FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT ARKANSAS

OCT 21 2016

### IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK DIVISION

JAMES W. McCORMACK, CLERK
By:

DEP CLERK

MICHAEL ANDREW RODGERS and GLYNN DILBECK

**PLAINTIFFS** 

vs.

CASE No. 4: 16-CV-775-BRW

COLONEL BILL BRYANT, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS DIRECTOR OF THE ARKANSAS STATE POLICE

**DEFENDANT** 

COMPLAINT This case assigned to District Judge Wilson and to Magistrate Judge Harris

1. This is an action brought to safeguard the most fundamental rights of speech and expression under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and to protect Plaintiffs and others from unjustified government intrusion. Plaintiff Rodgers has been cited, arrested, detained, prosecuted, tried and convicted of loitering with intent to beg under Ark. Code Ann. §5-71-213(a)(3). Plaintiff Dilbeck has been harassed and cited for this same "offense." They are not alone. Many others also suffer this same government persecution for their speech. Predictably, the threat of citation, arrest, detention, prosecution, conviction and penalties under this state law has chilled Plaintiffs and others from exercising their constitutionally-protected rights to peacefully ask others for money, food, or other charity. Plaintiffs need the intervention of this Court to invalidate this law for the entire state and to enjoin its enforcement by Defendant.

- 2. The citations, arrests, and criminal proceedings against Plaintiffs have been under Arkansas state law: Ark. Code Ann. §5-71-213(a)(3). Many of the arrests and citations under this law are effected by Arkansas State Troopers under Defendant's supervision.
- 3. The law makes it a crime if a person "Lingers or remains in a public place or on the premises of another for the purpose of begging." It is a complete ban on begging. On its face, it prohibits constitutionally-protected speech. The law is not limited in any manner and applies to public and private property any time -- day or night. Aggressive or disruptive behavior is not a required element of this provision. It therefore fails all possible relevant tests applied by the United States Supreme Court and other federal and state courts. It cannot withstand strict scrutiny; time, place and manner, due process or overbreadth analyses and should be invalidated on its face.

### Jurisdiction and Venue

- 3. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343. The Court can grant declaratory relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201(a) and 2202.
- 4. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) as Defendant's headquarters is located in Pulaski County, Arkansas.

### The Parties

- 6. Michael Andrews Rodgers is a disabled veteran and resident of Garland County, Arkansas. He has begged in Garland County and would do so in other parts of Arkansas. Because of § 5-71-213(a)(3), he is now chilled from doing so.
- 7. Plaintiff Glynn Dilbeck is homeless. He has begged in Benton County, Arkansas and other parts of the state. Because of § 5-71-213(a)(3), he is now chilled from doing so.

- 8. Defendant Colonel Bill Bryant is the Director of the Arkansas State Police. He is sued in his official capacity. Employees of the Arkansas State Police are under the supervision of Col. Bryant. These employees, Arkansas State Troopers, routinely issue warnings and citations under § 5-71-213(a)(3).
- 9. At all times described herein, the Arkansas State Troopers were and are acting under color of state law.

### The Challenged Law

- 10. Section 5-71-213(a)(3) of the Arkansas Code is the basis for citing, arresting and prosecuting persons in Arkansas for begging.
- 11. Citations and arrests for begging do not require or depend on observing aggressive, disorderly, dangerous or other problematic conduct by the person seeking money and may be and are based on a peaceful request for a donation.
- 12. Section 5-71-213(a)(3) applies to all public places, including sidewalks, thoroughfares, and parks and to all private property during the day and night. It contains no time, place or manner exceptions, nor modifies in any way the prohibition on asking for money or other charity anywhere.
  - 13. On its face, the law criminalizes constitutionally-protected speech.
- 14. Plaintiffs and other individuals are concerned about being cited, arrested, jailed, prosecuted, found guilty and penalized by fines and court fees under the anti-begging law. They are chilled from exercising their constitutional rights to free speech and are refraining and will continue to refrain from begging in this state unless the law is invalidated.
- 15. The statute selectively criminalizes requests for money and other charity. A solicitation to vote for a candidate, attend a meeting, join an organization or eat at a particular

restaurant, delivered in the same manner and tone as that for money or other charity would not result in citation or arrest under this provision.

