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13  
14 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
15 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

16  
17 JOHN DOE,  
18 &  
19 THE ALLIANCE FOR  
CONSTITUTIONAL  
20 SEX OFFENSE LAWS,  
21 Plaintiffs,

22 v.

23 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
24 &  
25 MERRICK B. GARLAND,  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE  
26 UNITED STATES, in his official capacity,  
27 Defendants.

Case No. 5:22-cv-00855

**COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

1 Plaintiffs, by their attorneys, Jeremy Talcott, Caleb Kruckenberg, and Steven  
2 M. Simpson of the Pacific Legal Foundation, hereby allege the following:

3 **PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

4 More than twenty-five years ago, Plaintiff John Doe, pled no contest to a single  
5 misdemeanor count of sexual battery. When he was 23, he had a consensual but  
6 inappropriate encounter with a 16-year-old, which did not involve sexual intercourse.  
7 His conviction required him to register as a sex offender.

8 Since then, Mr. Doe has dedicated himself to making amends and becoming a  
9 model citizen. He expressed sincere remorse for his crime and voluntarily underwent  
10 psychological treatment. And equipped with a healthier perspective, he pursued  
11 higher education and has had a rewarding and productive career, became a loving  
12 husband and father, and became an active participant in his church. He has done  
13 everything one is supposed to do following a criminal conviction.

14 Because of his remarkable rehabilitation, California courts expunged his  
15 conviction and issued a certificate of rehabilitation, which is a judicial  
16 recommendation for an unconditional pardon. He is no longer a convicted criminal  
17 and has not registered as a sex offender for more than a decade.

18 California's interest in recognizing Mr. Doe's turnaround, however, has been  
19 disregarded by the Attorney General of the United States. According to the Attorney  
20 General in a new rule, *Registration Requirements Under the Sex Offender*  
21 *Registration and Notification Act*, 86 Fed. Reg. 69,856 (Dec. 8, 2021), Mr. Doe is  
22 still a convicted sex offender and must register under the federal Sex Offender  
23 Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). Mr. Doe must do so, despite the fact  
24 that California, which is instrumental to the proper functioning of SORNA, not only  
25 doesn't require him to register but prohibits him from doing so.

26 The Attorney General has thus foisted a profound injustice on Mr. Doe. He is  
27 requiring Mr. Doe to do the impossible: register in California as a sex offender when  
28 such registration is impossible. But the failure to register under the provisions of

1 SORNA is a federal crime that carries a penalty of 10 years in prison. And the  
2 Attorney General now *presumes* Mr. Doe is guilty of this crime.

3 Registering now, even if it were possible, would mean that Mr. Doe would  
4 have to turn the clock back on the past decade and threaten his stable and productive  
5 life. He would face restrictions on everyday activities like picking his children up  
6 from school, face ostracization and harassment from his community, and put his hard-  
7 earned career success at risk. He would even be forbidden from speaking freely about  
8 his treatment at the hands of the government.

9 Mr. Does is not alone. Hundreds of other individuals who have had their  
10 convictions expunged are in the same position. They now face orders to register, even  
11 though they have no criminal convictions. And even those who *can* register in  
12 California are presumed to be criminals because that state does not collect all of the  
13 information required by the Attorney General.

14 The Attorney General has no lawful authority to overrule California's decision  
15 and classify Mr. Doe and others in similar circumstances as sex offenders. In *Gundy*  
16 *v. United States*, a plurality of the Supreme Court upheld a different provision of  
17 SORNA over a nondelegation challenge but avoided the constitutional concerns  
18 through narrow statutory interpretation. Writing for the four dissenters, Justice  
19 Gorsuch recognized that a delegation that “purports to endow the nation’s chief  
20 prosecutor with the power to write his own criminal code” “scrambles th[e] design”  
21 of the Constitution, which “promises that only the people’s elected representatives  
22 may adopt new federal laws restricting liberty.” 139 S.Ct. 2116, 2131 (2019).

23 This case illustrates why Justice Gorsuch was correct. Under our constitution,  
24 no executive official should have the power to transform thousands of law-abiding  
25 citizens into criminals with the stroke of a pen—least of all the head of the agency  
26 that prosecutes those individuals. Because *Gundy* involved a different provision of  
27 SORNA, the Court’s decision does not control the outcome of this case, and this case  
28 instead presents the question expressly reserved by the majority. This Court should

1 therefore hold the new rule unconstitutional.

2 **THE PARTIES**

3 1. Plaintiff, John Doe,<sup>1</sup> is an individual residing in the State of California.

