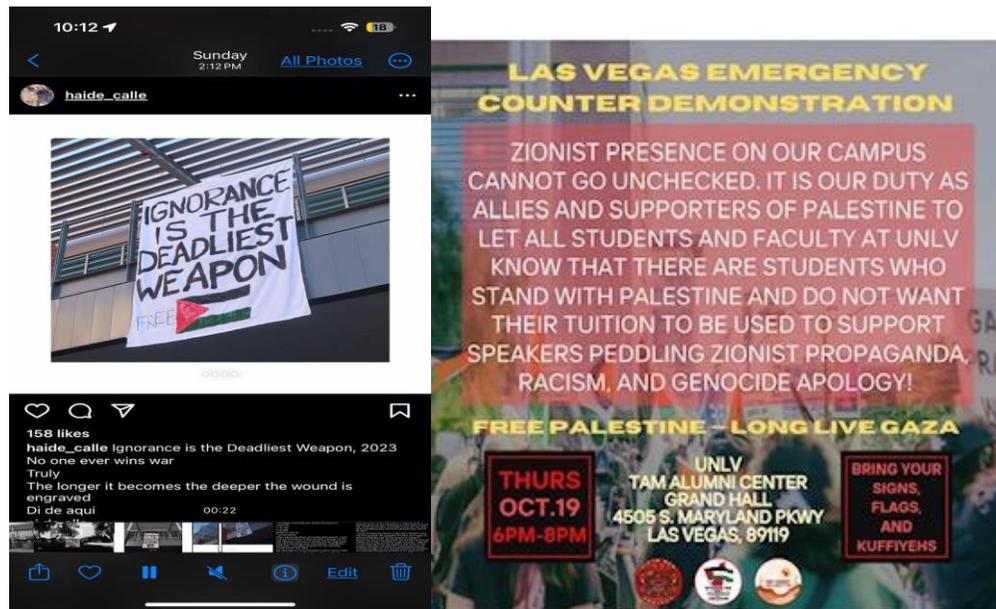
19 **144.** Since then, senior Hamas officials have hailed the slaughter and vowed that
20 October 7 was “just the first time, and there will be a second, a third, a fourth,” promising
21 another “October 7, October 10, October one-millionth” until the complete annihilation of Israel.
22

23 **145.** Shockingly, numerous students and faculty members at UNLV celebrate, justify,
24 and excuse Hamas’s mass rape, murder, and kidnapping. Many have resorted to harassment and
25 even violence against Jewish students in support of Hamas’s attack and in condemnation of
26 Israel’s defensive response. UNLV faculty members and Administration publicly support these
27 students and oppose even the smallest measures to combat UNLV’s antisemitism.
28

1 **146.** These faculty members and students falsely accuse the “Israeli regime” of:
2 committing “genocide” and “ethnic cleansing” (even though the Arab population of Gaza has
3 more than quadrupled since 1967); creating an “open-air prison” in Gaza (even though Israel
4 completely removed itself in 2005 from Gaza, which also shares a border with Egypt); and
5 “apartheid” (even though all citizens in Israel enjoy equal rights).
6

7 **147.** Further evidencing the antisemitic nature of their activities, these students and the
8 faculty members who support them do not condemn or rally against such countries.
9

10 **148.** Additionally, UNLV has allowed non-student organizations like Nevadans for
11 Palestinian Liberation, Red Desert Collective and Fifth sun Project to attend student rallies and
12 harass UNLV’s students.
13



149.

24 **C. FEDERAL MANDATES, THE IHRA AND IDENTIFYING ANTISEMITISM**

25 **150.** The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance ("IHRA")—whose member
26 states include the United States—recognizes that Zionism (connection to the Jewish State of
27 Israel) cannot be separated from the identity of most Jews. On May 26, 2016, the IHRA adopted
28

1 a working definition of anti-Semitism (the Definition) that covers acts "[d]enying the Jewish
2 people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is
3 a racist endeavor." ¹⁹

4
5 **151.** The IHRA Definition has been adopted or endorsed by 43 United Nations (UN)
6 member states, including the United States. ²⁰ (last visited Nov. 27, 2023).

7
8 **152.** The IHRA definition of antisemitism provides, among other things, that the
9 following are “contemporary examples of antisemitism”:

- 10 • “Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical
11 ideology or an extremist view of religion”;
- 12 • “Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about
13 Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective—such as, especially but not exclusively,
14 the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy,
15 government, or other societal institutions”;
- 16 • “Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing
17 committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews”;
- 18 • “Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the
19 genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its
20 supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust)”;
- 21 • “Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the
22 Holocaust”;
- 23 • “Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of
24 Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations”;
- 25 • “Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the
26 existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor”;
- 27 • “Applying double standards by requiring of [Israel] a behavior not expected or
28 demanded of any other democratic nation”;
- “Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of
Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis”;

19 <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definitions-charters/working-definition-antisemitism>

20 <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definitions-charters/working-definition-antisemitism/adoption-endorsement>

- 1 • “Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis”; and
- 2 • “Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.”

3 **153.** On November 4, 2022, the U.S. Department of State (under President Biden's
4 leadership) reaffirmed its commitment to the IHRA Definition. It explained: The United States
5 unequivocally condemns antisemitism and views the International Holocaust Remembrance
6 Alliance (IHRA) Working Definition of Antisemitism as integral to the fight to eliminate this
7 scourge. It is widely accepted and used throughout the world by governments, international
8 organizations, religious and sports entities, and other civil society organizations, which sends a
9 powerful message of solidarity against antisemitism. Bipartisan U.S. administrations have
10 embraced and used the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism, inclusive of its examples, as
11 a policy tool.²¹

13 **154.** In May 2023, the Biden White House issued a National Strategy to Counter
14 Antisemitism (the "National Strategy"), particularly in the educational arena. According to the
15 White House, the dramatic increase in the number of reported anti-Semitic incidents, many of
16 which are occurring on campuses and in schoolyards, is simply "unacceptable."²²

18 **155.** The Biden administration has likewise publicly embraced the IHRA Definition in
19 the domestic context through its repeated reliance on Executive Order 13899, which was issued
20 by President Trump on December 16, 2019. That Executive Order directs federal agencies
21 charged with enforcing Title VI to consider the IHRA Definition of Anti-Semitism, including the
22

23
24
25 ²¹ U.S. Dept. of State, Press Statement: The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance Working
26 Definition of Antisemitism (Nov. 4, 2022), <https://www.state.gov/the-international-holocaust-remembrance-alliance-working-definition-of-antisemitism/>.

