	Robert A. Seeman Attorney at Law	
2	658 Myrtle Street Glendale, CA 91203	
3	Phone: 818-384-8059	
4 5	rseeman@pacbell.net	
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8	UNITED STAT	ES DISTRICT COURT
9	CENTRAL DIST	<b>RICT OF CALIFORNIA</b> ERN DIVISION
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12	FREEDOM FROM RELIGION FOUNDATION, INC., Plaintiff,	CASE NO.:
13	V.	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
14	CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA, and LINDA DANIELS, Rancho Cucamonga Development	
15	Rancho Cucamonga Development Director,	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
16	Defendants	
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<ul><li>24</li><li>25</li><li>26</li></ul>	The Plaintiff alleges as its complaint as fo	
<ul><li>24</li><li>25</li><li>26</li><li>27</li></ul>	1. The Court has jurisdiction of	f this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331.
<ul><li>24</li><li>25</li><li>26</li></ul>	1. The Court has jurisdiction of	
<ul><li>24</li><li>25</li><li>26</li><li>27</li></ul>	<ol> <li>The Court has jurisdiction of</li> <li>The Plaintiff, Freedom From</li> </ol>	f this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331.

- California, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391, because the Defendants reside within this 6 judicial district, and because the actions giving rise to the claims occurred within the district.
  - The Plaintiff, FFRF, is a Wisconsin non-stock corporation with its principal 4. office in Madison, Wisconsin.
- FFRF has nearly 13,000 members, including approximately 1,920 members 5. 11 in the State of California, who are opposed to government endorsement of religion in violation of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.
- 6. FFRF is a membership organization working to assure the separation of 15 church and state and to educate on matters of non-theism.
  - 7. The Defendant, Rancho Cucamonga, is a duly organized city under the laws of the state of California.
- The Defendant, Rancho Cucamonga, committed violations of the 8. 19 Establishment Clause and the Free Speech Clause that have occurred pursuant to official policy and practice of the City.
  - The Defendant, Linda Daniels, is the Redevelopment Director for the 9. Rancho Cucamonga Redevelopment Agency, located at 10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, California, 91730.
    - The Defendant, Linda Daniels, is sued in her individual and official 10. capacities.
  - FFRF, as part of its educational and advocacy functions, engages in speech 11. that calls attention to and advocates for the separation of church and state.

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- FFRF, as part of its educational and advocacy functions, has publicly 12. displayed message billboards at locations throughout the United States, which billboards are intended to and do express FFRF's intent to call attention to and advocate for the separation of church and state.
- FFRF publicly contracted for the display of such a message billboard within 13. Rancho Cucamonga, at the intersection of Archibald Avenue and Foothill Boulevard, on Highway 66, which billboard was first posted on or about November 14, 2008; the billboard includes the message "Imagine No Religion," and is designed with a stained glass motif.
- FFRF contracted to have its billboard displayed in Rancho Cucamonga for 14. 11 two months, including the last two weeks of November, and the entire month of December, as part of a national billboard campaign advocating for the separation of church and state.
  - 15. FFRF's public billboard in Rancho Cucamonga constituted protected speech on a matter of public importance, but some individuals residing in Rancho Cucamonga apparently consider FFRF's message to be objectionable.
  - The Defendants, allegedly in response to the displeasure of some citizens, 16. undertook action intended to interfere with, and which did contribute to cause FFRF's billboard to be taken down from public display.
  - The Defendants intended to interfere with and they did contribute to cause 17. FFRF's billboard to be removed from public display because of opposition to the message communicated by FFRF's billboard.
  - 18. The Defendants, by interfering with and contributing to cause FFRF's billboard to be removed, intended to endorse, and they did give the appearance of the endorsement of religion.
  - The Defendants, through their actions, gave the appearance of religious 19. endorsement, including an expressed preference for religion over non-religion, which an objective person familiar with the circumstances would perceive as hostility to FFRF's

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non-religious message; the Defendants' actions, in particular, would be perceived by a reasonable listener as expressing disapproval of FFRF's message.