4 2. Mr. Doe enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps at age 17 and was honorably  
5 discharged in 1996.

6 3. In 1994, while he was 23 and still serving in the Marines, Mr. Doe engaged in  
7 an otherwise-consensual encounter with a 16-year-old girl. This incident did not  
8 involve sexual intercourse.

9 4. In 1996, Mr. Doe pled no contest to a single misdemeanor count of sexual  
10 battery under California Penal Code § 243.4(a) and was sentenced to no jail time and  
11 three years' probation.

12 5. Mr. Doe was then required to register for life with the State of California as a  
13 sex offender.

14 6. After the conviction, Mr. Doe obtained his bachelor's degree, followed by a  
15 master's degree, and rose through the ranks of various companies.

16 7. In 2005, Mr. Doe was engaged to be married and rented a second home for  
17 him and his future wife. Mr. Doe did not, however, move into the home.

18 8. Mr. Doe did not understand that his obligation to register as a sex offender  
19 included registering his rental home address, where he did not live. He did not  
20 immediately update his registration information to include the future home as an  
21 additional residence address.

22 9. In 2006, Mr. Doe was charged with a misdemeanor count of failing to register  
23 under California Penal Code § 290(g)(1). He pled no contest and was sentenced to  
24 three years' probation.

25 10. Mr. Doe subsequently got married and had two children.

26 11. Mr. Doe became an involved father, active in his church and community, and

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>1</sup> John Doe is a pseudonym. Plaintiffs will file a motion for leave to proceed pseudonymously as soon as this matter is docketed.

1 continued to advance his career.

2 12. At present, Mr. Doe is a successful businessman residing in California.

3 13. Because of his rehabilitation, a state court expunged Mr. Doe's original  
4 conviction in 2002 pursuant to Cal. Penal Code § 1203.4.

5 14. In 2010, a state court expunged Mr. Doe's failure to register conviction, also  
6 pursuant to Cal. Penal Code § 1203.4.

7 15. Then in 2012, a state court issued a "Certificate of Rehabilitation" to Mr. Doe,  
8 under Cal. Penal Code § 4852.01, which California law recognizes as a "judicial  
9 recommendation for a pardon." *People v. Ansell*, 25 Cal. 4th 868, 891 (Cal. 2001).

10 16. Under California law, Mr. Doe is no longer required to register as a sex  
11 offender and has no criminal convictions.

12 17. The Alliance for Constitutional Sex Offense Laws (ACSOL) is a nonprofit  
13 organization "dedicated to protecting the Constitution by restoring the civil rights of  
14 people listed on the public registries and their families."  
15 <https://all4consolaws.org/about-us/>.

16 18. ACSOL is based in California and has more than 100,000 California  
17 registrants among its membership.

18 19. Mr. Doe is an ACSOL member.

19 20. ACSOL has members within the Central District of California and regularly  
20 advocates for those members' interests in courts, legislative bodies, and the public.

21 21. One of ACSOL's central purposes is limiting unlawful registration  
22 requirements for its membership to help its members live law-abiding and  
23 productive lives as a part of their communities.

24 22. Defendant Merrick B. Garland is the Attorney General of the United States  
25 and is sued in his official capacity.

26 23. Defendant Garland is the head of the U.S. Department of Justice.

27 24. Defendant U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) is a federal agency, which issued  
28 the rule challenged in this case.

1 25. On December 8, 2021, DOJ, at the direction of Defendant Garland, issued the  
2 rule, *Registration Requirements Under the Sex Offender Registration and*  
3 *Notification Act*, 86 Fed. Reg. 69,856 (Dec. 8, 2021).

4 26. The new rule became effective on January 7, 2022.

5 27. Under the new rule, despite his conviction having been expunged, Mr. Doe is  
6 required to re-register as a sex offender in California.

7 28. In addition, Mr. Doe is directed to provide all of the information required by  
8 the new rule to California authorities in person, but California has informed him that  
9 he cannot do so as he is not considered a registrant under California law.

10 29. Many of ACSOL's members are in similar circumstances.

11 30. ACSOL's membership includes individuals convicted of sex offenses, as  
12 described by federal law, and required to register as sex offenders under both  
13 California and federal law. These members would be required to comply with the  
14 new rule, even though California does not provide avenues for them to provide all  
15 of the required information to California authorities.

