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19 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

20 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

21 DO NO HARM, et al.,  
22 *Plaintiffs,*  
23 and  
24 UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA,  
25 *Plaintiff-Intervenor,*  
26 v.  
27 DAVID GEFFEN SCHOOL OF  
28 MEDICINE AT UCLA, et al.,

Case No. 2:25-cv-04131-JWH-JDE

**UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA'S COMPLAINT IN  
INTERVENTION FOR  
DECLARATORY AND  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

Honorable John W. Holcomb  
United States District Judge

1 *Defendants.*

2  
3 **INTRODUCTION**

4 The United States brings this action to stop the David Geffen School of  
5 Medicine at UCLA (“UCLA Med”), part of the University of California at Los  
6 Angeles (“UCLA”) and itself a part of the State of California, from engaging in race-  
7 based admissions in violation of the Equal Protection Clause and the standards  
8 recently articulated by the United States Supreme Court in *Students for Fair*  
9 *Admissions, Inc. v. President & Fellows of Harvard Coll.*, 600 U.S. 181, 143 S. Ct.  
10 2141, 216 L. Ed. 2d 857 (2023). After a long history of moving incrementally away  
11 from racial preferences in education, this Nation and its Supreme Court cast off this  
12 vestige of our troubled history surrounding race and set out to mandate colorblind  
13 admissions in all public (and publicly funded) universities.

14 Nevertheless, UCLA Med’s Associate Dean for Admissions, Jennifer Lucero,  
15 boldly states on her official profile that “she takes a special interest in diversity issues  
16 in medicine.” There is but one legal avenue for a public or publicly funded medical  
17 school to pursue diversity in medicine: admit the most qualified candidates  
18 regardless of race, and expect that those most qualified candidates will come from  
19 every race, because they do.

20 Racial preferences cause three disastrous outcomes. First, if UCLA Med and  
21 other medical schools lower their academic standards to obtain the “right” racial  
22 mix, the result is less well academically qualified doctors practicing medicine.  
23 Second, by lowering academic standards for certain applicants, patients will question  
24 whether their Underrepresented Minority (“URM,” meaning Black, Hispanic,  
25 Pacific Islander, or Native American) doctor is really qualified to practice medicine  
26 and can give them the same quality care as a White or Asian doctor who did not  
27 receive preferential admission to medical school. This shadow follows URM doctors  
28 throughout their careers, whether or not that doctor needed a preference to be

1 admitted to medical school. Third, it undermines and delays delivery upon the  
2 promise enshrined in the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution  
3 that each state government, including UCLA Med, will treat its citizens equally  
4 without regard to their race.

5 “The way to stop discrimination on the basis of race is to stop discriminating  
6 on the basis of race.” *Parents Involved in Cmty. Sch. v. Seattle Sch. Dist. No. 1*, 551  
7 U.S. 701, 748, 127 S. Ct. 2738, 2768, 168 L. Ed. 2d 508 (2007). The United States  
8 intervenes, because ending racial discrimination in our university systems is of  
9 general public importance.

### 10 PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

11 1. This action challenges the constitutionality of a policy and practice of  
12 UCLA Med to consider race in medical school admissions.

13 2. This action was filed by plaintiffs Do No Harm, Students for Fair  
14 Admissions, and Kelly Mahoney.

15 3. The plaintiffs title their first count of their claim for relief “Violation of  
16 the Fourteenth Amendment,” and expressly assert as the basis for this count that  
17 “The Fourteenth Amendment provides, among other things, that no person shall be  
18 denied ‘the equal protection of the laws.’ U.S. Const. amend XIV, § 1.” Plaintiffs’  
19 Second Amended Complaint, ¶ 132.

20 4. Count 1 of the plaintiffs’ claim for relief asserts that plaintiffs are  
21 denied equal protection based on race, because Defendants take race into account to  
22 racially balance their medical school classes via racially unequal admissions at  
23 UCLA Med. *See* Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint, ¶ 134.

24 5. This Action was brought to seek relief from the denial of equal  
25 protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution on  
26 account of race. The Attorney General of the United States has certified that this  
27 case is of general public importance, and intervenes under 42 U.S.C. § 2000h-2 to  
28 seek declaratory relief that UCLA Med has been and continues to consider race in

1 admissions in violation of the Equal Protection rights of Plaintiffs and others who  
2 apply to UCLA Med, and to permanently enjoin the violation.