27 ²² The U.S. National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism 9 (May 2023),
28 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2023/05/U.S.-National-Strategy-to-Counter-Anti-semitism.pdf> (last visited Nov. 27, 2023).

1 examples of anti-Semitism identified by IHRA. Exec. Order No. 13899, 84 Fed. Reg. 68799
2 (Dec. 11, 2019).

3
4 **156.** Assistant Secretary of Education Catherine Lhamon wrote in January 2023 that
5 the administration "affirms OCR's [Office for Civil Rights] commitment to complying with
6 Executive Order 13899 on Combating Anti-Semitism," and referenced OCR guidance on the
7 Executive Order which remains available in OCR's online compendium of active policy
8 documents. U.S. Dept. of Educ., Press Release: OCR Releases New Fact Sheet on Title VI
9 Protection from Discrimination Based on Shared Ancestry or Ethnic Characteristics (Jan. 4,
10 2023), <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USED/bulletins/340e623>. In other words, this
11 administration affirms the order as an active component of President Biden's civil rights policy—
12 and emphasizes OCR's "commitment to complying" with it. The IHRA Definition thus remains
13 the federal regulatory standard for evaluating whether harassing conduct is motivated by
14 antisemitic intent.
15

16
17 **D. UNLV'S JEWISH STUDENT BODY ATTEMPTS TO MITIGATE ANTISEMITIC
CONDUCT WITH DEFENDANTS**

18 **157.** Following the chaotic acts of intimidation against Jewish Students at UNLV, after
19 October 7, 2023, an organizational meeting was called on November 17, 2023 with various
20 stake-holders of the student Jewish communities on campus with Defendant Whitfield.
21

22 **158.** In attendance at said November 17, 2023, meeting with Defendants were the
23 following University officials:
24

25 Keith E. Whitfield - President
26 Chris Heavey - Executive Vice President and Provost
27 Vince Alberta - Chief Marketing Officer, Vice President of Brand Integration
28 Adam Garcia - Vice President and Director
Jose Melendez - DIA, Executive Director of Community Partnerships, UNLV School of
Public Health, and Chair of the Nevada Minority Health and Equity Coalition

1 **159.** Jewish students voiced concerns at said meeting in attendance with members from
2 the Anti-Defamation League (Las Vegas); Hillel Nevada, and other local Jewish Groups.

3
4 **160.** At said meeting UNLV officials were notified of a Jewish student’s vehicle being
5 vandalized, were formally placed on notice that many of the protestors were outside groups and
6 were not student organizations.

7 **161.** UNLV Officials and Administrators were also notified that Jewish students were
8 being demonized, feeling threatened, unsafe and harassed and that these protests were disrupting
9 their ability to attend classes, moreover disrupting classes in general.

10
11 **162.** Also, at said meeting students and Jewish groups were assured that efforts would
12 be taken to mitigate their concerns, claiming that” ...they can’t stop the rallies but will try and
13 minimize interruptions and hateful speech that occurs.”

14
15 **163.** UNLV Officials and Administrators were admonished by the students and Jewish
16 organizations for their failure to incorporate antisemitism on their DEI platforms, and a refusal to
17 denounce the antisemitic protests on campus by Defendant groups.

18
19 **164.** UNLV Officials were advised of Jason Woodbridge (NPL Advisor and Associate
20 Professor of Philosophy) posting antisemitic sentiments such as “From the River to the Sea” as
21 well as posting pictures of himself at Pro-Palestine Rallies.

22
23 **165.** On December 1, 2023, a Board of Regents meeting was held wherein Plaintiff
24 testified as to the continuous antisemitism on campus, demonization of Jewish students and again
25 requested from the Regents a call to action.

26 **166.** On February 27, 2024, a visiting Israeli physics professor from Bar-Ilan
27 University, Asaf Peer, was delivering an open lecture about black holes, as part of a public
28

1 physics symposium when he was interrupted by protestors voicing their views about the ongoing
2 conflict in Gaza.

3
4 **167.** The lecture was shut down by the Anti-Israel protestors and Professor Peer was
5 vacated.

6 **168.** Faculty, student, and Jewish organizations demanded Defendant Whitfield to
7 investigate the failure of campus police to remove them from the event and whether this failure
8 was in violation of the school's free speech policies.

9
10 **169.** Campus police responded when notified of the incident, but declined to remove
11 the protesters, citing their First Amendment right to protest, despite the fact that UNLV's free
12 speech policy prohibits protestors from interrupting lectures.

13
14 **170.** Such free speech policy specifies that activities must not, however, unreasonably
15 interfere with the right of the University to conduct its affairs in an orderly manner and to
16 maintain its property, nor may they interfere with the University's obligation to protect rights of
17 all to teach, study, and fully exchange ideas. Physical force, the threat of force, or other coercive
18 actions used to subject anyone to a speech of any kind is expressly forbidden."

19
20 **171.** Peer said that police initially asked whether the event was a political debate and
21 explained it was a scientific lecture.

22 **172.** Instead of halting the protestors engaging in prohibited conduct against a
23 professor, violating UNLV's student code of conduct, University Police escorted Peer off
24 campus for "his own safety, alleging that the protestors were protected by "freedom of speech"
25

1 **173.** Instead of protecting Peer’s own rights to free speech as a visiting professor
2 teaching about black holes, and academic freedom, UNLV decided to protect the vitriolic
3 antisemitic protestors who violated campus protocol and interrupted academic programing.
4

5 **174.** It is clear that UNLV had and has actual knowledge that racial harassment is so
6 severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive, that they have remained so deliberately indifferent
7 to it that it deprived and continues to deprive students of access to educational benefits or
8 opportunities.