16 31. ACSOL's membership also includes individuals convicted of California  
17 crimes that are sex offenses, as described by federal law, who are putatively required  
18 to register as sex offenders under federal law, but have had their convictions  
19 expunged under California Penal Code § 1203.4 and have no other convictions.

20 32. ACSOL's membership also includes individuals convicted of California  
21 crimes that are sex offenses, as described by federal law, who are putatively required  
22 to register as sex offenders under federal law, but have been granted relief from  
23 registration under California Penal Code § 290.5 and have no other convictions.

24 33. Like Mr. Doe, these ACSOL members with either expunged convictions or  
25 relief from registration have no obligation to register under California law, and  
26 indeed, *cannot* register, yet are presumed to be in non-compliance with the new rule.

27 34. Throughout this Complaint, Defendants are referred jointly as DOJ or the  
28 Department except where otherwise specified.

1 **Jurisdiction and Venue**

2 35. This Court has federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 702 and 28  
3 U.S.C. § 1331.

4 36. This Court also has inherent equitable jurisdiction to decide federal  
5 constitutional issues. *See Sierra Club v. Trump*, 929 F.3d 670, 694 (9th Cir. 2019).

6 37. This Court has the authority to grant an injunction and declaratory judgment  
7 in this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202 and 5 U.S.C. §§ 705, 706(2).

8 38. Venue for this action properly lies in this district pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 703  
9 and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2), (e)(1) because a defendant resides in this district, and a  
10 substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this  
11 judicial district.

12 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

13 **I. Legal Background**

14 39. SORNA conditions certain federal funding on a state’s implementation of a  
15 comprehensive federal registration system for those convicted of certain offenses.  
16 *See* 34 U.S.C. § 20913. When a jurisdiction fails to “substantially implement”  
17 SORNA, the Attorney General shall order that 10% of relevant grant funding be  
18 withheld from the state as a penalty. 34 U.S.C. § 20927(a).

19 40. To enforce SORNA, Congress also passed 18 U.S.C. § 2250. This statute  
20 makes it a federal crime, punishable by up to 10 years in prison, for anyone to fail  
21 to register as directed by SORNA. 18 U.S.C. § 2250(a)(1).

22 41. SORNA contains a number of delegations of authority to the Attorney General  
23 to decide its implementation and scope. In Section 20912(b), the Attorney General  
24 is directed to “issue guidelines and regulations to interpret and implement” SORNA.  
25 In Section 20913(d), the Attorney General is given “the authority to specify the  
26 applicability of the requirements of this subchapter to sex offenders convicted before  
27 the enactment of this chapter or its implementation in a particular jurisdiction, and  
28 to prescribe rules for the registration of any such sex offenders and for other

1 categories of sex offenders who are unable to comply with” initial registration. In  
2 Section 20914(a)(7) and (8), the Attorney General can decide what information a  
3 registrant must provide to their local jurisdiction, including “any . . . travel-related  
4 information required by the Attorney General,” or “[a]ny other information required  
5 by the Attorney General.” Finally, the Attorney General may direct a registrant to  
6 “provide and update information” in whatever “time and manner” he prescribes. 34  
7 U.S.C. § 20914(c).

8 42. In *Gundy v. United States*, the Supreme Court addressed a non-delegation  
9 challenge only to 34 U.S.C. § 20913(d) as it related to the initial registration  
10 requirement. 139 S.Ct. 2116, 2123 (2019). While the statute on its face allowed the  
11 Attorney General to determine whether SORNA would apply to pre-enactment  
12 convictions, according to a plurality of the Court, the Court had “already interpreted  
13 § 20913(d) to say something different—to require the Attorney General to apply  
14 SORNA to all pre-Act offenders as soon as feasible.” *Id.* (citing *Reynolds v. United*  
15 *States*, 565 U.S. 432, 442–43 (2012)).

16 43. The plurality, therefore, avoided the delegation question entirely. Four justices  
17 concluded that “because § 20913(d) does not give the Attorney General anything  
18 like the ‘unguided’ and ‘unchecked’ authority that Gundy says” there was no need  
19 to wade into any difficult delegation questions. *Id.* The plurality noted, however, that  
20 if the statute had granted the discretion Gundy had argued, “we would face a  
21 nondelegation question.” *Id.*

22 44. Justice Alito cast the deciding vote, and joined the outcome, but only  
23 concluded that Section 20913(d) set out a “discernable standard that is adequate  
24 under the approach this Court has taken for many years.” *Id.* at 2131. He also wrote,  
25 however, “[i]f a majority of this Court were willing to reconsider the approach we  
26 have taken for the past 84 years, I would support that effort.” *Id.* at 2132.