3 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4 6. The claims asserted herein arise under the Fourteenth Amendment to  
5 the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

6 7. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and  
7 1343(a)(3) and (4). Declaratory relief is authorized by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02.

8 8. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2)  
9 because at least some of the Defendants reside in this District, UCLA Med is located  
10 in this District, and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to this  
11 claim occurred here.

12 **PARTIES**

13 9. Plaintiff-Intervenor is the United States of America.

14 10. On information and belief, plaintiff Do No Harm is a nonprofit  
15 organization that advocates against radical, divisive, and discriminatory ideologies  
16 in medical education, clinical practice, and research.

17 11. On information and belief, plaintiff Students for Fair Admissions is a  
18 nonprofit organization that advocates for human rights and civil liberties, including  
19 equal protection under the law from racial preferences in school admissions that are  
20 unfair, unnecessary, and unconstitutional.

21 12. On information and belief, plaintiff Kelly Mahoney is a qualified  
22 college graduate who applied to, and was rejected from, UCLA Med.

23 13. Defendant the Regents of the University of California is a state agency  
24 that operates the UC System. Under Article IX, §9 of the California Constitution,  
25 the Regents have the “full powers of organization and government” over the UC  
26 System, including UCLA Med. Cal. Const. Art. IX, §9(a). Defendants have  
27 stipulated in this case that any injunctive or declaratory relief against the Regents  
28 “will apply to and be binding on UCLA and the David Geffen School of Medicine

1 at UCLA.” Dkt. 27, ¶ 4.

2 14. Defendant Julio Frenk is the current chancellor of UCLA. Under the  
3 Regents’ bylaws, the chancellor is “the executiv[e]” head of UCLA’s campuses,  
4 including UCLA Med. He sets and has the power to change UCLA’s “policies,”  
5 including UCLA Med’s admissions policies and practices. He is also “responsible  
6 for the organization, internal administration, operation, financial management, and  
7 discipline of [UCLA’s] campuses,” including monitoring how UCLA Med conducts  
8 admissions and overseeing its compliance with federal and state laws banning the  
9 use of race in admissions. He further “oversee[s] all faculty personnel and other staff  
10 at their locations,” including Lucero and everyone who administers admissions at  
11 UCLA Med. Frenk is sued in his official capacity. Defendants have stipulated in this  
12 case that any injunctive or declaratory relief against Frenk in his “official capacit[y]  
13 will apply to and be binding on UCLA and the David Geffen School of Medicine at  
14 UCLA.” Dkt. 27, ¶ 4.

15 15. Defendant Gene Block was chancellor of UCLA from August 2007 to  
16 July 2024. He was chancellor when Lucero was hired, and when UCLA Med adopted  
17 and implemented the main policies and practices challenged in this lawsuit. An  
18 outspoken critic of Prop 209, Block created and oversaw the implementation of  
19 UCLA’s “efforts at UCLA to increase representation of African American” students.  
20 As chancellor, Block was responsible for addressing allegations that a UCLA school  
21 was violating the law in how it conducted admissions, including the allegations in  
22 this lawsuit. In response to the “Varsity Blues” sting, for example, Block issued a  
23 statement falsely stating that “UCLA is absolutely committed to ensuring that every  
24 applicant is considered purely on their merits.” And when three separate researchers  
25 at UCLA found that the school gave race-based admissions preferences to Black  
26 applicants, Block issued a statement falsely stating that “UCLA neither  
27 discriminates nor grants preference to prospective students based on race, ethnicity,  
28 sex or national origin.” Block is sued in his personal capacity.



1 can apply to or attend UCLA Med.

2 21. UCLA Med reviews applications and makes admission decisions  
3 through its Admissions Committee, which consists of approximately 20-30 faculty  
4 members. Admissions Committee members can serve up to three five-year terms.  
5 About five medical students also sit on the Admissions Committee to provide input  
6 on admission decisions. UCLA does not make public who sits on the Admissions  
7 Committee.

8 22. The Admissions Committee’s application-review process for the  
9 traditional M.D. track generally takes place in the following steps: primary  
10 application, secondary application, interview, Admissions Committee deliberation,  
11 and decision.