9 **175.** Not only have Defendants remained deliberately indifferent to the plight of
10 Jewish students, even after the incident with Professor Peer, they refused to shut down the
11 protests and in fact, UNLV lets the protests continue and Jewish students to be demonized.
12



1 **177.** Due to the fact that UNLV allowed to Defendants to continue to protest and
2 wreak havoc on campus, SJP-UNLV, were emboldened to now call on and fight for the
3 University’s divestment

4
5 **178.** In addition to the continued protests and harassment of Jewish students on
6 campus, in May, Defendants organized protests to demand UNLV divest in any companies that
7 deal with Israel.



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21 **179.**

22 **180.** At the “Walkout for Palestine” at UNLV protesters chanted, “From the river to
23 the sea, Palestine will be free” and “Long live the intifada.” The first is a call to wipe out
24 Israel, which would result in the murder of millions of Jews. The second is praise for terror
25 campaigns, including bombings, directed at Israelis.
26
27
28

1 **181.** Emboldened by the Walk Out for Palestine rally and seeing that there was no
2 negative response from UNLV, Defendants decided that they would continue to pressure the
3 University and perpetuate more rhetoric concerning the University's divestment.
4



25 **182.**

26 **183.** Ironically, faculty and Administrators did conduct a meeting with Defendant SJP
27 and other groups, but did not do anything to admonish them regarding their antisemitic rhetoric,
28

1 but instead, Defendant Whitfield was more concerned about appeasing Defendants concerns as
2 demonstrated by the Memorandum below.

3
4 **184.** On May 7, 2024, Defendant Whitfield held a meeting with Defendants SJP-UNLV
5 and memorialized the meeting in a memorandum.



10 To: Chancellor Patricia Charlton
11 From: Keith E. Whitfield UNLV President
12 Re: SJP Student Meeting (5/7/24)
13 Date: May 8, 2024

14 I met with the UNLV registered student organization SJP (Students for the Justice of Palestine)
15 yesterday, and their faculty adviser. I have also had like meetings with the UNLV Jewish faculty
16 group and the Hillel student group. It is important to hear all views and perspectives on any
17 issue. I fundamentally believe people want a chance to be heard, even if we do not always agree.

18 The focus of the SJP students' meeting yesterday was consistent with what the national SJP
19 organization is saying, specifically for universities to disclose and divest of any investments with
20 Israel. As you are aware, Brown University, the University of California, Riverside, and a
21 handful of other higher-education institutions are considering this measure. I made no
22 commitment to this, but I did say we would speak with the Investment Committee of the UNLV
23 Foundation to better understand our investment strategies and asset holdings. I also emphasized
24 that some of these holdings may be in broad portfolios of financial institutions, and it is
25 sometimes difficult to determine what companies are included in their portfolios.

26 The students also expressed concern about their safety and retaliations against students involved
27 in protests – including from elected officials whom they say stalk them and film them at their
28 events and post on social media, or share with others. I committed that we would continue to
work with their group, and all stakeholders on campus and do what we are capable of related to
security or their sense of security. (I have made this same commitment to the Hillel students and
Jewish faculty group.)

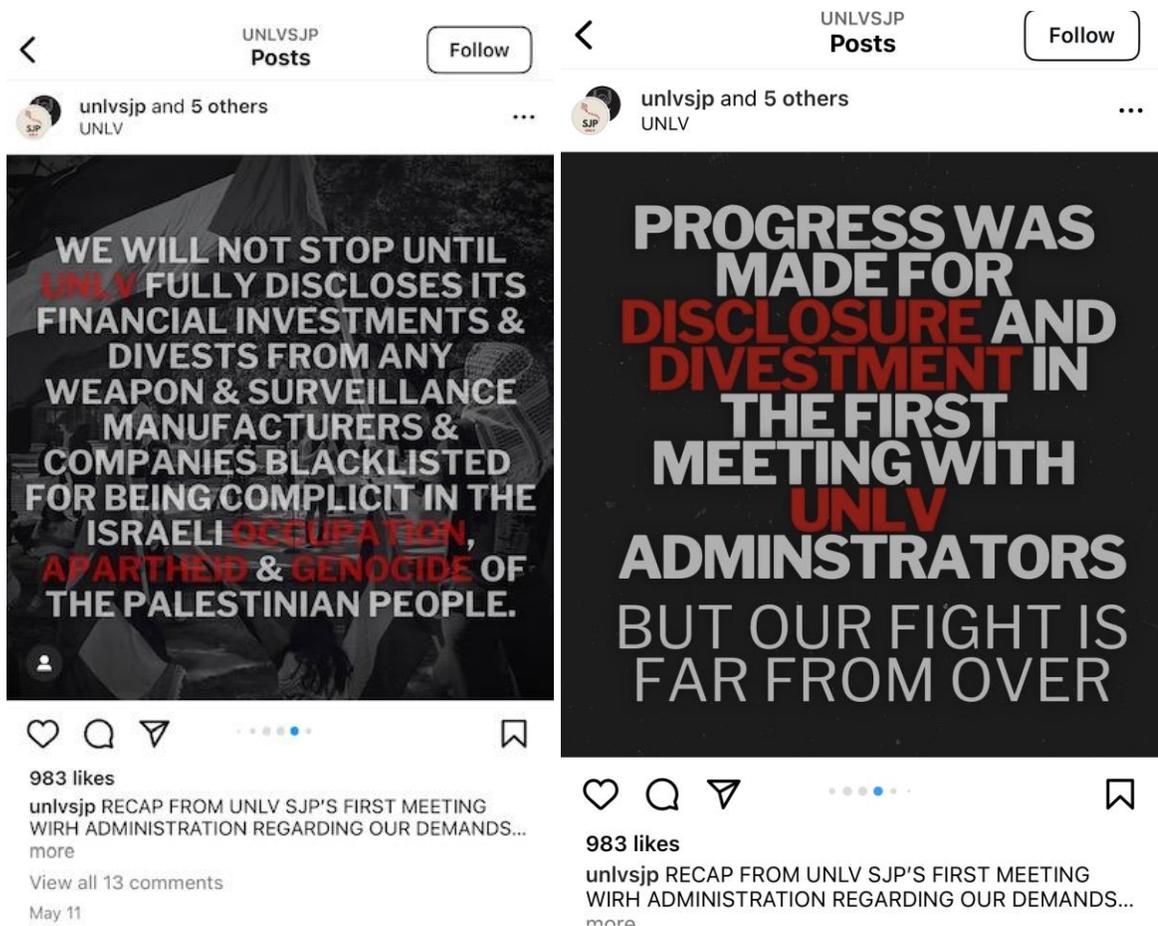
Finally, I also said we would consider sending a message to campus that would be inclusive of
those impacted on our campus by events taking place in Gaza.

c. Elda Sidhu, UNLV General Counsel

185.