27 45. Justice Kavanaugh, who had joined the Court but did not participate in the  
28 decision, has since expressed his view that “Justice Gorsuch’s scholarly analysis of



1 the Constitution’s nondelegation doctrine in his *Gundy* dissent may warrant further  
2 consideration in future cases.” *Paul v. United States*, 140 S.Ct. 342, 342 (2019)  
3 (statement respecting denial of cert.).

## 4 **II. The New Rule**

5 46. The Attorney General has now issued regulations implementing new SORNA  
6 requirements under the remaining delegations of authority not discussed in *Gundy*.  
7 *Registration Requirements Under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification*  
8 *Act*, 86 Fed. Reg. 69,856 (Dec. 8, 2021).

9 47. In a rule that took effect on January 7, 2022, the Attorney General invoked his  
10 authority under 34 U.S.C. § 20912(b), 20913(d), and 20914(a)(7), (8), (b) to create  
11 much more burdensome registration requirements. *Id.* at 69,856.

12 48. According to the new rule, SORNA applies to “all sex offenders” “regardless  
13 of when the conviction . . . occurred” and “regardless of whether a jurisdiction has  
14 substantially implemented the Act.” *Id.* at 69,884. According to the Attorney  
15 General, this would apply even to convictions that were expunged, as “only pardons  
16 on the grounds of innocence terminate registration obligations under SORNA.” *Id.*  
17 at 69,866; *see also Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending,*  
18 *Registering and Tracking, National Guidelines* 73 Fed. Reg. 38,030, 38,050 (July 2,  
19 2008) (“SMART Guidelines”) (registration is excused only “if the predicate  
20 conviction is reversed, vacated, or set aside, or if the person is pardoned for the  
21 offense on the ground of innocence,” and “an adult sex offender is ‘convicted’ for  
22 SORNA purposes if the sex offender remains subject to penal consequences based  
23 on the conviction, however, it may be styled”).

24 49. The rule also sets out the information a registrant must provide to a local  
25 jurisdiction, which now includes a social security number, his “remote  
26 communication identifiers” (e.g., internet usernames), his work or school  
27 information, and information concerning any international travel, passport, and  
28 vehicle registration or professional licenses. *Id.* at 69,885.

1 50. The registrant must also appear “in-person” at least yearly in his local  
2 jurisdiction, and verify all information. *Id.* at 69,885–86. Depending on his predicate  
3 offense, the registrant may be required to appear as many as four times per year. *Id.*  
4 He must also report, in person, changes in address within three days, give advance  
5 notice if he plans to change residences, jobs, or school, report changes in remote  
6 communication identifiers within three days, and international travel plans prior to  
7 any trip. *Id.* at 69,886.

8 51. Any violations are federal felonies. *Id.*

9 52. Moreover, if a local jurisdiction does not comply with SORNA registration  
10 requirements, then a registrant is *guilty of the crime* of failing to register unless he  
11 proves at trial that registration was, in essence, impossible. That is, the new rule  
12 provides individuals who live in non-compliant states with an affirmative defense,  
13 but that defense is only available if they can prove at trial that “uncontrollable  
14 circumstances prevented the sex offender from complying with SORNA, [that] the  
15 sex offender did not contribute to the creation of those circumstances in reckless  
16 disregard of the requirement to comply and complied as soon as the circumstances  
17 preventing compliance ceased to exist.” *Id.* There is, of course, no guarantee that an  
18 individual will be able to prevail on this defense and they must undergo the time and  
19 expense of a trial to find out if their state’s non-compliance has turned them into a  
20 felon.

21 53. In the rule, the Department addressed non-delegation issues following *Gundy*.  
22 First, it read the *Gundy* decision as authorizing any action under Section 20913(d)  
23 because it “involved no exercise of legislative authority” and merely implemented  
24 SORNA as soon as possible. *Id.* at 69,869. Concerning Section 20914(a)(8), the  
25 Department insisted that this “is not an impermissible delegation of legislative  
26 authority, but rather is instrumental to the Attorney General’s effectuating the  
27 legislative objective to protect the public from sex offenders and offenders against  
28 children by establishing a comprehensive national system for the registration of

1 those offenders.” *Id.* at 69,856 (cleaned up). “The Attorney General’s exercise of the  
2 authority under section 20914(a)(8) is limited to requiring additional information  
3 that furthers the legislative public safety objective or the implementation or  
4 enforcement of SORNA’s provisions.” *Id.*

### 5 **III. The Effect on Plaintiffs**

6 54. Although Mr. Doe is not required—or even permitted—to register as a sex  
7 offender under California law, the new rule nevertheless requires him to register and  
8 comply with the new rule’s requirements.

