

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA

SEATTLE PACIFIC UNIVERSITY,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ROBERT FERGUSON, in his official
capacity as Attorney General of
Washington,

Defendant.

NO. 3:22-CV-05540

COMPLAINT

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Seattle Pacific University is a Christian university fully committed to engaging the culture and changing the world by graduating people of competence and character, becoming people of wisdom, and modeling grace-filled community. For more than 130 years, Seattle Pacific has carried out its mission of Christian education and service in the Pacific Northwest.

2. Now that mission is under fire—and government investigation—by Washington’s attorney general.

3. Seattle Pacific University, like many religious universities, is navigating complex issues regarding Christian teachings on justice, love, marriage, and human sexuality. Seattle Pacific holds to traditional Christian beliefs regarding marriage and sexuality, in alignment with the Free Methodist Church.

1 4. As part of its religious commitment, Seattle Pacific expects its faculty,
2 staff and leadership to agree with the University's statement of faith and to live out
3 that faith as a model for others, including by living according to the University's
4 religious teachings on marriage. Seattle Pacific relies on its faculty, staff, and leadership
5 to provide a Christian higher education by integrating faith and learning.

6 5. The U.S. Constitution recognizes and protects the right of Seattle Pacific
7 University to decide matters of faith and doctrine, to hire employees who share its
8 religious beliefs, and to select and retain ministers free from government interference.

9 6. Defendant does not recognize that right. Despite the Constitution's clear
10 prohibition on interference in matters of church governance, including entangling
11 investigations of religious employment decisions and the selection of ministers,
12 Washington's attorney general has launched a probe that does just that.

13 7. The attorney general has taken the position that policies like Seattle
14 Pacific's, which ask leaders to follow a religious organization's teachings, are unlawful
15 and unwelcome in Washington.

16 8. The attorney general is wielding state power to interfere with the
17 religious beliefs of a religious university, and a church, whose beliefs he disagrees
18 with. He is using the powers of his office (and even powers not granted to his office)
19 to pressure and retaliate against Seattle Pacific University. But governmental attempts
20 to probe the mind of a religious institution are a blatant form of entanglement barred
21 by both Religion Clauses of the First Amendment. Such "[s]tate interference ...
22 obviously violate[s] the free exercise of religion," and such "attempt[s] by government
23 to dictate or even to influence [religious] matters ... constitute one of the central
24 attributes of an establishment of religion." *Our Lady of Guadalupe Sch. v. Morrissey-*
25 *Berru*, 140 S. Ct. 2049, 2060 (2020).

26 9. The Constitution prohibits government retaliation against speech and
27 religious exercise. But in retaliation for Seattle Pacific's religious speech and exercise,

1 the attorney general has launched a probe seeking information on internal religious
2 matters and decisions, detailed review of religious hiring practices, communications
3 with ministerial employees, and even the selection of the University's president, senior
4 leadership, and board of trustees. The attorney general's probe inquires into
5 confidential religious matters and is beyond the scope of authority granted under state
6 law and the federal constitution.

7 10. Without relief, the University will suffer irreparable harm.

8 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9 11. This action arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States.
10 The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343.

11 12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant
12 is a state official, and state officials have their principal place of business in Thurston
13 County, Washington.

14 13. The Court has authority to issue the declaratory and injunctive relief
15 sought under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

16 14. Venue lies in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(1) and (2).

17 IDENTIFICATION OF PARTIES

18 15. Seattle Pacific University ("the University") is a private institution of
19 higher education affiliated with the Free Methodist Church USA.

20 16. Robert Ferguson is the attorney general of the State of Washington, and
21 is sued in his official capacity only.

22 FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

23 1. *Seattle Pacific University and Its History of Faith and Service*

24 17. Seattle Pacific University is a private, Christian liberal arts university in
25 Seattle. It is committed to graduating people of competence and character, becoming
26 people of wisdom, and modeling a grace-filled community.

1 18. Seattle Pacific University has long served the Seattle community. It is
2 committed to a transformative and holistic student experience, creating an
3 environment where students can thrive. It has created programs that help students
4 who lack resources to find affordable meals, hosted events to educate the local
5 evangelical community on racial justice, and repeatedly hosted a community of men
6 and women experiencing homelessness. Seattle Pacific was the first university to offer
7 discounted tuition to eligible community-college students wanting to transfer to a
8 university.