16. A law enforcement officer would have to read a sign or listen to the words of the person and the content of the request being made, in order to determine if these fit the message prohibited by this provision – a request for money or other charity.

### **Facts**

- 17. Plaintiff Rodgers, who is a disabled veteran, begs peacefully in a non-threatening manner by holding up a sign that identifies him as a veteran. In 2015, he was arrested once and cited four times for violating § 5-71-213(a)(3). He was incarcerated, tried, and assessed court fines and fees. One charge was voluntarily dismissed by the Prosecuting Attorney for the 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District. He was tried on the citations and found guilty in Garland County District Court. On appeal, the Garland County Circuit Court found the law unconstitutional and dismissed the charges. While Plaintiff Rodgers might now lawfully solicit money in Garland County, he is not assured to be free of other citation or arrest in Garland County, and the law is still in effect in all other parts of Arkansas, and Plaintiff Rodgers is afraid to risk further criminal charges against him. He thus refrains from begging outside Garland County. Therefore, the law has a direct and chilling effect on his right to freedom of speech.
- 18. Plaintiff Dilbeck begs peacefully in Northwest Arkansas in a non-threatening manner by holding up a sign that asks for money. He was cited by an Arkansas State Trooper in September, 2015, for holding up such a sign alongside a roadway exit in Benton County, Arkansas. The charge subsequently was voluntarily dismissed by the Prosecuting Attorney for the 19<sup>th</sup> Judicial District. Plaintiff Dilbeck has been harassed for peacefully begging on more than one occasion by law enforcement officers, including the Arkansas State Police. He would

continue to beg in Arkansas but because of fear of further criminal action and harassment is afraid to do so. Therefore, the law has a direct and chilling effect on his right to freedom of speech.

19. The Arkansas State Police regularly issue citations throughout the state for violations of § 5-71-213(a)(3). In so doing, their actions are performed under color of state law.

## COUNT I (Facial Violation Right to Freedom of Speech)

- 20. Plaintiffs restate and incorporate by reference as if fully set forth here the allegations of the proceeding paragraphs.
- 22. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits the abridgement and chilling of free speech. The First Amendment is applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment. Persons violating the First Amendment under color of state law are liable at law and in equity under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
- 23. Section 5-71-213(a)(3) is facially invalid under the First Amendment because it criminalizes protected speech and prohibits a substantial amount of protected speech. It is also invalid because it is a content-based restriction on protected speech in all public and private places and is not narrowly tailored to serve any compelling state interest.

### **COUNT II**

# (Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment Prohibition on Deprivation of Liberty Without Due Process of Law -- Void for Vagueness)

- 24. Plaintiffs restate and incorporate by reference as if fully set forth here the allegations of the proceeding paragraphs.
- 25. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution mandates that a criminal state statute provide fair notice of what is forbidden.

26. Section 5-71-213(a)(3) fails to define the term "begging" and does not give fair notice as to what would constitute prohibited conduct. It is thus void for vagueness.

### **Relief Requested**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully requests that this Court:

- 1. Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction restraining Defendant, his employees, agents and successors from enforcing § 5-71-213(a) (3);
- 2. Enter a judgment declaring that § 5-71-213(a) (3) on its face violates the United States Constitution and permanently enjoin its enforcement by Defendant;
  - 3. Award Plaintiff costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1988; and
  - 4. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: 8/24/16

Respectfully Submitted,

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

On behalf of the Arkansas Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Inc.