9 55. In particular, Mr. Doe will be required to provide information such as his social  
10 security number, his “remote communication identifiers” (e.g., internet usernames),  
11 his work or school information, and information concerning any international travel,  
12 passport, and vehicle registration or professional licenses to local authorities, in  
13 person at least yearly. Mr. Doe must also report, in person, changes in address within  
14 three days, give advance notice if he plans to change residences jobs or schools,  
15 report changes in remote communication identifiers within three days, and  
16 international travel plans prior to any trip.

17 56. Merely being required to register as a sex offender will prevent Mr. Doe from  
18 going to his children’s schools, will harm his reputation, would likely result in the  
19 loss of his job, ostracization from his community, and potentially require him to  
20 move to avoid being near public schools and parks.

21 57. Furthermore, if Mr. Doe fails to follow any of the rule’s registration  
22 requirements, he faces criminal prosecution and up to 10 years in federal prison.

23 58. California does not consider Mr. Doe a sex offender, however, and will not  
24 allow him to register in compliance with the new rule. California has no mechanism  
25 for registering people with no convictions, so the authorities simply turn him away  
26 when he has attempted to comply with the new rule.

27 59. DOJ has even found that California has not “substantially complied” with  
28 SORNA, in part, because it does not collect all of the information required by the

1 Attorney General. Nevertheless, the Attorney General still requires Mr. Doe to  
2 register as a sex offender with the State of California.

3 60. And because the new rule makes the impossibility of registration only an  
4 affirmative defense to a criminal prosecution, Mr. Doe faces potential criminal  
5 liability at any time.

6 61. The Department thus presumes that Mr. Doe is guilty of violating 18 U.S.C. §  
7 2250(a)(1) and is free to initiate prosecution at will.

8 62. Mr. Doe also seeks to engage in anonymous speech on the internet through the  
9 use of anonymous remote communication identifiers, such as email addresses and  
10 social media usernames. He wishes to remain anonymous to preserve his privacy,  
11 and to avoid adverse reputational and other risks related to his past offenses. He also  
12 wishes to speak anonymously about issues of public concern, including sex offender  
13 registration requirements, and the unfairness of the new SORNA rule.

14 63. The new rule requires Mr. Doe to disclose his remote communication  
15 identifiers, which could be accessible by members of the public. Because of this  
16 disclosure requirement, Mr. Doe worries that he cannot speak freely about issues of  
17 public concern, particularly the new SORNA rule, without jeopardizing his  
18 reputation, privacy, and the safety of his family. Mr. Doe has refrained from  
19 speaking on these matters of public concern using his anonymous remote  
20 communication identifiers because of the new rule.

21 64. ACSOL has members in California who likewise have been convicted of sex  
22 offenses, as described by federal law, and are required to register as sex offenders  
23 under both California and federal law. These members would be required to comply  
24 with the new rule, even though California does not provide avenues for them to  
25 provide all of the required information to California authorities. These members are  
26 also presumed guilty of violating 18 U.S.C. § 2250(a)(1) and the United States is  
27 free to initiate prosecution at any time.

28 65. ACSOL's membership also includes individuals convicted of California

1 crimes that are sex offenses, as described by federal law, who are putatively required  
2 to register for life as sex offenders under federal law, but have had their convictions  
3 expunged under California Penal Code § 1203.4 or have been granted relief from  
4 registration under California Penal Code § 290.5 and have no other convictions. Like  
5 Mr. Doe, these ACSOL members have no obligation to register under California  
6 law, yet are presumed to be in non-compliance with the new rule and presumed  
7 guilty of violating 18 U.S.C. § 2250(a)(1).

8 66. ACSOL members who will be forced to re-register, despite having had their  
9 offenses of conviction expunged under California law face significant collateral  
10 consequences, such as loss of career opportunities and professional licensing,  
11 adverse reputation harms, inability to travel freely, and residency restrictions.

12 67. ACSOL's membership also includes individuals who wish to engage in  
13 anonymous speech on the internet through the use of anonymous remote  
14 communication identifiers, such as email addresses and social media usernames.  
15 These members wish to remain anonymous to preserve their privacy, and to avoid  
16 adverse reputational and other risks related to their past convictions. They also wish  
17 to speak anonymously about issues of public concern, including sex offender  
18 registration requirements and the unfairness of the new SORNA rule.