12 23. **Primary Application.** Applicants submit a primary application  
13 through the American Medical College Application Service (“AMCAS”), which is  
14 run by the Association of American Medical Colleges (“AAMC”). UCLA Med is a  
15 member of AAMC.

16 24. AMCAS sends the applicant’s primary application to the applicant’s  
17 designated medical schools.

18 25. The primary application contains the applicant’s biographical  
19 information (including race), citizenship status, family income, academic  
20 background, undergraduate GPA, MCAT score, internship and volunteer  
21 experience, and personal statement.

22 26. UCLA Med receives an applicant’s primary application through  
23 AMCAS and uses the primary application to initially screen applicants. It  
24 purportedly removes the checkbox information for race and ethnicity.

25 27. UCLA Med requires applicants to take AAMC’s PREview Exam,  
26 which attempts to measure applicants’ professional readiness and situational  
27 judgment. The PREview Exam is a multiple-choice test that purports to measure  
28 applicants’ cultural awareness, cultural humility, empathy and compassion, and

1 interpersonal skills, among others. The PREview Exam was created by diversity-  
2 affairs officers from various medical schools, whom AAMC calls its “DEI  
3 constituents,” to “level the playing field” for applicants deemed historically  
4 underrepresented in medicine. It does so by stressing factors other than academics.

5 28. It costs \$100 to take the PREview Exam. The PREview Exam scores  
6 initially get reported to UCLA as part of the applicant’s primary application. UCLA  
7 Med again asks about the PREview Exam in the secondary application.

8 29. **Secondary Application.** After primary review, select applicants  
9 receive an invitation to submit a UCLA-specific secondary application.

10 30. The secondary application asks the applicant to submit several open  
11 ended responses. For instance, in 2024, UCLA Med asked a series of questions,  
12 including the following: “Do you identify as being part of a group that has been  
13 marginalized (examples include, but are not limited to LGBTQIA, disabilities,  
14 federally recognized tribe) in terms of access to education or healthcare? If you  
15 answered “Yes” ..., describe how this inequity has impacted you or your community  
16 and how educational disparity, health disparity and/or marginalization has impacted  
17 you and your community.” On its face and by design, this question asks Black  
18 applicants to reveal their race so that UCLA Med can know and consider it.

19 31. After the secondary review, select students get an opportunity to  
20 interview with faculty members. The interviews are conducted either in person or  
21 remotely by video.

22 32. After the interviews, the Admissions Committee deliberates on the  
23 applications together.

24 33. After the Admissions Committee deliberates, it ranks the applicants and  
25 makes final admission decisions on who to admit.

26 34. At each step of the process—primary review, secondary review,  
27 interview, and Admissions Committee deliberation—the Admissions Committee  
28 purports to review each application holistically. Harvard, UNC, and virtually all

1 other elite universities that openly considered race in admissions before *SFFA v.*  
2 *Harvard* likewise used holistic admissions. *Cf.* 600 U.S. at 257 (Thomas, J.,  
3 concurring) (“Harvard’s ‘holistic’ admissions policy began in the 1920s when it was  
4 developed to exclude Jews.”). Notwithstanding *SFFA v. Harvard*, AAMC has  
5 encouraged medical schools like UCLA Med to continue using holistic review to  
6 “boost racial diversity.”

## 7 **II. UCLA Med Uses Race as a Factor in Admissions.**

8 35. In defiance of state and federal law, UCLA Med uses race as a factor in  
9 admissions.

10 36. Both the UC System and UCLA Med have publicly expressed their  
11 intent to racially balance the class. UCLA Med’s Dean of Admissions, Lucero, both  
12 publicly and privately said she uses race as a factor in making admission decisions.  
13 And whistleblowers confirm that the Admissions Committee, either led or  
14 intimidated by Lucero, use all available methods to glean an applicant’s race, openly  
15 discuss applicants’ race, and use race to hold students to different standards.

16 37. In the *SFFA* case, the UC System submitted an amicus brief stating that  
17 it “implemented numerous and wide-ranging race-neutral measures designed to  
18 increase ... racial diversity.” The UC System also said that, although “Proposition  
19 209 barred consideration of race in admissions decisions at public universities in  
20 California,” its competitor universities outside of California “must retain the ability  
21 to engage in the ... consideration of race.” Had the Supreme Court adopted that  
22 position, it would have made it harder for the UC System to attract minority students.  
23 As Chancellor Block once put it, “the most serious competition for UCLA” in trying  
24 to enroll Black students is “highly ranked private colleges and universities” openly  
25 using race in admissions. The UC System’s position at the Supreme Court thus  
26 makes no sense unless its schools were still using race, and it hoped that the Supreme  
27 Court would say the practice was lawful under federal law.

