Defendants.

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- 1. This action arises under the United States Constitution, particularly the First and Fourteenth Amendments, and under federal law, particularly 28 U.S.C. § 2201, 2202 and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 & 1988.
- 2. This Court is vested with original jurisdiction over these federal claims by operation of 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343.
- 3. This Court is vested with authority to grant the requested declaratory relief by operation of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 *et seq*.
- 4. This Court is vested with authority to grant the requested injunctive relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 5. This Court is also authorized to award damages under 28 U.S.C. § 1343(4).
- 6. This Court is authorized to award reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.
- 7. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Central District of California under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), in that the events giving rise to this action occurred therein.

INTRODUCTION

8. Defendants have instituted a Policy (the "Policy") and practice that permits students at Superior Street Elementary School to perform in a yearly talent show at the school. Defendants allow students to perform a talent of each student's choosing, including performing songs that contain lyrics discussing a variety of topics. Pursuant to this Policy and practice, Defendants have approved many other students at Superior Street Elementary School to perform their talents free of

restriction, but have censored Plaintiff from performing his talent to a song that contains a religious message.

- 9. Defendants have approved dozens of other students to perform to a song of their choosing, including, on information and belief, "Freak the Freak Out" by Victoria Justice, "Shake It Up" by Selena Gomez, songs by Miley Cyrus/Hannah Montana, songs by the teenage stars of shows on Nickelodeon and the Disney Channel, and even "Eye of the Tiger" by Survivor. The lyrics of these songs discuss topics such as love, passion, having fun, celebrating, dancing, singing, and pursuing your dreams.
- 10. The lyrics to "Freak the Freak Out," which discuss whether a significant other is ignoring the singer and the difficulties of a relationship, are:

Are you listenin'?

Hear me talk, hear me sing

Open up the door

Easy less, easy more

When you tell me to beware

Are you here? Are you there?

Is there something I should know?

Easy come, easy go

Noddin' your head

Don't hear a word I said.

I can't communicate. When you wait.

Don't relate.

I try to talk to you

But you never even knew

So what's it gonna be?

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28

. 1	Tell me can you hear me? (hear me? can you hear me?)
2	I'm so sick of it.
3	Your attention deficit.
4	Never listen
5	You never listen
6	I'm so sick of it.
7	So I'll throw another fit.
8	Never listen
9	You never listen
.10	I scream your name!
11	It always stays the same.
12	I scream and shout!
13	So what I'm gonna do now is
14	Freak the freak out.
15	Hey!
16	Woah-woah-woah.
17	Patience runnin' thin, runnin' thin
18	Come again
19	Tell me what I get
20	Opposite, opposite
21	Show me what is real
22	If it breaks, does it heal?
23	Open up your ear
24	Why do you think I am here?
25	Keep me in the dark
26	Are you even thinking of me?
. 27	VEDICIED COMDI AINT EOD INITINICTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIER

VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF

-3-

1	Is someone else above me?
2	Gotta know, Gotta know
3	What am I gonna do?
4	'Cause I can't get through to you
5	So what's it gonna be?
6	Tell me, can you hear me? (hear me, can you hear me?
7	I'm so sick of it
8	Your attention deficit
9	Never listen
10	You never listen
11	I'm so sick of it
12	So I'll throw another fit
13	Never listen
14	You never listen
15	I scream your name!
16	It always stays the same.
17	I scream and shout!
18	So what I'm gonna do now is
19	Freak the freak out!
20	Hey!
21	Woah-woah-woah-woah (x2)
22	Easy come, easy go (x2)
23	Can you hear me?
24	I scream your name!
25	It always stays the same.
26	I scream and shout!
27	VEDICIED COMBI AINT EOD INITINICTIVE AND DECLADATORY DELICE

VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF

1		So what I'm gonna do
2		Now is freak the freak out.
3		Hey!
4		Woah-woah-woah-woah (x2)
5		Now is freak the freak out.(x15)
6		Ohhhhhhhh
7		I scream your name!
8		But you never listen!
9		Ohhhhhhhh
10		But you never listen!
11	11.	The lyrics to "Shake It Up" by Selena Gomez discuss singing,
12	dancing, rel	ationships, and brushing off the difficulties of life. They state:
13.		Don't like waiting (x2)
14	,	Lets go right now!
15		Gotta' hit the ground
16		Dancing before the music
17	,	Slows down
18		What I'm sayin' (x2)
19	•	If there's something to fix
20		take it to another level,
21		This is the remix
22		Everybody, everybody
23		Get out on the floor
24		It can get a little crazy
25		When the kick hits the floor
26	٠.	Make a scene (x2)
27		

VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF -5-

1		Nobody can ignore
2		Don't knock it, til you rock it
3		We can't take it not more!
4		Bring the lights up!
5		Bust the doors down!
6	·	Dust yourself off,
7		Shake it up!
8		Shake it up!
9		DJ set it off!
10		Take it up a notch
11		All together now!
12		Shake it up!
13		Shake it up!
14		Shake it up!
15		Break it down (x2)
16		I've got something to say
17		When you're dancin' whit me,
18		It's like we go MIA
19		Make a scene (x2)
20		Nobody can ignore
21		Don't knock it, til you rock it
22		We can't take it no more!
23	<u>.</u>	Bring the lights up!
24		Bust the doors down!
25		Dust yourself off,
26		Shake it up!
27		

VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF

-6-

1	Sh	ake it up!
2	z DJ	set it off!
3	Ta	ke it up a notch
4	All	l together now!
5	Sh	ake it up!
6	Sh	ake it up!
7	Sh	-sh-sh-Shake it up,
8	Yo	ou gotta change it up!
9	An	d if the days not right?
10	Jus	st brush it off tonight!
11	Put	t on the attitude!
12	Yo	ur in my pocket mood
13	An	d when you've had enough,
14	Sh-	-sh-sh-shake it up!
15	Bri	ng the lights up!
16	Bus	st the doors down!
17	Du	st yourself off,
18	Sha	ake it up!
19	Sha	ake it up!
20	DJ	set it off!
21	Tak	ce it up a notch
22	All	together now!
23	Sha	ake it up!
24	Sha	ake it up!
25	12. The	e lyrics to "Eye of the Tiger" discuss topics such as stalking and
26	killing. The lyric	es state:
27	Thorn	TED COMMINATEON INTRICTIVE AND DECLARATORY DELETE
20	VERIF	TED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF

-7-

1		Risin' up, back on the street
2		Did my time, took my chances
3		Went the distance, now I'm back on my feet
4		Just a man and his will to survive
5		So many times, it happens too fast
6		You change your passion for glory
7		Don't lose your grip on the dreams of the past
8		You must fight just to keep them alive
9		Chorus:
10		It's the eye of the tiger, it's the cream of the fight
11		Risin' up to the challenge of our rival
12		And the last known survivor stalks his prey in the night
13		And he's watchin' us all in the eye of the tiger
14		Face to face, out in the heat
15		Hangin' tough, stayin' hungry
16	• .	They stack the odds 'til we take to the street
17	4.	For we kill with the skill to survive
18		[Chorus]
19		Risin' up, straight to the top
20	<u> </u> 	Have the guts, got the glory
21	,	Went the distance, now I'm not gonna stop
22		Just a man and his will to survive
23		[Chorus]
24		The eye of the tiger (repeats out)
25	13.	Plaintiff B.H. was denied the right to perform interpretative movemen
26	to the religi	ous song "We Shine," which has the following lyrics:
27		THE COLOR AND THE CONTROL AND PRODUCT OF THE CON
	. 1	VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF

-8-

1		Yeah, yeah, we shine, we shine, with the light of God
2		And when we speak, we speak with words of love
3		And when we dance, we may get a little wild
4		Cause we're the people of God, yeah, the people of God
5		When we sing, we sing, the angel's song
6		The ones they're singing around the throne
7		Yeah, yeah, we worship the King with everything that we are
8		Cause we're the people of God, yeah, the people of God
9		And now is the time for the people to rise
10		Lift up a shout, everybody cry out
11	. •	Raise your voice, shout out a noise
12		And dance a dance of joy
13		[Chorus]
14		We are the redeemed
15		We are the ones who are free
16		And we belong to Jesus
17		We are now alive
18		And in this world we will shine
19		Cause we belong to Jesus
20		The spirit of God is freedom rings
21		So come on, come on throw off your prison chains
22		We're liberated by the King only freedom remains
23		For the people of God, yeah, the people of God
24		We're livin' in kingdom that will never end
25		We're livin' in the power that defeated sin
26		So come on everybody let your praise begin
~~		·