19 68. The new rule requires these ACSOL members to disclose their remote  
20 communication identifiers, which could be accessible by members of the public.  
21 Because of this disclosure requirement, these ACSOL members worry that they  
22 cannot speak freely about issues of public concern, particularly the new SORNA  
23 rule, without jeopardizing their reputation, privacy, and the safety of their families.  
24 These ACSOL members have refrained from speaking on these matters of public  
25 concern using their anonymous remote communication identifiers, because of the  
26 new rule.

1        **COUNT I—VIOLATION OF U.S. CONSTITUTION, NON-DELEGATION**  
2                                **DOCTRINE, AND SEPARATION OF POWERS**

3        69. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation hereinabove as if fully  
4        set forth herein.

5        70. The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) directs a court to “hold unlawful and  
6        set aside” an agency’s rule that is “contrary to constitutional right.” 5 U.S.C. §  
7        706(2)(B).

8        71. Article I, § 1, of the Constitution provides: “All legislative Powers herein  
9        granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States.”

10       72. No agency has any inherent power to make law, and “an agency literally has  
11       no power to act . . . unless and until Congress confers power upon it.” *La. Pub. Serv.*  
12       *Comm’n v. FCC*, 476 U.S. 355, 374 (1986).

13       73. Article II, § 3, of the Constitution directs that the President “shall take Care  
14       that the Law be faithfully executed . . . .”

15       74. A “fundamental precept” of “another strand of [] separation-of-powers  
16       jurisprudence, the delegation doctrine,” “is that the lawmaking function belongs to  
17       Congress, U.S. Const., Art. I, § 1, and may not be conveyed to another branch or  
18       entity.” *Loving v. United States*, 517 U.S. 748, 758 (1996).

19       75. Congress may not “abdicate or [] transfer to others the essential legislative  
20       functions with which it is thus vested.” *A.L.A. Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United*  
21       *States*, 295 U.S. 495, 529 (1935).

22       76. The President, acting through his agencies, therefore, may not exercise  
23       Congress’ legislative power to declare entirely “what circumstances . . . should be  
24       forbidden” by law. *Panama Refining Co. v. Ryan*, 293 U.S. 388, 418–19 (1935).

25       77. The provisions in 34 U.S.C. §§ 20912 and 20914 granting the Attorney  
26       General authority to issue the SORNA rule at issue, in this case, are unlawful  
27       delegations of legislative authority.

28       78. The statutes delegate to the Attorney General the unrestrained authority to

1 impose any registration requirement on sex offenders, without any guiding  
2 principles.

3 79. The statutes impermissibly allow the Attorney General to unilaterally define  
4 the scope of violations of 18 U.S.C. § 2250.

5 80. The new rule exercises this delegated authority to create new registration  
6 requirements that are not required or even contemplated by Congressional directive.

7 81. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment  
8 and permanent injunction declaring the delegations in 34 U.S.C. §§ 20912 and 20914  
9 invalid, barring enforcement of the final rule, vacatur of the rule, attorneys' fees,  
10 expenses, costs and disbursements, and any other relief that may be appropriate.

11 **COUNT II—VIOLATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE**

12 **ACT, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(C)—RULE IN EXCESS OF STATUTORY**

13 **AUTHORITY**

14 82. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation hereinabove as if fully  
15 set forth herein.

16 83. The executive branch's authority "must stem either from an act of Congress or  
17 from the Constitution itself." *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U.S.  
18 579, 585 (1952). Likewise, "[i]t is axiomatic that an administrative agency's power  
19 to promulgate legislative regulations is limited to the authority delegated by  
20 Congress." *Bowen v. Georgetown Univ. Hosp.*, 488 U.S. 204, 208 (1988). The APA  
21 directs a court to "hold unlawful and set aside" an agency's rule that is "arbitrary,  
22 capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law,"  
23 "contrary to constitutional right" or "in excess of statutory jurisdiction [or]  
24 authority." 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), (B), (C).

25 84. The final rule was issued in excess of statutory authority and is therefore  
26 invalid.

27 85. Under SORNA, "The term 'sex offender' means an individual who was  
28 *convicted* of a sex offense." 34 U.S.C. § 20911(1) (emphasis added). As relevant

1 here, “‘sex offense’ means—a criminal offense that has an element involving a  
2 sexual act or sexual contact with another[.]” *Id.* at § 10911(5)(A)(i).