1 **186.** Amazingly, the antisemitic groups that have been wreaking havoc on Jewish
2 students at UNLV, interrupting Israeli professors and shouting genocidal epithets at Jewish
3 students on campus had “concerns for their safety”.

4
5 **187.** Immediately after the meeting SJP-UNLV said it made "progress" in its meeting
6 with Whitfield, after the noted memorandum only demonstrated UNLV appeared to be indulging
7 antisemites on campus, at the cost of Jewish students; Defendants SJP-UNLV did a victory lap
8 on social media.



1 **194.** Starting in June, 2023, Corey was being asked inappropriate questions about his
2 Jewish heritage and sexual orientation as part of an “onboarding program” when he began
3 working as UNLV Lied Library.
4

5 **195.** Corey is a Jewish student at UNLV and wears the Jewish skullcap, a kippah, at all
6 times, as a devout Jew firm in his Jewish beliefs and ideology.
7

8 **196.** All the events noted herein commenced on or after August, 2023, including unjust
9 termination, harassment, antisemitism, and retaliation, primarily involving members of the
10 University’s Administration and student government.²⁴

11 **197.** In August 2023, Corey was unjustly terminated from his position at the UNLV
12 library as a result of the blatant disparate treatment and antisemitism that was exhibited by
13 supervisors.
14

15 **198.** In December 2023, Corey returned to the library for personal study, only to have
16 the police called on him by the same individual who had fired him. This person, whose
17 antisemitic views are well-known, claimed Corey posed a threat simply by entering the building.
18

19 **199.** This incident was both humiliating and distressing, further exacerbating the
20 hostile environment he has been subjected to before and after October 7, 2023.

21 **200.** As a member of the student government (CSUN)²⁵ Senate, Corey faced numerous
22 acts of discrimination and hostility, primarily from Marni Dow and other advisors.
23
24

25 ²⁴ It is significant to note that Corey has filed an action with the EEOC, and is currently pending his right
26 to sue status regarding same. Plaintiff will seek Amendment of this Complaint to incorporate actions
under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

27 ²⁵ The Consolidated Students of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (CSUN) is UNLV’s undergraduate
28 student government. It is CSUN’s mission to empower the voice of the undergraduate student population,
provide resources to enhance the student experience, and help build community on the UNLV campus.
CSUN has three branches, each with their own set of responsibilities: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

1 **201.** Corey was elected Chair of the Scholarships and Grants Committee which is
2 responsible for allocating \$300,000.00 a year in scholarships to the undergraduate students.

3
4 **202.** Corey faced hostility and discriminatory conduct including but not limited to the
5 following:

- 6 • Upon announcing his campaign for student government, Marni Dow²⁶ became visibly
7 upset upon learning he was a conservative candidate running; even pulled the Director of
8 Marketing, Mia Hernandez, into her office to dissuade people from supporting him,
9 stating that she did not want him to win.
- 10 • Corey, collaborated with a Muslim leader to draft a resolution that received support from
11 President Whitfield. However, Marni Dow intervened and halted the Resolution's
12 progress without valid reason.
- 13 • Marni Dow has made numerous derogatory comments about Corey's appearance,
14 specifically stating that his being a "white male of large size" makes women feel
15 defensive, thus justifying any negative responses toward him.
- 16 • In a meeting with Sunny Gittens²⁷ and Marni Dow to address his concerns, Dow flatly
17 denied all allegations of misconduct, despite clear evidence to the contrary.
- 18 • Marni Dow and Dajhe took improperly assumed control of a meeting during public
19 comment, claiming they were self-appointing as CSUN Attorney General and canceling
20 the meeting, which was a violation of NOML (Nevada Open Meeting Law). The UNLV
21 General Counsel later confirmed that they had no authority to take such actions.
- 22 • Marni Dow encouraged Makayla Franklin²⁸ in a public email to file impeachment
23 charges against nine Senators, including Corey, for discussing a candidate via G Chat.
24 This directive was issued despite advisors previously stating that they could not discuss
25 candidates' integrity or character, effectively silencing them.
- 26 • In multiple instances, advisors, including Marni Dow, have shut down Senators'
27 questions and discussions, dictating that they can only seek clarifications on agenda items
28 without delving into substantive issues.
- Marni Dow disclosed Corey's private FERPA-protected credit information to a student
 and encouraged them to spread false accusations of racism and homophobia about him
 across campus. This information reached admissions and his workplace in OIT.
- There exists uncontroverted evidence that Marni Dow is actively investigating Corey and
 intends to do everything in her power to get him impeached.
- This campaign against him intensified following his speech at the Board of Regents
 meeting in November, where he advocated for Jewish safety and inclusion on campus.

24 **203.** The hostility Corey has experienced is not isolated but part of a broader pattern of
25 attacks against Jewish students based on his (and their) race and Jewish faith.

26
27 ²⁶ Dow serves as Senior Associate Director, Student Government and Activities.

28 ²⁷ Gittens serves as Executive Director of Student Engagement

²⁸ Franklin served as UNLV Student Body President.

1 **204.** Multiple students have informed Corey that Marni Dow dislikes him because he is
2 “a conservative Jew.”

3 **205.** Many members of the student government are pro-Palestine and have verbally
4 attacked and treated him poorly due to his identity as a kippa-wearing Jew.

5 **206.** This blatant antisemitism has created an environment where he has struggled
6 academically, failing two classes due to the stress, and have been effectively exiled from the
7 Senate chambers because of his Jewish identity.

8 **207.** The situation was overtly exacerbated in November, 2023 when Corey gave a
9 two-minute speech to the Board of Regents about antisemitism on campus and Dow was present
10 at that meeting.

11 **208.** Subsequently, Corey asked Dow to attend a meeting with Aramark about
12 providing kosher foods on campus, but she rejected the meeting twice.