	11	
1		Cause Jesus is alive and he's comin' again
2		And now is the time for the people to rise
3		Lift up a shout, everybody cry out
4		Raise your voice, shout out a noise
5		And dance a dance of joy
6	·	[Chorus]
7		We're goin' into all the world
8		Carrying the light of Jesus
9		And we shine, yeah we shine
10		In the darkest place we shine (x2)
11		And now is the time for the people to rise
12		Lift up a shout, everybody cry out
13		Raise your voice, shout out a noise
14		And dance a dance of joy
15		[Chorus x2]
16		Come on, come on, your kingdom is comin'
17		Come on, come on, your kingdom is comin'
18		Come on, come on, let your kingdom come down (x2)
19	14.	Defendants have final authority and control over all school functions
20	contests, ar	d activities, including the Talent Show.
21	15.	Defendants likewise have final authority and control over which
22	performanc	es, songs, and lyrics to allow at the Talent Show.
23	16.	Defendants have created a Policy regarding the Talent Show, which
24	is challenge	ed herein by the Plaintiff, whereby students are permitted to sing a song
25	dance to a s	ong, or perform another talent, the content of which is selected solely
26	by the stude	ent.
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VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF

-10-

- 17. However, under the Policy, Defendants prohibit any song, dance, or other talent that has a religious message.
- 18. Defendants believe that performing a talent with a religious message is "offensive" and violates the separation of church and state.
- 19. Under Defendants' Policy, religious speech is treated similar to profanity or other vulgar speech that must be censored from Talent Show performances.
- 20. Just as students who auditioned to perform songs with profanity were told to select a different song to perform, Plaintiff B.H. was likewise told he must choose an entirely different song to perform, one which "does not say 'Jesus' so many times."
- 21. Defendants authorized and approved the Talent Show scheduled for February 4, 2011 at Superior Street Elementary School.
- 22. Pursuant to their Policy and practice, Defendants prohibited Plaintiff B.H. from performing his selected talent in the Talent Show due to the religious message contained in B.H.'s selected talent.
- 23. Alternatively, Defendant Board Members also delegated final policymaking authority to Principal Schubert to oversee the Talent Show and to approve all student performances for the Talent Show. The operation of the Talent Show, including the choice of music performed by the participants, is not governed by any policies of the Defendant Board Members, and therefore, the delegation of final policymaking authority to Principal Schubert as it relates to the Talent Show is not subject to review or constraints by the Defendant Board Members.
- 24. Pursuant to the Defendants' Policy and practice, Defendant Schubert prohibited Plaintiff B.H. from performing his selected talent in the Talent Show because of the religious message contained in B.H.'s selected talent.

- 25. Defendant Board Members and Cortines were aware of Defendant Schubert's denial of Plaintiff B.H.'s selected talent.
- 26. Pursuant to their Policy and practice, Defendant Board Members and Cortines failed to prevent Defendant Schubert from prohibiting Plaintiff B.H. from performing his selected talent in the Talent Show even though the Defendants had the authority and an affirmative obligation to do so.
- Pursuant to their Policy and practice, Defendants likewise failed to perform an act that they are legally required to do by failing to reverse the decision to prohibit Plaintiff B.H. from performing his selected talent in the Talent Show, resulting in a violation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights.

IDENTIFICATION OF PARTIES

Plaintiff

- Plaintiff B.H., a minor, is a student at Superior Street Elementary 28. School, and at all times relevant to this Complaint, a resident of Winnetka, California.
- **29**. Plaintiff Adriana Hickman, as next friend, is B.H.'s parent and guardian, and at all time relevant to this Complaint, is and was a resident of Winnetka, California.
- Plaintiff B.H., pursuant to his sincerely held religious beliefs, desires 30. to perform interpretative movement to the religious song "We Shine" at the Talent Show scheduled for February 4, 2011.
- Plaintiff B.H. is an adherent of the Christian faith and desires to share 31. his religious views with students, parents, family, friends, and other attendees at the Talent Show by performing interpretative moment to the religious song "We Shine."