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JS 44 (Rev. 12/12)

CIVIL COVER SHEET 4: 16-cv-775 - BRW

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS				DEFENDANTS				
Michael Andrew Rodgers and				Col Bill Bryant Director, Arkansas State Police, in official capacity				
Glynn Dilbeck  (b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Garland, Arkansas  (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Pulaski, Arkansas  (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)  NOTE: IN LAND CONDENNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.				
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Bettina E. Brownstein Monzer Mansour 479-521-636 904 W. Second St. Suite 2 70 College Ave, Suite 10 Little Rock, AR 72201 Fayetteville, AR 72701				Attorneys (If Known)				
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	ICTION (Place an "X" in Oi	ne Box (Inly)			RINCIPA	L PARTIES	(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintifi and One Box for Defendant)	
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)			(For Diversity Cases Only)  PTF DEF  Zen of This State				
2 U.S. Government Defendant	Diversity     (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)		Citiz	zen of Another State				
IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)				Citizen or Subject of a 3 3 Foreign Nation 5 6 6 6 Foreign Country				
CONTRACT		(v) RTS	F	ORFEITURE/PENALTY	BAN	KRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
□ 110 Insurance □ 120 Marine □ 130 Miller Act □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 150 Recovery of Overpayment Æ Enforcement of Judgment □ 151 Medicare Act □ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) □ 153 Recovery of Overpayment	☐ 330 Federal Employers Liability ☐ 340 Marine ☐ 345 Marine Product Liability	PERSONAL INJURY  365 Personal Injury - Product Liability  367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability  368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERT	69	25 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 00 Other  LABOR 10 Fair Labor Standards	□ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 □ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157  PROPERTY RIGHTS □ 820 Copyrights □ 830 Patent □ 840 Trademark  SOCIAL SECURITY □ 861 HIA (1395ff)		□ 375 False Claims Act □ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable/Sat TV □ 850 Securities/Commodities/	
of Veteran's Benefits  160 Stockholders' Suits 190 Other Contract 195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise  REAL PROPERTY	□ 350 Motor Vehicle □ 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability □ 360 Other Personal Injury □ 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice CIVIL RIGHTS	e		Act  720 Labor/Management Relations  740 Railway Labor Act  751 Family and Medical Leave Act  790 Other Labor Litigation  791 Employee Retirement	□ 862 Black Lung (923) □ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) □ 864 SSID Title XVI □ 865 RSI (405(g))  FEDERAL TAX SUITS		Exchange  890 Other Statutory Actions  891 Agricultural Acts  893 Environmental Matters  895 Freedom of Information Act  896 Arbitration  899 Administrative Procedure	
□ 210 Land Condemnation □ 220 Foreclosure □ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment □ 240 Torts to Land □ 245 Tort Product Liability □ 290 All Other Real Property	☐ 440 Other Civil Rights ☐ 441 Voting ☐ 442 Employment ☐ 443 Housing/ Accommodations ☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities -	Habeas Corpus:  ☐ 463 Alien Detainee ☐ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence ☐ 530 General		Income Security Act  IMMIGRATION 52 Naturalization Application	□ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) □ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609		Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision  950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	
	Employment  446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other  448 Education			25 Other Immigration Actions				
	moved from 3 1	Remanded from  Appellate Court		nstated or 5 Transfe pened Anothe (specify)	r District	☐ 6 Multidistr Litigation		
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO	ON 43 U.S.C. 1983 Brief description of car	use:		Do not cite jurisdictional state		versity):		
Challenge to constitutionality of A.C.A.5-71  VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: □ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.				EMAND \$	CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:  JURY DEMAND:   Yes  No			
VIII. RELATED CASI IF ANY	(See instructions):	JUDGE			DOCKE	T NUMBER		
DATE 10/24   FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	16	SIGNATURE OF ATTO	ORNEY	of record	teni			
RECEIPT # AM	MOUNT	APPLYING IFP		JUDGE		MAG. JUI	DGE	