9 19. The University is committed to serving a diverse community. It grounds
10 the work of diversity in the gospel of Jesus Christ. Seattle Pacific University was
11 originally incorporated as “Trustees of Seattle Seminary” by articles of incorporation
12 dated June 23, 1891. As stated in the original articles of incorporation, the purpose of
13 the corporation is to “found, maintain, conduct and operate an institution of learning
14 ... under the auspices of the Free Methodist Church.”

15 20. The Free Methodist Church is an evangelical Protestant denomination
16 with ministries in the United States and in 100 countries around the world. The
17 denomination is a longstanding member of the National Association of Evangelicals.
18 Theologically, the Free Methodist Church is Wesleyan Arminian and can best be
19 described by these five value statements entitled “The Free Methodist Way”: Life--
20 Giving Holiness, Love-Driven Justice, Christ-Compelled Multiplication, Cross-
21 Cultural Collaboration, and God-Given Revelation. Free Methodists believe in the
22 historic central tenets of Christianity as expressed in the Apostles’ Creed and the
23 Nicene Creed.

24 21. The Free Methodist Church was founded in 1860 by B.T. Roberts, a
25 Methodist Episcopal minister. Roberts was an abolitionist who believed that all people
26 are made in the image of God and possess inherent dignity. The name “Free”
27 Methodist derives from Roberts’ opposition to slavery, as well as clergy domination,

1 secret societies, pew rents, and other practices he deemed contrary to the teachings of
2 the Bible and John Wesley.

3 22. Free Methodists believe God's salvation is available to all. Free
4 Methodists emphasize acts of mercy and Christian living as an outward expression of
5 God's inward transformation. Such outward expression is a manifestation of the Holy
6 Spirit's work and critical to evangelism.

7 23. The Free Methodist Church ordains clergy, but it is not a "high" church
8 with a strong clergy-laity distinction; it expects all Christians to live out and model the
9 faith. "Free" of clergy domination, is reflected, for example, in Free Methodist
10 structure, where lay Christians have equal representation in the denomination's
11 government. For example, the Board of Administration must be made up of equal
12 numbers of clergy and lay members.

13 24. Historically, Free Methodists spoke out against the institutions of
14 slavery and class distinctions. Free Methodists reject anything in law, persons, or
15 institutions that violates the dignity of persons created in God's image. Free
16 Methodists are committed to the dignity and worth of all humans, regardless of
17 gender, race, ethnicity, color, socioeconomic status, disability, or any other
18 distinctions, including membership in the LGBTQ community. Free Methodists
19 respect all persons as made in God's image and deserving of fairness and equity. Free
20 Methodists regard racism as a particularly egregious affront to the dignity and worth
21 of persons because all persons are created in the image of God. They stand against the
22 evil of racism and oppose it in all its forms.

23 25. Free Methodists believe sexual intimacy is a gift from God and is a great
24 blessing in the sanctity of marriage between one man and one woman. They believe
25 that premarital sexual intimacy robs the marital union of this exclusive bond and that
26 extramarital intimacy is adultery and betrays the marriage bond. Free Methodists
27 further believe that same-sex sexual intimacy is not in keeping with God's best

1 intention for the human family. These views on sexual intimacy have been the
2 consistent position of the Free Methodist Church since its founding in 1860.

3 26. The University began its existence associated with the Free Methodist
4 Church, and that relationship continues to this day. Free Methodists believe strongly
5 in Christian liberal arts education; within forty years of its 1860 founding, the church
6 had established a number of colleges, including Seattle Pacific University. The Free
7 Methodist Church recognizes the University as one of the church's denominational
8 institutions. This means it is an educational institution of higher education whose
9 commitments are consistent with the history, theology, mission, and character of the
10 Free Methodist Church.

11 27. The University's President must also be a member of the Free Methodist
12 Church.