13 **209.** On January 22, 2024, during Student Senate, Defendant Whitfield and UNLV’s
14 Provost came to the Senate meeting to discuss the University shooting, whereby Corey seized the
15 opportunity and told Whitfield that students needed faculty help in fighting antisemitism and
16 writing a resolution.

17 **210.** Defendant Whitfield said that that was not something faculty should do to fix the
18 tension between Jewish and Muslim students.

19 **211.** When Corey requested that Whitfield get the two groups together to facilitate a
20 peaceful resolution Whitfield and the Provost said that such action should come from the
21 students and not the University.

22 **212.** In February 2024, Corey reached out to President Keith Whitfield to explain that
23 he felt targeted for being Jewish and to Sunny Gittens as well, but received no response or
24 resolution.

1 **213.** In March 2024, Corey made formal complaints to the Board of Regents about the
2 antisemitism he was experiencing, but never heard back from anyone regarding same.

3 **214.** On March 5, 2024, Corey sent an email to both Elda Sidhu and Defendant
4 Whitfield notifying them both that he felt he was being targeted and retaliated against because of
5 his faith, neither of them responded to his email.
6

7 **215.** Remarkably, Marni Dow has consistently opposed Corey's initiatives, dismissing
8 every idea he presents as unfeasible.

9 **216.** When Corey raised concerns about proper fund appropriation and inventory
10 management, Dow accused Corey of being inappropriate and offensive, further creating a hostile
11 environment.

12 **217.** Marni Dow and Christian Abbo along with the IA committee reduced Corey's pay
13 by 50 percent, for the remainder of the term.
14

15 **218.** The environment on campus has further exacerbated the hostility Corey faces.

16 **219.** UNLV has allowed the Nevada Palestine Liberation (NPL) group to march with
17 megaphones, disrupt campus activities, and chant slogans such as "From the river to the sea."

18 **220.** Members of this group have personally verbally assaulted Corey because he
19 wears a kippah.

20 **221.** They have told Corey to "go back to Israel" and even made abhorrent statements
21 such as "go back to the oven, you fucking Jew."
22

23 **222.** The disparate treatment Corey faces as a man of Jewish faith on UNLV's campus
24 is emblematic of the larger problem that Jewish students are facing at the University over the
25 course of the past seven months, with a faculty and administration that has failed to do anything
26 about such blatant racism against Jewish students on campus.

27 **223.** These incidents are clear examples of antisemitism and have contributed to an
28

1 unsafe and hostile environment on campus that Corey and other Jewish students and faculty have
2 dealt with consistently since October 7, 2023.

3
4 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
5 **Violation of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d)**
6 **(Against All Defendants)**

7 **224.** Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs alle preceding paragraphs and
8 incorporate them as though fully alleged herein.

9 **225.** Under the Antiterrorism Act, “[a]ny national of the United States injured in his or
10 her person, property, or business by reason of an act of international terrorism, or his or her
11 estate, survivors, or heirs, may sue therefor in any appropriate district court of the United States
12 and shall recover threefold the damages he or she sustains and the cost of the suit, including
13 attorney’s fees.” 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

14 **226.** “[L]iability may be asserted as to any person who aids and abets, by knowingly
15 providing substantial assistance, or who conspires with the person who committed such an act of
16 international terrorism.” 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d)(2).

17 **227.** A defendant may be liable under the Antiterrorism Act even without a “strict
18 nexus” between the substantial assistance and the act of international terrorism so long as there is
19 “a foreseeable risk” of such act. Indeed, in some cases, “defendant’s role in an illicit enterprise
20 can be so systemic that the secondary defendant is aiding and abetting every wrongful act
21 committed by that enterprise.” See *Twitter v. Taamneh*, 598 U.S. 471, 495-96 (2023).

22 **228.** Hamas is a United States designated Foreign Terrorist Organization that
23 committed, planned, or authorized various acts of international terrorism including its (a)
24 terrorist attack on October 7th; (b) ongoing rocket attacks against non-military, civilian targets;
25 and (c) holding innocent civilians hostage.
26
27
28

1 **229.** For decades, Defendants have provided substantial assistance to Hamas by acting
2 as its propaganda wing in the United States, recruiting domestic foot soldiers for Hamas, and
3 fomenting violence, chaos, and fear in the United States to support Hamas’s short and long-term
4 goals and international terrorist activities.
5

6 **230.** Defendants intentionally instigate a mass culture of fear, threats, violence, and
7 overt hatred to intimidate politicians and institutions for the benefit of Hamas by organizing,
8 managing, controlling, and intentionally inciting riots and acts of domestic terrorism as part of its
9 substantial assistance to Hamas.
10

11 **231.** Indeed, Defendants themselves are successor entities to an original material
12 support enterprise for Hamas. Defendants are operated primarily by many of those who were
13 senior leaders in the original enterprise.
14

15 **232.** It is clear that every time Defendants act in the United States, and more
16 specifically on UNLV’s campus, there is a direct nexus between the University groups and
17 Hamas, IRGC, Hezbollah and other Foreign Terrorist Organizations.
18

19 **233.** It is also clear that directives being given by Hamas, IRGC, Hezbollah and other
20 Foreign Terrorist organizations are being acted out on U.S. college campuses through
21 Defendants and their organizations on UNLV’s campus.
22

23 **234.** Defendants knowingly provide substantial assistance to Hamas through their
24 services. Indeed, in the NSJP Toolkit, Defendants confirm not only that they are aware that their
25 propaganda and incitement activities support Hamas but also that they perceive themselves as
26 “PART of” Hamas’s “Unity Intifada”—the terror regime that has damaged Plaintiff.
27
28

1 **235.** Defendants knowingly provided substantial assistance to Hamas and thus aided
2 and abetted Hamas in committing, planning, or authorizing acts of international terrorism,
3 including the acts of international terrorism that injured Plaintiff.
4

5 **236.** Not only do these acts constitute “substantial assistance” under the civil portion of
6 the Antiterrorism Act, but they also satisfy the Antiterrorism Act’s criminalization of providing
7 “material support or resources” to a Foreign Terrorist Organization. *See* 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A and
8 2339B.
9

10 **237.** UNLV has also provided substantial assistance to these radical pro-terrorist
11 organizations by allowing them to terrorize and demonize students on UNLV’s campus.
12