28 38. Similarly, in 2024, the UC System said that “system- and campus-level

1 strategies and innovations are being piloted or have been implemented” to “achieve  
2 representational diversity in its student body.”

3 39. The UC System further adopted the “UC 2030 Capacity Plan,” with the  
4 goal of having its student bodies “better reflec[t] California’s racial/ethnic ...  
5 diversity.” The UC System President wanted “intentional” “growth” in terms of  
6 making “graduate students ... better reflect and tap the talent of underrepresented  
7 populations who represent the majority of Californians.” To support this goal of  
8 “mov[ing] the needle on the diversity of graduate students,” the Regents “requested  
9 graduate professional programs” to “present race/ethnicity data on students and  
10 faculty, along with diversity plans within the program.”

11 40. The UC System meticulously measures its racial outcomes in a variety  
12 of ways, including by closely tracking the racial demographics of its students. “The  
13 whole goal of public universities,” according to then-chancellor Block, is to  
14 “represent the demographics of the community that we serve.”

15 41. UCLA commissioned a report by Robert Mare to study its admissions  
16 process for undergraduates—which, like UCLA Med, uses “holistic” review. Even  
17 the Mare report found that, over a two-year span, the admission of nearly one-third  
18 of all admitted Black students could not be explained on grounds other than race. In  
19 response to this shocking finding, then-Chancellor Block did not order an  
20 investigation or any changes to decrease the use of race in admissions. UCLA instead  
21 endorsed Mare’s study as proof that its holistic admissions were working as  
22 intended. Throughout his tenure, Block refused to investigate or make any changes  
23 in response to evidence that UCLA was using race in admissions, including credible  
24 evidence about UCLA Med.

25 42. When he was chancellor, Block oversaw UCLA’s efforts to achieve  
26 “diversity” in admissions, including by “adopt[ing] admissions policies that are  
27 designed to draw together a student body that looks like” the country. He often touted  
28 each year that the incoming class was “the most diverse” in UCLA’s “103-history.”

1 Yet Block elsewhere maintained that “it is nearly impossible to achieve true diversity  
2 on our campuses without taking some account of race or ethnicity in admissions.”

3 43. Block created the new position of “vice chancellor for equity, diversity,  
4 and inclusion”—as well as new “diversity officers” who reported to the vice  
5 chancellor—with the specific mandate to “strengthen campus diversity and equity.”

6 44. In 2020, UCLA Med adopted the “Anti-Racism Roadmap” with the  
7 purpose of creating a “path toward racial justice, equity, diversity and inclusion.”

8 45. Under the roadmap, UCLA Med instituted sweeping policies  
9 concerning race in its operations:

10 a. UCLA Med re-defined “merit” to include “diversity and  
11 inclusion initiatives.”

12 b. UCLA Med committed itself to increasing BIPOC employees  
13 and chairs among its faculty and created a special pathway for BIPOC  
14 postdoctoral trainees, fellows, and residents to become faculty.

15 c. UCLA Med committed itself to creating special opportunities for  
16 BIPOC researchers to present seminars, present research, and otherwise  
17 participate in research opportunities, including by providing “minority  
18 supplements” to NIH grants.

19 d. UCLA Med vowed that the medical-student body “should reflect  
20 the population of State of California” and adopted a strategic plan to  
21 “increase the number of URiM students.” The term “URiM” stands for  
22 underrepresented in medicine. Its proponents consider all Blacks to be  
23 underrepresented and all Whites and Asians to be overrepresented.

24 e. UCLA Med vowed collaboration among the Admissions  
25 Committee, the Admissions Policy Oversight Committee, and the  
26 Faculty Executive Committee to “review and improve diversity to  
27 reflect the population of the State of California.”

28 f. UCLA Med sought the participation of “diverse” medical

1 students and the Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Office in the  
2 admissions process to further its racial goals.