13 28. The University's bylaws require at least one-third of all members of the
14 University's Board of Trustees to be members of the Free Methodist Church. Each year,
15 every Trustee must reaffirm the Trustee's "continued commitment to the mission and
16 faith statement of the University" Bylaws, Article III, Section 6. If a Trustee is
17 unable or unwilling to provide the affirmation, the Chair of the Board of Trustees must
18 take appropriate action, which may include proposing the resignation or removal of
19 the Trustee.

20 29. The University has adopted policies, a mission statement, and a
21 statement of faith consistent with its Christian beliefs. SPU's Statement of Faith is
22 structured around four pillars: "historically orthodox, clearly evangelical, distinctively
23 Wesleyan, and genuinely ecumenical." SPU's guiding policies include its religious
24 beliefs about human sexuality, which are included in its employee conduct policies.
25 Those beliefs are explained in more depth in the University's Statement on Human
26 Sexuality, attached as Exhibit B.

1 30. The Statement on Human Sexuality is a statement of religious belief and
2 practice, emphasizing that the University “affirm[s] the fundamental worth of all
3 human persons,” and describing the University’s beliefs about “God’s plan for human
4 flourishing,” including marriage, singleness, family, and the treatment of others. It
5 rejects sexual harassment and sexual exploitation as harmful to others, and emphasizes
6 the obligation to “to interact with one another with great responsibility, respect, and
7 with unselfish love.” It also states the basis for and the definitions of the University’s
8 beliefs about marriage and human sexuality, including that marriage is a covenant
9 between a man and a woman, and that sexual experience is intended between a man
10 and a woman in marriage. The Statement emphasizes that discussions of sexuality and
11 religious belief “must be treated with personal and spiritual sensitivity and with
12 scholarly care.”

13 31. The University requires all of its regular faculty and its staff (other than
14 student employees and temporary employees) to affirm its Statement of Faith and
15 mission statement, and to also abide by certain lifestyle expectations in keeping with
16 the University’s religious beliefs. One of these standards prohibits regular faculty and
17 other employees from engaging in sexual intimacy outside of marriage (with marriage
18 recognized as a marriage between one man and one woman). This view of marriage is
19 the University’s sincere religious belief and aligns with the beliefs of the Free
20 Methodist Church.

21 32. The University’s regular faculty and employees are key to enabling the
22 University to fulfill its religious mission. And part of their role is to express and model
23 a vibrant, growing Christian faith.

24 33. The University can fulfill its religious mission only with a faculty of
25 Christians who affirm the University’s Statement of Faith, who affirm the University’s
26 mission, who live out their Christian faith, and who bring their faith into all aspects of
27 their lives, including their teaching and scholarship.

1 34. If the University changed its employment policies to permit employment
2 of Christians in same-sex marriages, the University would be automatically
3 disaffiliated from the Free Methodist Church. The University would no longer be a
4 denominational institution. Disaffiliation would occur whether the University made
5 this change voluntarily or under compulsion of law. This would result in the loss of a
6 religious affiliation that has existed for over 130 years.

7 2. *The Current Controversy*

8 35. The Board of Trustees is committed to upholding the University's
9 religious beliefs and values. Within the University and its faith community, some
10 believe the University should permit covenanted same-sex marriages. Those
11 discussions have and will continue within the Church and at the University. The
12 University understands that these are difficult discussions, and believes they should
13 be carried out in love, within the family of believers who are, with God's help and
14 grace, able to hold the tension of deep disagreement within the strong bounds of a
15 common faith. The University seeks the freedom to hold theological discussions and
16 make determinations of faith, doctrine, and policy without government interference.

17 36. The University community has engaged in these discussions and
18 determinations over the past several years. Recently, several public events have
19 brought additional attention to and scrutiny of the University's religious beliefs and
20 practices.

21 37. While discussions and determinations were ongoing, in January 2021,
22 Seattle Pacific University was sued by a faculty applicant alleging sexual orientation
23 discrimination. That case (which was settled) sparked debate within the community.
24 In March 2021, the University was discussed, alongside many other evangelical
25 universities, in a lawsuit challenging the Title IX exemption for religious colleges and
26 universities as unconstitutional. *Hunter v. Dept. of Education*, No. 21-00474 (D. Ore.).
27 That lawsuit remains pending.