32. Plaintiff B.H. desires to perform interpretative movement at the Talent Show for the same reasons that other students want to participate in the Talent Show—to display his talents and abilities to students, parents, family, friends, and other attendees at the Talent Show.

Defendants

- 33. Defendants Monica Garcia, Marguerite LaMotte, Tamar Galatzan, Steve Zimmer, Yolie Flores, Nury Martinez, and Richard Vladovic are each members of the Los Angeles Unified School District Board of Education (collectively "Board Members") and are officials of the State of California who are responsible, *inter alia*, for adopting, promulgating and enforcing rules and policies regarding the use, care, and administration of all schools within the Los Angeles Unified School District, including the Policy and denial pursuant thereto challenged in this action that prohibited Plaintiff B.H. from performing his selected talent containing a religious message at the Talent Show.
- 34. Defendant Board Members are responsible for the enforcement of its policies, including the unconstitutional Policy challenged herein, by its employees.
- 35. Defendant Board Members are charged with the administration, operation, and supervision of Superior Street Elementary School, a public secondary school.
- 36. Defendant Board Members are responsible for the enactment, enforcement, and existence of policies and practices related to school functions, contest, and other activities held at District elementary schools.
- 37. Defendant Board Members are also responsible for authorizing and approving school functions, contests, and other activities at District elementary schools, including the Talent Show at Superior Street Elementary School.

- 38. Defendant Board Members have enacted and enforced the Policy and practice related to the Talent Show.
- 39. Defendant Board Members prohibited Plaintiff B.H. from performing interpretative movement to the religious song "We Shine" at the Talent Show pursuant to their unconstitutional Policy and practice.
- 40. Defendant Board Members likewise prohibited Plaintiff B.H. from performing interpretative movement to the religious song "We Shine" at the Talent Show pursuant to their unconstitutional Policy and practice, through implementation by Principal Schubert, the Parent Teacher Association, and otherwise.
- 41. Defendant Board Members are responsible for the implementation and application by Defendant Cortines and Defendant Schubert of its Policy and practice pertaining to school functions, contests, and activities conducted at District elementary schools.
- 42. Defendant Board Members, upon learning of the denial of Plaintiff's selected talent based upon its religious message, are responsible for failing to correct this violation of the Plaintiff's constitutional rights after receiving notice of said violation.
- 43. Defendant Ramon Cortines is the Superintendent of the Los Angeles Unified School District.
- 44. Defendant Cortines possesses responsibility, final authority, and discretion, as delegated by the Board Members, as to the administration of Defendants' Policy as it relates to school functions, contests, and activities at District elementary schools, including the Talent Show and denial of the Plaintiff's selected talent challenged in this action

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- 45. Defendant Cortines possesses responsibility, final policy-making authority, and discretion, as delegated by the Board Members, as to the administration of the Talent Show. The administration of the Talent Show is not governed by any policies of the Defendant Board Members, and therefore, the delegation of final policymaking authority to Defendant Cortines as it relates to the administration of the Talent Show is not subject to review or constraints by the Defendant Board Members.
- 46. Defendant Cortines denied Plaintiff B.H.'s selected talent in violation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights.
- 47. Defendant Cortines denied Plaintiff B.H. from performing interpretative movement to the religious song "We Shine" pursuant to the Defendants' unconstitutional Policy and practices challenged herein.
- 48. Defendant Cortines is responsible for the actions of Defendant Schubert and for, upon learning of the denial of Plaintiff's selected talent based upon its religious message, failing to correct this violation of the Plaintiff's constitutional rights after receiving notice of said violation.
- 49. Defendant Jerilyn Schubert is the Principal of Superior Street Elementary School and is given final policy-making authority and responsibility for decisions and the educational program at Superior Street Elementary School.
- 50. Defendant Schubert is also responsible for overseeing and furthering the work of the Parent Teacher Association.
- 51. Defendant Schubert is also responsible for approving the content of each performance at the Talent Show.
- 52. Defendant Schubert possesses responsibility, final policy-making authority, and discretion, as delegated by the Board Members, as to the administration of Defendants' Policy and practice to the Talent Show. The

operation of the Talent Show, including the choice of music performed by the participants, is not governed by any policies of the Defendant Board Members, and therefore, the delegation of final policymaking authority to Principal Schubert as it relates to the Talent Show is not subject to review or constraints by the Defendant Board Members.