13 **238.** UNLV has also provided substantial assistance under the Antiterrorism Act by
14 allowing them to use the student campus to distribute their literature, paraphernalia, and hosting
15 meetings by providing substantial resources to disseminate their antisemitic and anti-American
16 rhetoric and propaganda.
17

18 **239.** UNLV has provided substantial assistance by emboldening these Defendants, by
19 their actions and meetings with them, “legitimizing” their cause of terrorizing students on
20 campus.
21

22 **240.** Plaintiff has been injured in their persons because of Hamas’s acts of international
23 terrorism.
24

25 **241.** By aiding and abetting Hamas in committing, planning, or authorizing acts of
26 international terrorism, including the acts that caused Plaintiff to be injured in his or her person
27 and property, Defendants are liable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d) for, threefold any and all,
28

1 damages that Plaintiff sustained as a result of such injuries, and the costs of this suit, including
2 attorney's fees.

3
4 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
5 **Violation of 14TH Amendment – Equal Protection**
6 **(UNLV Defendants)**

7 **242.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
8 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein,

9 **243.** The Fourteenth Amendment affords Plaintiff the right to equal protection under
10 the laws, and Defendants violated Plaintiff's right when they, under color of state law, carried
11 out customs and/or policies and/or practices and usage of deliberate indifference and tolerance
12 for discriminatory acts and expressions, on the basis of race and religion, failed to protect
13 Plaintiff and prohibit the discriminatory conduct.

14 **244.** At all times relevant herein, Defendants exercised substantial control over all
15 teachers, staff, and administrators acting under color of state law and condoning, ratifying, and
16 carrying out discriminatory acts and expressions against Plaintiff, and in failing to perform their
17 duties.

18
19 **245.** These acts of discrimination have been consistent and egregious peaking after
20 October 7, 2023 and persisting presently.

21
22 **246.** Defendants denied Plaintiff the rights afforded to him through the provision of
23 education and services designed for Plaintiff and prepare him for a successful path in life.

24
25 **247.** Defendants did not exercise due and reasonable care in the performance of their
26 duties when they undermined and detracted from the educational experience of Plaintiff and
27 created a disadvantaged academic environment.

1 **248.** Defendants violated Plaintiff’s constitutional right to equal protection, and the
2 educational benefits afforded to him under the law.

3
4 **249.** Defendants demonstrated their deliberate indifference to Plaintiff, and other
5 similarly situated students, through customs and/or policies and/or practices and usage of
6 deliberate indifference, when they tolerated discriminatory conduct, when they condoned,
7 ratified, and carried out acts and expressions so objectionably offensive, and did create an
8 environment where Plaintiff was in danger, and in fact was harmed, and in doing so, violated
9 Plaintiff’s right to equal protection, a violation which is actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

10 **250.** Defendants’ acts and omissions proximately and directly caused harm to Plaintiff
11 in the violation of his constitutional, federal, and states’ rights.

12
13 **251.** Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants for all damages directly and/or
14 proximately resulting from the violation of his constitutional right to equal protection.

15
16 **252.** Defendants’ deliberate indifference to the Plaintiff and discrimination created an
17 environment with increased danger, which was the direct and proximate cause of the violation of
18 Plaintiff’s constitutional right, and where the danger was foreseeable.

19
20 **253.** Plaintiff suffered injuries in the denial of access to and enjoyment of his
21 educational benefits, and the cumulative trauma now and into the future that will require medical
22 and educational analyses, evaluations, and treatments, the cost of which entitles Plaintiff to
23 special damages in an amount to be proven at time of trial.

24
25 **254.** Plaintiff suffered injuries in his emotional and psychological harm, humiliation,
26 degradation, damaged relationships, and general emotional distress, where Plaintiff claims both
27 past and future damages, in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00.

28

1 occurrences, and allegations, and to initiate corrective and preventative measures on behalf of
2 Plaintiff.

3 **262.** Defendants’ negligence and deliberate indifference caused harm, and Plaintiff
4 suffered injuries and cumulative trauma now and into the future that will require medical and
5 educational analyses, evaluations, and treatments, the cost of which entitles Plaintiff to special
6 damages in an amount to be proven at time of trial.

8 **263.** Defendants’ negligence and deliberate indifference caused harm, and Plaintiff
9 suffered injuries and emotional and psychological harm, humiliation, degradation, damaged
10 relationships, and general emotional distress, where Plaintiff claims both past and future
11 damages, in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00.

13 **264.** Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, Plaintiff is entitled to recover against Defendants
14 for all reasonable attorneys’ fees expended in prosecuting this action.

16 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
17 **U.S.C. §1983 – Failure to Train**
(Against UNLV Defendants)

18 **265.** Plaintiff repeats and realleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
19 incorporates the same by reference herein.

20 **266.** Discrimination that violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth
21 Amendment committed by an institution that accepts federal funds also constitutes a violation of
22 Title VI.” *Gratz v. Bollinger*, 539 U. S. 244, 276, n. 23 (2003)

24 **267.** Title VI prohibits intentional discrimination by a college. *Alexander v. Sandoval*,
25 532 U. S. 275, 280 (2001). Title VI forbids a recipient of federal funds from intentionally
26 treating one person worse than another similarly situated person on the ground of race, color, or
27 national origin. *Students for Fair Admissions (“SFFA”) v. Presidents and Fellows of Harvard*
28

1 *College and SFFA v. University of North Carolina*, 600 U. S. ____ (2023).

2 **268.** Defendants failed to train personal, administrators and faculty in identifying and
3 allowing violations of Title VI discrimination against Jewish students and faculty on campus.

4 **269.** Defendants routinely deal with free speech, lectures, and content related speech.

5 **270.** Defendants routinely deal with racial components of academia and have a
6 conscripted diversity equity and inclusion policy since 2020.

7 **271.** Defendants understand the ramifications of giving preferential treatment to one
8 racial group who discriminates against another minority.

9 **272.** Defendants understand the ramifications of discriminating against protected
10 minorities on the basis of their race or religion.

11 **273.** Defendants are aware of their need to ensure that Administrators and faculty not
12 engage in racism or make racial comments against minorities.