1 38. In 2021, some faculty members and students publicly called on the Board
2 to change the University's statement on human sexuality. Faculty members took what
3 was described as a "no-confidence vote" in the Board.

4 39. A working group of students, faculty, and trustees came together to
5 study the issue. In May 2022, the group presented its recommendations, which
6 outlined different options available to the University. After this review process, the
7 Board voted to retain its existing employee conduct policies, which are consistent with
8 the Statement on Human Sexuality.

9 40. On May 26, 2022, the day following the Board's announcement, students
10 organized a sit-in at the University President's office, calling for changes to the
11 statement on human sexuality. National news outlets ran stories about the controversy
12 on May 30, 2022. *See, e.g., Students protest against Seattle university's ban on hiring LGBTQ*
13 *employees*, NPR (May 30, 2022, 5:00 AM), <https://perma.cc/ED7B-HJNN>.

14 41. Upon information and belief, some students complained to Washington
15 Attorney General Bob Ferguson, asking that the Attorney General take legal actions
16 against the University's Board of Trustees.

17 3. *The Probe*

18 42. Just over a week after the media coverage, on June 8, 2022, the office of
19 the attorney general sent a letter to Seattle Pacific University. The letter announces a
20 probe into the University and demands prompt production of voluminous and
21 sensitive internal information on the University's religious policies and their
22 application to any and all faculty, staff, and administrators. A true and correct copy of
23 that letter is attached as Exhibit A.

24 43. The letter states that it was sent due to information that the University
25 discriminates based upon sexual orientation, "including by prohibiting same-sex
26 marriage and activity." Ex. A at 1. The letter also seeks information relating to "faculty,
27 staff, or administrators." Ex. A at 2.

1 44. The letter demands sensitive private information regarding hiring
2 decisions, discipline, and employment disputes with “any” faculty, staff, or
3 administrators, including ministerial employees, as defined by *Hosanna-Tabor v. EEOC*,
4 565 U.S. 171 (2012), and *Our Lady of Guadalupe Sch. v. Morrissey-Berru*, 140 S. Ct. 2049
5 (2020).

6 45. The letter demands sensitive personal and religious associational data,
7 including the names and contact information of “each prospective, current, or former
8 faculty, staff, or administrator to whom the University applied the policies.” Based
9 upon this statement and knowledge of previous investigations, the University believes
10 that the attorney general’s office will seek to communicate directly with ministerial
11 employees or prospective, current, or former senior leadership of the University,
12 inquiring into the University’s religious and doctrinal decisions, without regard to
13 whether those individuals held ministerial roles at the University.

14 46. The letter purports to investigate the discipline of “administrators,”
15 which would encompass the University’s senior leadership and trustees, investigating
16 their decisions regarding faith and doctrine.

17 47. The letter inquires into matters of religious policy and doctrine, and
18 promises further inquiry into how those policies are carried out.

19 48. The letter clearly indicates that the attorney general considers
20 “prohibiting same-sex marriage and activity” to be in violation of the law. See *id.* The
21 First Amendment protects the ability of religious organizations to follow the teachings
22 of their faith on marriage and sexual relationships outside marriage, and to maintain
23 policies consistent with those beliefs. See, e.g., *Bostock v. Clayton County*, 140 S. Ct. 1731,
24 1754 (2020) (recognizing “the promise of the free exercise of religion enshrined in our
25 Constitution; that guarantee lies at the heart of our pluralistic society,” including in
26 employment decisions); *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 576 U.S. 644, 679–80 (2015) (“The First
27 Amendment ensures that religious organizations and persons are given proper

1 protection as they seek to teach the principles that are so fulfilling and so central to
2 their lives and faiths . . .”).

3 49. Upon information and belief, the probe has the purpose of influencing
4 the University in its application and understanding of church teaching, and
5 encouraging the University to take one side of a particular question of religious
6 doctrine. The First Amendment’s “Religion Clauses protect the right of churches and
7 other religious institutions to decide matters ‘of faith and doctrine’ without
8 government intrusion,” and prohibit “any attempt by government” to even
9 “influence” such matters. *Our Lady*, 140 S. Ct. at 2060 (emphasis added).