3 g. UCLA Med also explained how it would monitor the racial  
4 numbers in the admissions process. It explained that it would engage in  
5 “strategic planning to improve diversity for all UCLA Health  
6 professional students using data-driven, evidence-based approaches.”  
7 In addition, it would “collect and publicly report data on diversity in all  
8 school programs.”

9 46. UCLA Med’s Anti-Racism Roadmap has separately been incorporated  
10 into the school’s diversity statements, which the Admissions Committee applies in  
11 reviewing each application.

12 47. In 2020, UCLA Med named Lucero its Dean of Admissions. Lucero is  
13 also the Vice Chair of DEI efforts at UCLA Health, the hospital system affiliated  
14 with UCLA Med.

15 48. Lucero is an outspoken advocate for using race as a factor in admissions  
16 and hiring in medical school and healthcare. Lucero has stated her view that every  
17 part of society—including academic medicine—is structurally racist. Lucero has  
18 stated her view that racism affects admission decisions and impedes DEI efforts.  
19 Lucero has also stated her view that comments like “We want diversity, but we also  
20 want qualified people” are biased and racist.

21 49. Lucero has stated in articles and public interviews that it’s important to  
22 racially diversify medical-school admissions, residencies, and leadership positions  
23 in medicine. As Dean of Admissions, Lucero has significant influence over the  
24 appointment of Admissions Committee members. Lucero has remade the  
25 Admissions Committee to be, what she calls, a “brave space” that both looks racially  
26 diverse and is where the Admissions Committee members feel free to further DEI  
27 efforts.

28 50. Consistent with Lucero’s beliefs, UCLA Med’s current “Guiding

1 Principles for Student Representation” state that the chair of the Admissions  
2 Committee will ensure that medical students who identify as BIPOC are placed on  
3 the Admissions Committee to provide their input on admissions.

4 51. Given the UC System’s and UCLA Med’s explicit desire to racially  
5 balance the student body, and with Lucero at the helm, the Admissions Committee  
6 makes admission decisions by using race as a factor.

7 52. Lucero and her handpicked Admissions Committee take advantage of  
8 UCLA’s holistic-review procedure to uncover and then use applicants’ race.

9 53. Lucero and the Admissions Committee routinely admit Black  
10 applicants with GPA and MCAT scores significantly below the scores necessary for  
11 Whites and Asians to be seriously considered for admission.

12 54. Lucero and the Admissions Committee explicitly discuss and use  
13 applicants’ race. On one occasion when the Admissions Committee was deliberating  
14 on a Black applicant with a significantly below-average GPA and MCAT score,  
15 Lucero stated: “Did you not know African-American women are dying at a higher  
16 rate than everyone else?” “We need people like this in the medical school.”

17 55. Admissions Committee members report that the bar for  
18 underrepresented minorities is “as low as you could possibly imagine” and that the  
19 Admissions Committee “completely disregards grades and achievements” for those  
20 applicants.

21 56. Lucero regularly bullies and berates members of the Admissions  
22 Committee who voice concerns about admitting below-average Black applicants by  
23 labeling them as “privileged” and implying that they are racist.

24 57. Lucero and the Admissions Committee regularly glean the applicants’  
25 race through direct and indirect means. The secondary application even asks  
26 questions designed to uncover applicants’ race. The interviews further enable the  
27 Admissions Committee to know applicants’ race and ethnicity.

28 58. Statistical evidence confirms that Lucero and the Admissions

1 Committee have been, and are, using race.

2 59. According to data reviewed by the United States, UCLA Med's class  
3 incoming in 2021 has median MCAT scores of 509 for Black and Hispanic, 516 for  
4 Asian, and 513 for White matriculants. These correspond to percentile rankings of  
5 77, 93, and 87, respectively.

6 60. According to data reviewed by the United States, UCLA Med's class  
7 incoming in 2022 has median MCAT scores of 508 for Black, 507 for Hispanic, and  
8 514 for Asian and White matriculants. These correspond to percentile rankings of  
9 72, 69, and 88, respectively.

10 61. According to data reviewed by the United States, UCLA Med's class  
11 incoming in 2023 has median MCAT scores of 507 for Black and Hispanic, and 514  
12 for Asian and White matriculants. These correspond to percentile rankings of 68 and  
13 88, respectively.