13 **274.** Defendants are aware that faculty is prohibited from engaging in discrimination
14 under Title VI.

15 **275.** Defendants are aware that once instances of discrimination are brought to their
16 attention, that they have an affirmative obligation to mitigate and rectify said acts, in addition to
17 supervise, train, and discipline faculty members that violate University policies.

18 **276.** Defendants have been placed on notice that faculty members have violated
19 University policies and failed to discipline them or hold them accountable for their gross
20 violations.

21 **277.** Defendants' custom and practice of turning the other way when faculty violates
22 individual rights, and refusal to discipline involved faculty members and/or employ additional
23 training, ensures the likelihood of repeat situations and continuous violations of the rights of
24 Jewish students
25
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1 **278.** Defendants’ failure to provide proper training represents a policy for which
2 UNLV is responsible and liable.

3 **279.** UNLV’s inadequate training demonstrates deliberate indifference on the part of
4 the University towards Corey, and others similarly situated, with whom members of the
5 University’s faculty and administration will routinely come into contact.

6 **280.** In the course and scope of the investigation and failure to rectify the current state
7 on campus, Defendants either failed to follow their training or they were improperly trained in
8 how to achieve a complete investigation and ensuring that Corey’s rights as a student remain
9 protected.

10 **281.** Defendants’ failure to train and supervise faculty and staff caused the humiliation
11 and economic loss to Corey and was at all times the reason for Corey’s humiliation and
12 economic suffering.

13 **282.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s failures, Corey suffered, severe
14 emotional distress, mental anguish, humiliation and even economic loss as a result of his
15 interactions with Defendants.

16 **283.** The conduct alleged herein was done in reckless disregard of Corey’s
17 constitutionally protected rights; justifying an award of punitive damages as against the
18 individually named Defendants.

19 **284.** UNLV’s failure to train faculty resulted in the intentional, reckless, and callous
20 disregard for the life of and his constitutional rights.

21 **285.** The actions of Defendants were willful, wanton, oppressive, malicious, and
22 unconscionable to any person of normal sensibilities.

23 **286.** Accordingly, Defendants and each of them are liable to Plaintiff for compensatory
24 damages.

1 havoc, demonize, traumatize and harass Jewish students at UNLV.

2 **296.** UNLV was deliberately indifferent to Corey’s rights to be free from harassment,
3 bullying, demonization and retaliation as a result of his Jewish faith. UNLV engaged in the
4 deliberate indifference and misconduct of its employees.

5 **297.** As a direct result of UNLV’ longstanding customs and practice of deliberate
6 indifference to Corey’s constitutional rights, and rights of others so situated, it was deliberately
7 indifferent to a substantial risk of serious harm, embarrassment and humiliation of Corey.

8 **298.** The unlawful and illegal conduct of Defendant UNLV, its policies, procedures,
9 customs, and practices, deprived Corey of the rights, privileges and immunities secured to him
10 by the Constitution of the United States and federal statutory law.

11 **299.** As a direct, proximate and foreseeable result, Plaintiff suffered damages in an
12 amount according to proof at the time of trial.

13 **300.** Accordingly, Defendants and each of them are liable to Plaintiff for compensatory
14 damages, punitive damages, and attorney’s fees and costs.

15
16
17 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
18 **Violation of the First Amendment- Free Exercise**
19 ***(Against UNLV Defendants)***

20 **301.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
21 incorporates them herein by reference as though fully set forth herein.

22 **302.** Plaintiff’s sincerely held religious beliefs teach that the Bible is the inspired word
23 of God and the sole authority for faith and practice.

24 **303.** Defendants’ decision to allow the antisemitic chants and chaos on campus
25 precluding Corey from wearing an open kippa without having to hide it under a baseball cap or
26 other type of head covering violates his First Amendment Right to Free exercise.

1 **312.** That it has become necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of legal counsel
2 for which Plaintiff is entitled to recover such costs and expenses from Defendants.

3 **313.** “[A]s a general matter the First Amendment prohibits government officials from
4 subjecting an individual to retaliatory actions” for engaging in protected speech. *Hartman v.*
5 *Moore*, 547 U.S. 250, 256 (2006).
6

7 **314.** A First Amendment retaliation claim brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 requires the
8 plaintiff to show that (1) he engaged in protected speech under *Pickering/Garcetti*, (2) the
9 government’s retaliatory conduct adversely affected that speech, and (3) the speech was at least a
10 “substantial or motivating factor in the adverse employment action.” See also *Givhan v. Western*
11 *Line Consolidated School District*, 439 U.S. 410 (1979).
12

13 **315.** Defendants’ decision to take adverse employment action against Plaintiff because
14 of his religious beliefs violate his First Amendment Right to Free Speech.

15 **316.** Defendants, acting under color of state law, retaliated against Corey, and violated
16 his First Amendment rights by prosecuting an investigation against him, fabricating evidence
17 used against him, reprimanding him and terminating him due to his protected speech regarding
18 his faith.

19 **317.** Defendants violated Corey’s First Amendment rights by undertaking actions
20 designed to deter him from ever expressing a viewpoint different from that of Defendants, on the
21 threat of additional investigations, proceedings, and even termination.
22

23 **318.** There is no state interest, compelling or otherwise, justifying Defendants’
24 retaliatory actions against Corey.

25 **319.** Defendants, by prosecuting, punishing, and termination, have deprived and are
26 depriving Corey of his First Amendment rights to free speech and association, as secured against
27
28

1 state infringement by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C.
2 § 1983.

3 **320.** Defendants were aware of and informed of Corey’s constitutional rights to
4 express opinions different from their own, and therefore were motivated by evil motive or intent,
5 or acted with reckless or callous indifference to Corey’s constitutional rights, when they violated,
6 misrepresented, and interfered with his constitutional rights.

7
8 **321.** Corey is in imminent danger of and has suffered irreparable harm, damage, and
9 injury inherent in the violation of First and Fourteenth Amendment rights, for which there is no
10 adequate remedy at law.

11 **322.** If not enjoined by this Court, Defendants and/or their agents will continue to
12 affect the aforementioned deprivations and abridgments of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights,
13 thereby causing further irreparable harm, damage, and injury for which there is no adequate
14 remedy at law.