10 50. The probe is not limited to a single dispute or employee, but seeks to
11 regulate and surveil a religious school’s relationships with all its employees and
12 leaders. Nothing in the letter places any constitutional limitation on the probe,
13 including the probe of ministerial employees and administrators, nor even
14 acknowledges the principle of religious autonomy for religious institutions, including
15 the ministerial exception and other constitutional limitations on the attorney general’s
16 powers.

17 51. The letter closes by asking the University to preserve documents and sign
18 a certification, under penalty of perjury, attesting that it will do so. Attorneys from the
19 attorney general’s office subsequently contacted University counsel directly to seek
20 assurances that the University had begun a litigation hold. This certification indicates
21 that the documents requested in the letter are only the beginning, not the end, of the
22 documents that the attorney general will seek during the probe.

23 52. The probe interferes with the relationship between Seattle Pacific and
24 the leadership of the Free Methodist Church. For example, the letter seeks information
25 related to “administrators” of the University, which may include the University
26 President and its Trustees. The President must be a member of the Free Methodist
27 Church. The Trustees also include members of the Free Methodist Church and one of

1 the three elected Bishops of the Free Methodist Church. The probe also seeks
2 documents related to the University's policies and implementation of those policies,
3 which may include communications with the Bishop and with other leaders in the Free
4 Methodist Church.

5 53. The University is exempt from Title VII under 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-1(a) and
6 2 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(e).

7 54. The University is not an "employer" under the Washington Law Against
8 Discrimination (WLAD), since it is a religious organization not organized for private
9 profit. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 49.60.040.

10 55. The letter relies on the WLAD, but makes no mention of the religious
11 exemption to that law. Ex. A at 1. Although the Washington Supreme Court has called
12 the exemption into question under the privileges and immunities clause of the
13 Washington constitution, it has not addressed the federal constitutional questions
14 raised by that decision, and has recognized that "religious institutions are insulated
15 from government intrusion on matters of 'church government,' which includes
16 religious entities' internal management decisions, such as the selection of individuals
17 who play key roles." *Woods v. Seattle's Union Gospel Mission*, 197 Wash. 2d 231, 248
18 (2021), *cert. denied*, 142 S. Ct. 1094 (2022).

19 56. The probe is being carried out without regard to those statutory
20 exemptions or Constitutional limitations.

21 57. The probe attempts to interfere with internal religious decision making.
22 For example, it interferes in the University's decisions regarding its relationship with
23 the Free Methodist Church, its relationships with ministerial employees, and its
24 discussions within the University community on the best way to live out its faith
25 commitments.

26 58. The University responded to the letter and sought clarification on the
27 scope of the probe and the attorney general's interpretation of federal and state law.

1 The attorney general's office has not narrowed the probe, but instead objected that
 2 Seattle Pacific did not provide the requested documents. Rather than provide
 3 responses to serious questions of law and legal authority, the attorney general's office
 4 called them "rhetorical questions." The response also emphasized the Attorney
 5 General's personal oversight of the probe.

6 59. The attorney general aggressively and selectively prosecutes claims of
 7 discrimination by religious individuals and entities, arguing that they are not
 8 protected by the state or federal Constitutions. For example, the attorney general
 9 argued in favor of penalizing Arlene's Flowers under the WLAD over First
 10 Amendment defenses, and used it publicly as an example of the office's priorities. The
 11 attorney general has also taken the position in the United States Supreme Court that
 12 other religious exemptions and accommodations are unlawful.

13 60. Without relief, the University will be subjected to and is already being
 14 subjected to a government probe into internal religious matters, interference with
 15 internal religious discussions and decisions, interference with the relationship with
 16 ministerial employees, and chilling of religious exercise and free expression. Based
 17 upon the letter and prior conduct by the attorney general's office, the University
 18 believes that if it does not comply with the unconstitutional probe, then it will face
 19 serious penalties and litigation against Constitutionally protected actions.

20 CLAIMS

21 Count I

22 Violation of U.S. Const. Amend. I: Free Speech and Free Exercise Clauses

23 42 U.S.C. § 1983

24 First Amendment Retaliation

25 61. All preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference.