3 86. Invoking Section 20912(b), the new rule creates 28 C.F.R. § 72.2, which says,  
4 “All terms used in this part have the same meaning as in SORNA.” 86 Fed. Reg. at  
5 69,884. In the explanation for the rule, DOJ elaborated that, notwithstanding a  
6 comment asking “that a sex offender be removed from the sex offender registry if  
7 he receives a pardon,” it believed that “only pardons on the ground of innocence  
8 terminate registration obligations under SORNA[.]” *Id.* at 69,866.

9 87. The new rule, therefore, considers Mr. Doe’s expunged convictions, as well as  
10 the expunged convictions of other ACSOL members, to be “convictions” requiring  
11 registration.

12 88. Under the plain meaning of the statutory text, a “conviction” does not include  
13 an adjudication that has been expunged under California law.

14 89. If a defendant satisfies its conditions, Section 1203.4(a)(1) results in him being  
15 “permitted by the court to withdraw their plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere  
16 and enter a plea of not guilty; or, if they have been convicted after a plea of not  
17 guilty, the court shall set aside the verdict of guilty[.]”

18 90. Section 1203.4 thus “enables [a] defendant to truthfully represent to friends,  
19 acquaintances and private sector employers that he has no conviction.” *People v.*  
20 *Arata*, 151 Cal. App. 4th 778, 788 (Cal. Ct. App. 2007) (citation omitted).

21 91. Because the new rule considers expunged convictions to nevertheless require  
22 registration, it conflicts with the plain meaning of the statutory term “conviction”  
23 and is thus invalid.

24 92. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment  
25 and permanent injunction barring enforcement of the final rule, vacatur of the rule,  
26 attorneys’ fees, expenses, costs and disbursements, and any other relief that may be  
27 appropriate.

28



1                    **COUNT III—VIOLATION OF U.S. CONSTITUTION, DUE PROCESS**

2                                    **CLAUSE**

3            93. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation hereinabove as if fully  
4 set forth herein.

5            94. A court must set aside agency action that is “contrary to [a] constitutional  
6 right.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B).

7            95. The due process clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S.  
8 Constitution require the government to bear the burden of proving beyond a  
9 reasonable doubt all of the elements of a crime. *See In re Winship*, 397 U.S. 358,  
10 361–62 (1970). This forbids shifting “the burden of proof to the defendant” to “prove  
11 the critical fact in dispute.” *Mullaney v. Wilbur*, 421 U.S. 684, 701 (1975). Indeed,  
12 while legislatures have the power to define the elements of offenses, “[i]t is not  
13 within the province of a legislature to declare an individual guilty or presumptively  
14 guilty of a crime.” *Patterson v. New York*, 432 U.S. 197, 210, (1977) (citation  
15 omitted). In all cases, due process requires that the government “must prove every  
16 ingredient of an offense beyond a reasonable doubt and that it may not shift the  
17 burden of proof to the defendant by presuming that ingredient upon proof of the  
18 other elements of the offense.” *Id.* at 215; *see also Dixon v. United States*, 548 U.S.  
19 1, 6 (2006) (recognizing that due process does not allow shifting the burden to the  
20 defense to disprove “any of the elements of the offense itself”).

21            96. All crimes require an *actus reus*, which the government must prove beyond a  
22 reasonable doubt.

23            97. Due process also requires that a person cannot be held criminally responsible  
24 for things over which he has no control.

25            98. According to DOJ, California has not substantially implemented SORNA, in  
26 part, because it does not require registrants to provide all the information required  
27 by the Attorney General.

28            99. Mr. Doe and other members of ACSOL are not required to register under

1 California law because their convictions have been expunged under Cal. Penal Code  
2 § 1203.4.

3 100. Mr. Doe and other members of ACSOL whose sex offense convictions have  
4 been expunged under Cal. Penal Code § 1203.4, are not *permitted* by California  
5 authorities to register as sex offenders as required by the new rule.

6 101. Other members of ACSOL who have successfully petitioned for relief from  
7 registration under Cal. Penal Code § 290.5 are also neither required to register under  
8 California law nor *permitted* to register as sex offenders as required by the new rule.

9 102. New Section 72(g)(1) asserts that the government has no obligation “to  
10 establish that a registration jurisdiction’s procedures would have allowed a sex  
11 offender to register or keep the registration current in conformity with SORNA”  
12 before it prosecutes them for failing to do the “impossible.” 86 Fed. Reg. at 69,867,  
13 69,886.