15
16 **323.** As a direct result of Defendants’ concerted actions, Corey has suffered monetary
17 damages and other harm which he is entitled to receive at the time of trial.

18 **324.** That it has been necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of legal counsel for
19 which Plaintiff is entitled to recover such costs and expenses from Defendants.

20
21 **EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
22 **(Violation of First Amendment- Free Speech-Compelled Speech)**
23 **(Against UNLV Defendants)**

24 **325.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
25 incorporate them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

26 **326.** The Supreme Court of the United States has declared, with regard to the First
27 Amendment prohibition on compelling speech that, “[i]f there is any fixed star in our
28 constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be

1 orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion or force citizens to confess
2 by work or act their faith therein.” *W. Va. State Bd. of Educ. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624, 642
3 (1943).

4 **327.** Accordingly, “when government directly regulates speech by mandating that
5 persons explicitly agree with government policy on a particular matter, it plainly violates the
6 First Amendment.” *303 Creative LLC v. Elenis*, 385 F. Supp. 3d 1147 (D. Colo. 2019), *aff’d*, 6
7 *F.4th 1160 (10th Cir. 2021)*

8
9 **328.** The First Amendment protects Corey from being forced to support or otherwise
10 agree with Defendants’ policies and actions as a condition of employment or academic
11 enrollment.

12 **329.** Defendants also sought to force Corey to voice or otherwise pledge his support,
13 by prosecuting an investigation against him, fabricating evidence used against him, terminating
14 him, all because he expressed an opinion and viewpoint different from Defendants’ own.

15
16 **330.** There is no state interest, compelling or otherwise, justifying Defendants’
17 requirement that individuals, acquiesce to the notion that the antisemitic speech on campus is
18 protected as free speech.

19 **331.** Defendants, by forcing Corey to refrain from any speech that they disagree with,
20 deprived and are depriving him of his First Amendment rights to free speech and association, as
21 secured against state infringement by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States
22 Constitution and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

23
24 **332.** Defendants, by prescribing the speech and views they deem acceptable for Corey
25 to express, upon risk of employment consequences in the future, deprived and are depriving
26 Corey of his First Amendment rights to free speech and association, as secured against state
27
28

1 infringement by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C. §
2 1983.

3 **333.** Defendants were aware of and informed of Corey’s constitutional rights to
4 express opinions different from their own, and therefore were motivated by evil motive or intent,
5 or acted with reckless or callous indifference to Corey’s constitutional rights, when they violated,
6 misrepresented, and interfered with his constitutional rights.

7
8 **334.** Corey is in imminent danger of and has suffered irreparable harm, damage, and
9 injury inherent in the violation of First and Fourteenth Amendment rights, for which there is no
10 adequate remedy at law.

11 **335.** If not enjoined by this Court, Defendants and/or their agents will continue to
12 affect the aforementioned deprivations and abridgments of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights,
13 thereby causing further irreparable harm, damage, and injury for which there is no adequate
14 remedy at law.

15
16 **336.** As a direct result of Defendants’ concerted actions, Plaintiff has suffered
17 monetary damages and other harm for which he is entitled to at the time of trial.

18 **337.** That it has been necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of legal counsel for
19 which Plaintiff is entitled to recover such costs and expenses from Defendants.

20
21 **NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
22 **(Intentional Infliction of Emotion Distress)**
23 **(Against All Defendants)**

24 **338.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
25 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

26 **339.** Defendants’ acts and omissions described herein were extreme and outrageous
27 and intentionally conducted to cause emotional distress to Plaintiff.

1 D. The duty to take action to control the wrongful acts of its employees and associates when
2 it had reason to anticipate such acts.

3
4 **346.** Defendants breached these duties of care owed to Plaintiff.

5 **347.** Defendants knew that Jewish students were being harassed and demonized on
6 campus and that even members of UNLV's faculty were participating in ethe demonization and
7 antisemitic rhetoric.

8
9 **348.** Defendants failed to conduct any mitigation efforts over the course of the past
10 seven months to correct any of these acts and engaged in such failures with a complete disregard
11 for student safety or rights.

12
13 **349.** As a direct and proximate result of these breaches, Plaintiff has suffered damages
14 in an exact amount to be proven at trial.

15 **350.** The failures of Defendants to hire a proper teaching staff was intentional and so
16 despicable, oppressive, malicious, and engaged in with such conscious disregard for Plaintiff's
17 rights and safety that punitive damages are warranted.

18
19 **351.** That it has been necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of legal counsel for
20 which Plaintiff is entitled to recover such costs and expenses from Defendants.

21
22 **ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
23 **Negligent Retention and Supervision**
(Against UNLV Defendants)

24 **352.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
25 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

26 **353.** UNLV Defendants had a duty to use reasonable care in the training, supervision,
27 and retention of University faculty to make sure they are fit for their positions.
28

1 **354.** UNLV Defendants were placed on notice that their faculty and administrators
2 were not doing anything to mitigate the antisemitism that was ongoing on UNLV’s campus.

3 **355.** Corey and multiple students repeatedly and consistently notified the University of
4 the administrator and faculty members who minimized the plight of Jewish students on campus
5 and Defendants breached their duties owed to Plaintiff.

6 **356.** As a direct and proximate result of these breaches, Plaintiff has suffered damages
7 in an exact amount to be proven at trial.
8

9 **Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for judgement against Defendants as follows:**

10
11 **1.** Plaintiff seeks a Declaration from the Court that Defendants have violated
12 Plaintiff’s constitutional right to equal protection.

13 **2.** Plaintiff seeks an immediate hearing on Plaintiff’s Motion for Temporary
14 Restraining Order, and, upon hearing, enter an Order restraining Defendants from allowing non-
15 student groups interfere and continue to torment Jewish students on campus by engaging in
16 unprotected speech.

17
18 **3.** Permanently enjoin Defendants SJP-UNLV and NSJP from engaging in any
19 campus activities, banning them from UNLV’s campus.
20

21 **4.** Permanent enjoin all non-student organizations that violate NSHE student
22 conduct and policies from engaging in any campus activities, banning them from UNLV’s
23 campus.
24

25 **5.** For damages against Defendants under 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d).

26 **6.** For damages against Defendants for violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act
27 of 1964 – 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *Et Seq.*
28