26 62. Government actors may not retaliate against citizens for the exercise of
 27 their First Amendment rights.

63. Seattle Pacific University is engaged in the constitutionally protected exercise of its religion, its speech, and its religious and expressive association.

64. The attorney general's probe would deter a person of ordinary firmness from continuing to exercise their First Amendment rights.

65. The attorney general's actions are a response to Seattle Pacific's constitutionally protected conduct.

Count II
Violation of U.S. Const. Amend. I: Establishment and Free Exercise Clauses
42 U.S.C. § 1983
Interference with Church Autonomy / Ecclesiastical Abstention

66. All preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference.

67. Under the Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses of the First Amendment, religious groups have the "power to decide for themselves, free from state interference, matters of church government as well as those of faith and doctrine." *Kedroff v. St. Nicholas Cathedral of Russian Orthodox Church in North America*, 344 U.S. 94, 116 (1952).

68. The University is a religious organization making decisions of internal governance, faith, and doctrine.

69. Defendant's probe targets and interferes with the University's religious governance and decision making.

70. Defendant's probe and threats of litigation are an attempt to influence the University's decisions regarding faith and doctrine.

71. This violates both Religion Clauses, which "protect the right of churches and other religious institutions to decide matters " 'of faith and doctrine' " without government intrusion. . . . State interference in that sphere would obviously violate the free exercise of religion, and any attempt by government to dictate or even to influence such matters would constitute one of the central attributes of an

1 establishment of religion. The First Amendment outlaws such intrusion.” Our Lady,
2 140 S. Ct. at 2060.

3 72. Defendant’s probe infringes on the University’s First Amendment right
4 to govern itself according to religious principles, frame its policies and doctrine, and
5 select its employees and leaders according to those religious principles without
6 government interference.

7 **Count III**
8 **Violation of U.S. Const. Amend. I: Establishment and Free Exercise Clauses**
9 **42 U.S.C. § 1983**
10 **Church Autonomy: Improper Investigation into Religious Matters**

11 73. All preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference.

12 74. Under the Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses of the First
13 Amendment, government may not engage in entangling inquiries into religious
14 matters, since the “very process of inquiry” can “impinge on rights guaranteed by the
15 Religion Clauses.” *NLRB v. Catholic Bishop*, 440 U.S. 490, 502 (1979). In *Catholic Bishop*,
16 that meant the National Labor Relations Board did not have jurisdiction over claims of
17 unfair labor practices at religious schools. *See id.*; *see also Serbian E. Orthodox Diocese v.*
18 *Milivojevic*, 426 U.S. 696, 717-18 (1976) (“detailed review” of church proceeding was
“impermissible under the First and Fourteenth Amendments”).

19 75. Government actors may not intervene in an “internal ecclesiastical
20 dispute and dialogue protected by the First Amendment.” *Bryce v. Episcopal Church in*
21 *the Diocese of Colorado*, 289 F.3d 648, 659 (10th Cir. 2002).

22 76. Church autonomy also forbids the “forced disclosure” of religious
23 organizations’ “internal communications.” *See Whole Woman’s Health v. Smith*, 896 F.3d
24 362, 374 (5th Cir. 2018). Forcing the University to hand over these internal documents
25 would “interfere[] with [their] decision-making processes on a matter of intense
26 doctrinal concern” and intrude on their “self-government.” *See id.* at 373.

78. Defendant's wide-ranging probe into religious matters and hiring practices will impinge upon the rights guaranteed by the Religion Clauses.

79. All preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference.
80. Defendant's probe seeks to interfere with the relationship between the University and its ministerial employees, including faculty.

81. Under the Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses of the First Amendment, “[w]hen a school with a religious mission entrusts a teacher with the responsibility of educating and forming students in the faith, judicial intervention into disputes between the school and the teacher threatens the school’s independence in a way that the First Amendment does not allow.” *Our Lady*, 140 S. Ct. at 2069.

82. Defendant's intrusive probe into the University's ministerial decisions infringes on the University's First Amendment right to be free from government interference in its selection and retention of ministerial employees.