- The actions of the Defendants violated the Establishment Clause of the First 20. Amendment of the United States Constitution, as well as §1983 of Title 42 of the United States Code.
- The Establishment Clause prohibits government actors from engaging in 21. activity that promotes or gives the appearance of the endorsement of religion.
- The actions of the Defendants, including by interfering with and conveying 22. disapproval of FFRF's billboard, impermissibly advanced, endorsed and promoted the 10 establishment of religion in violation of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.
- The Defendants' actions conveyed a message that religion is favored, 23. 13 preferred, and promoted by the City of Rancho Cucamonga and its officials, despite 14 subsequent attempts to conceal the Defendants' involvement in sending an objectively understood message disapproving FFRF's billboard.
  - 24. The actions of the Defendants violated 42 U.S.C. §1983 because the Defendants violated FFRF's constitutional rights while acting under color of state law.
  - The Defendants' actions had the effect of affiliating the City of Rancho 25. Cucamonga, including its official government institutions, with the support of religion, which affiliation sends forth a public message that religion is favored, while dissenting messages are shown to be the views of political outsiders, and such views are discouraged from challenging the official view of public sponsorship of religion.
  - 26. The Defendants' actions, including by interfering with and contributing to cause FFRF's billboard to be removed, also violated the Free Speech Clause of the United States Constitution, i.e., as a form of government sanctioned censorship.
  - Freedom of Speech is a fundamental right and liberty protected from 27. interference by government action.

- Government action intended to interfere with or chill constitutionally protected speech or expression contravenes the First Amendment, whether overt or
- The principal function of free speech under our system of government is to invite dispute, and such speech may best serve its purpose when it induces a condition of unrest, creates dissatisfaction with conditions as they are, or even stirs people to anger.
- The bedrock principle underlying the scope of the free speech protection of the First Amendment is that government officials may not interfere with the expression of an idea simply because some persons allegedly consider the idea offensive or
- Government action that interferes with speech on the basis of its content 12 violates the Free Speech Clause of the United States Constitution.
- The Constitutional guarantee of Freedom of Speech embraces the principle 14 favoring wide distribution and publication of speech, and it necessarily protects the right to receive and read, or to see and hear, the matter being published or broadcast.
  - The Defendants' actions, including by interfering with and contributing to cause FFRF's billboard to be censored, had the effect of frustrating the ability of FFRF
  - The Defendants' actions violated FFRF's free speech rights by interfering with, chilling, and contributing to cause FFRF's protected message from being publicly broadcast and published, i.e., censorship at the behest of government officials.
  - 35. The Defendants' actions, including by interfering with and contributing to cause FFRF's message to be removed from the public realm, were undertaken precisely because of the content of FFRF's message, including the Defendants' perception that FFRF was expressing an idea that some members of society found offensive or disagreeable.

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- The actions of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, by its officials, were 10 undertaken in violation of FFRF's Constitutional rights, and they constituted the official policy and practice of the City, as implemented under the authority of the Defendant, Linda Daniels.
- The Defendants' actions have caused damage to FFRF, including by causing 40. frustration to and interference with FFRF's ability to fulfill its organizational purpose of 15 educating about and promoting the separation of church and state; by damaging FFRF's 16 reputational interests; by denying FFRF's Constitutional and contractual rights, including the right to engage in protected speech calling religion into question and promoting the separation of church and state; and by interfering with and chilling FFRF's ability to broadcast and publish its protected message.
  - The Defendants' actions, moreover, also have violated FFRF's rights arising 41. under the Constitution of the State of California, including rights relating to free speech and the prohibition against government endorsement of religion.
    - FFRF demands a jury trial of all issues properly triable thereby. WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment as follows:
  - A. Holding that the actions of the Defendants violated the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, as well as the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, and 42 U.S.C. §1983;

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