14 62. According to data reviewed by the United States, UCLA Med's class  
15 incoming in 2024 has median MCAT scores of 508 for Black, 506 for Hispanic, 515  
16 for Asian, and 513 for White matriculants. These correspond to percentile rankings  
17 of 75, 66, 90, and 86, respectively.

18 63. Lucero's and the Admissions Committee's illegal use of race in  
19 admissions was known, and caused grave concern, among UCLA Med's faculty  
20 members.

21 64. After receiving multiple complaints for years, UCLA's internal  
22 Discrimination Prevention Office, charged with ensuring compliance with Title VI  
23 and other laws, sought to investigate Lucero and UCLA Med's admissions practices.

24 65. Four members of the Admissions Committee initially agreed to  
25 participate in that investigation. But the Admissions Committee had required its  
26 members to sign a nondisclosure agreement barring any discussion of the  
27 Admissions Committee's deliberations. When these four members wrote to UCLA  
28 Med's administration seeking written assurance that they would not be retaliated

1 against for cooperating with the internal probe, the administration refused to give  
2 them that assurance. UCLA Med’s administration thus effectively shut down  
3 UCLA’s internal probe.

4 **III. UCLA Med’s Racial Discrimination Has Harmed and Continues to Harm**  
5 **Americans.**

6 66. Americans suffer a “form of injury under the Equal Protection Clause  
7 [by] being forced to compete in a race-based system that may prejudice the[m].”  
8 *Parents Involved in Cmty. Sch. v. Seattle Sch. Dist. No. 1*, 551 U.S. 701, 719 (2007)  
9 (citation omitted).

10 67. The United States has an interest in ensuring that its civil rights laws  
11 are followed.

12 **CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

13 **Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment**

14 68. The United States repeats and realleges the preceding allegations.

15 69. The Fourteenth Amendment provides, among other things, that no  
16 person shall be denied “the equal protection of the laws.” U.S. Const. amend. XIV,  
17 §1.

18 70. The “central mandate” of equal protection is “racial neutrality” by the  
19 government. *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 904 (1995). And the ““core purpose”  
20 of the Equal Protection Clause” is to ““d[o] away with all governmentally imposed  
21 discrimination based on race.”” *SFFA v. Harvard*, 600 U.S. at 206 (emphasis added).  
22 “[W]henver the government treats any person unequally because of his or her race,  
23 that person has suffered an injury that falls squarely within the language and spirit  
24 of the Constitution’s guarantee of equal protection.” *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v.*  
25 *Pena*, 515 U.S. 200, 229-30 (2000).

26 71. Defendants through UCLA Med intentionally engage in a system of  
27 racial balancing that provides racial preferences in admissions, and thereby treats  
28 applicants differently based on their race, all in violation of the equal protection

1 rights of applicants. UCLA Med uses a “holistic” application review method to  
2 disguise this systemic racism.

3 72. UCLA Med’s systemically racist approach to admissions is not justified  
4 by any legitimate governmental purpose, nor is it narrowly tailored to meet any  
5 purpose, and is illegal under the Fourteenth Amendment as interpreted by the US  
6 Supreme Court.

7 73. Before and certainly after *SFFA v. Harvard*, Defendants knew for  
8 certain that UCLA Med should not consider race in admissions. Yet they perpetuated  
9 the practice anyway behind closed doors, while falsely denying it in their statements  
10 to the public and even to the Supreme Court. When whistleblowers, investigators,  
11 and others tried to reveal this discrimination, Defendants acted to conceal it by  
12 shutting down internal investigations and baselessly denying public-records  
13 requests. Lucero in particular used intimidation and shaming tactics to pressure the  
14 Admissions Committee to unlawfully consider race in their decisions—including  
15 forcing them to sit through a two-hour lecture by her sister.

16 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

17 The United States asks this Court to enter judgment in their favor and against  
18 Defendants and to provide the following relief:

- 19 A. A declaratory judgment that UCLA Med’s admissions policies,  
20 practices, and decisions violate the Constitution by discriminating against  
21 applicants on the ground of race.
- 22 B. A permanent injunction prohibiting UCLA Med from in any way  
23 considering applicants’ race when making admission decisions.
- 24 C. The appointment of a monitor to oversee all decisions relating to  
25 admissions at UCLA Med, to ensure compliance with federal law.
- 26 D. Any other legal or equitable relief the Court deems just and proper.
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DATED: January 28, 2026.

Respectfully submitted:

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