83. All preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference.
84. The attorney general is selectively enforcing Washington law. State law vests enforcement power in the state Human Rights Commission, but instead Defendant has arrogated the power to investigate and enforce the WLAD, sidestepping the statutory process.

1 95. As construed by the attorney general, the WLAD does not contain an
2 exemption for the University's religious exercise of hiring employees who share its
3 faith.

4 96. Therefore its application to the University's religious policies and
5 decision making must face strict scrutiny.

6 97. The attorney general does not have a compelling interest in the probe,
7 nor in applying the WLAD to the University's religious employment practices.

8 98. The probe is not the least restrictive means of pursuing the attorney
9 general's interests.

10 **Count VII**
11 **Violation of U.S. const. Amend. I: Establishment Clause**
12 **42 U.S.C. § 1983**
13 **Denominational Preference**

14 99. All preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference.

15 100. "The clearest command of the Establishment Clause is that one religious
16 denomination cannot be officially preferred over another." *Larson v. Valente*, 456 U.S.
17 228, 244 (1982).

18 101. Defendant has treated the University differently due to its religious
19 denominational affiliation.

20 102. Defendant has no compelling interest in treating the University
21 differently due to its denominational affiliation.

22 103. Defendant has not used the least restrictive means available to achieve
23 his interests.

24 **Count VIII**
25 **Violation of U.S. Const. Amend. I: Free Exercise Clause**
26 **42 U.S.C. § 1983**
27 **Not Neutral**

104. All preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference.

105. The attorney general is using the powers of his office to pressure the
University to change its religious beliefs and practices.

106. The attorney general is taking sides in a religious dispute.

107. The attorney general is selectively enforcing Washington law. State law vests enforcement power in the state Human Rights Commission, but instead Defendant has arrogated the power to investigate and enforce the WLAD, sidestepping the statutory process.

108. The attorney general does not state that any complaint has been received by a person who has experienced unlawful employment discrimination.

109. Yet the attorney general has launched a probe into the University.

110. The University is not aware of any similar probes against other universities in the state, nor against other employers without receipt of an actual complaint.

111. Defendant's actions are not neutral with regard to religion.

112. Defendant has treated the University differently with regard to its religious beliefs.

113. Defendant has treated the University differently due to its religious denomination.

114. Defendant has exceeded his power under state and federal law in order to punish the University for maintaining religious beliefs that Defendant opposes.

115. Defendant has no compelling interest in treating the University non-neutrally.

116. Defendant has not used the least restrictive means available to achieve his interests.

Count IX
Violation of U.S. Const. Amend. I: Free Speech, Free Exercise
and Assembly Clauses
42 U.S.C. § 1983
Right of Assembly

117. All preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference.

118. Seattle Pacific University chooses faculty, staff, and leaders who share its faith as part of its religious exercise.

119. The University is engaged in religious association and assembly with others who share its faith.

120. The University associates and assembles with the Free Methodist Church as an expression of its faith.

121. The attorney general's probe infringes on the University's First Amendment right "peaceably to assemble" to engage in otherwise lawful religious exercise and speech activities with persons of their choosing. *See Thomas v. Collins*, 323 U.S. 516, 530-40 (1945).

122. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief, the University will be irreparably harmed.

Count X
Violation of U.S. Const. Amend. I: Free Speech and Free Exercise Clauses
42 U.S.C. § 1983
Right of Expressive Association

123. All preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference.

124. Seattle Pacific University chooses faculty, staff, and leaders who share its faith as part of its expression of its religious beliefs.

125. Seattle Pacific University associates with the Free Methodist Church as an expression of its religious beliefs.

126. The attorney general's actions are an attempt to prohibit that expressive association.

127. The attorney general's actions have a chilling effect on the University's expressive association, by requiring it to make decisions about employment under a cloud of government investigation and impending penalties.

128. If the University was unable to select employees who share its religious beliefs, the University's expression would be irreparably harmed.

1 g. Award such other and further relief as the Court deems equitable and
2 just.

3 DATED this July 27, 2022

4 ELLIS, LI & McKINSTRY PLLC

5 By: /s/ Nathaniel L. Taylor

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