14 103. The new rule presumes Mr. Doe and other members of ACSOL whose sex  
15 offense convictions have been expunged under Cal. Penal Code § 1203.4 or have  
16 been granted relief under Cal. Penal Code § 290.05 are guilty of the *actus reus* of  
17 Section 2250 because the state does not provide any means for them to comply with  
18 the rule’s registration requirements.

19 104. The new rule “declare[s] an individual guilty or presumptively guilty of a  
20 crime,” in violation of due process. *See Patterson*, 432 U.S. at 210.

21 105. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment  
22 and permanent injunction barring enforcement of the final rule, vacatur of the rule,  
23 attorneys’ fees, expenses, costs and disbursements, and any other relief that may be  
24 appropriate.

25 **COUNT IV—VIOLATION OF U.S. CONSTITUTION, FIRST**  
26 **AMENDMENT**

27 106. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation hereinabove as if fully  
28 set forth herein.

1 107. A court must set aside agency action that is “contrary to [a] constitutional  
2 right.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B).

3 108. “A fundamental principle of the First Amendment is that all persons have  
4 access to places where they can speak and listen, and then, after reflection, speak  
5 and listen once more.” *Packingham v. North Carolina*, 137 S.Ct. 1730, 1735 (2017).  
6 The “most important place[] (in a spatial sense) for the exchange of views” today is  
7 “cyberspace ... and social media in particular.” *Id.* This applies in equal measure to  
8 those previously convicted of sex offenses. *Id.* Indeed, because people who have  
9 completed their sentences in full now only live with “collateral consequences of  
10 conviction rather than [] a restraint on liberty,” and are thus “no longer subject to  
11 formal punishment,” they “enjoy the full protection of the First Amendment.” *Doe*  
12 *v. Harris*, 772 F.3d 563, 572 (9th Cir. 2014) (citations omitted).

13 109. As the Ninth Circuit has held, when the government requires those convicted  
14 of sex offenses to provide law enforcement with their remote communication  
15 identifiers it “imposes a substantial burden on sex offenders’ ability to engage in  
16 legitimate online speech, and to do so anonymously,” in violation of the First  
17 Amendment. *Id.* at 574, 578.

18 110. The new rule violates the First Amendment because it requires Mr. Doe, as  
19 well as ACSOL’s members, to provide up-to-date “remote communication  
20 identifiers” as a part of their registration information. *See* 86 Fed. Reg. at 69,885.  
21 The definition of “remote communication identifiers” is impermissibly vague, and  
22 chills free expression and anonymous speech. *See* 86 Fed. Reg. at 69,859. The  
23 identifiers can also be disseminated to the public at will, states are encouraged to  
24 allow members of the public to check specific identifiers to see if they belong to a  
25 registrant, and jurisdictions are encouraged to share them with law enforcement  
26 agencies. *See Id.* Plus registrants must update any changes within three days, *in*  
27 *person* with law enforcement. *Id.* at 69,885. There is little doubt that this provision  
28 unlawfully chills protected speech, particularly anonymous speech, yet fails to meet

1 constitutional scrutiny.

2 111. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment  
3 and permanent injunction barring enforcement of the final rule, vacatur of the rule,  
4 attorneys' fees, expenses, costs and disbursements, and any other relief that may be  
5 appropriate.

6 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

7 **WHEREFORE**, for the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs demand judgment against  
8 Defendants as follows:

9 (i) The issuance of a preliminary injunction prohibiting Defendants from  
10 enforcing the final rule pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 705 and 28 U.S.C. § 2201;

11 (ii) A declaratory judgment, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 706(2) and 28 U.S.C. §  
12 2202, holding unlawful and setting aside 34 U.S.C. §§ 20912 and 20914 and the final  
13 rule;

14 (iii) An award of attorneys' fees and costs to Plaintiffs; and

15 (iv) Any other relief as the Court deems just, equitable and proper.

16 **JURY DEMAND**

17 Plaintiffs herein demand a trial by jury of all triable issues in the present matter.

18 DATED: May 23, 2022

19 Respectfully submitted,

20 JEREMY TALCOTT

21 By *s/ Jeremy Talcott*

JEREMY TALCOTT

22 STEVEN M. SIMPSON

23 By *s/ Steven M. Simpson*

STEVEN M. SIMPSON

24 CALEB KRUCKENBERG

25 By *s/ Caleb Kruckenberg*

CALEB KRUCKENBERG\*

26  
27 *\*Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming*  
28 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*