- 53. Defendant Schubert also possesses responsibility, final policy-making authority, and discretion, as delegated by the Board Members, as they relate to school functions, contests, and activities at Superior Street Elementary School, including the Talent Show. The operation of the Talent Show, including the choice of music performed by the participants, is not governed by any policies of the Defendant Board Members, and therefore, the delegation of final policymaking authority to Principal Schubert as it relates to the Talent Show is not subject to review or constraints by the Defendant Board Members.
- 54. Defendant Schubert denied Plaintiff B.H.'s selected talent in violation of the Plaintiff's constitutional rights based on the religious speech of the song.
- 55. Defendant Schubert denied Plaintiff B.H. from performing his selected talent pursuant to the Defendants' unconstitutional Policy and practices challenged herein.
- 56. All Defendants are sued both in their individual capacities and in their respective official capacities.
- 57. Upon information and belief, Defendant Board Members, Cortines, and Schubert reside in the Central District; all Defendants reside within the State of California.
- 58. All of the activities that are the subject of this action, specifically the denial of Plaintiff's speech, occurred within the Central District.

1	59.	The Los Angeles Unified School District and Superior Street
2	Elementary	School are located within the Central District.
3	·	STATEMENT OF FACTS
4	60.	Each year, Superior Street Elementary School holds a Talent Show
5	("Talent Sh	now").
. 6	61.	The Talent Show is co-sponsored by the Parent Teacher Association.
7	62.	Students are not required to attend the Talent Show.
8	63.	No grade is given for participation/performance in the Talent Show.
9	64.	The Talent Show is not related to the curriculum of the school.
10	65.	The Talent Show is held after school hours and is open to the public.
11	66.	The Talent Show will be held this year on February 4, 2011 from 6:00
12	p.m. to 9:00) p.m.
13	67.	The Talent Show is open to acts by students in grades kindergarten
14	through fift	h grade.
15	68.	The purpose of the Talent Show is to showcase the talents and skills
16	of individua	al students at Superior Street Elementary School.
17	69.	The students who desired to participate in the Talent Show were
18	required to	audition for the Talent Show on January 14, 2011.
19	70.	Students were also required to fill out an audition form that described
20	the talent th	e student would be performing.
21	71.	The audition form did not contain any content restrictions on the
22	songs, danc	es, or other talents that the students were permitted to perform.
23	72.	However, Principal Schubert retained final authority to approve the
24	content of e	ach selected talent that would be performed at the Talent Show.
25	<u>De</u>	efendants' Discriminate Against B.H.'s Religious Speech
26	73.	B.H. is in the fifth grade at Superior Street Elementary School.
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VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF -17-

- B.H. desires to perform an act in the Talent Show. 74.
- Pursuant to his sincerely-held religious beliefs, and in accordance with 75. Defendants' Policy, B.H. auditioned to perform interpretative movement to the religious song "We Shine."
 - B.H. had been practicing his selected talent for many weeks. 76.
- B.H.'s decision to perform to "We Shine" was a product of his own 77. will and was motivated by his personal religious beliefs. His parents did not influence B.H. in his song and talent selection.
- On January 14, 2011, B.H. and his mother Adriana Hickman attended 78. the audition for the Talent Show.
- B.H. turned in his audition form and performed his talent in front of 79. the review committee, which consisted of volunteers from the Parent Teacher Association.
- A few days later, Mrs. Hickman received a voicemail from a 80. representative of the Parent Teacher Association.
- In the message, the representative informed Mrs. Hickman that B.H. 81. could not perform interpretative movement to "We Shine" because of the religious content of the song.
- 82. Mrs. Hickman attempted to contact the PTA representative to inquire further into the denial of her son's selected talent, but was unable to reach her.
 - On January 18, 2011, Mrs. Hickman contacted Principal Schubert. 83.
- 84. Principal Schubert stated that B.H. was not permitted to perform interpretative movement to the song "We Shine" because of the song's religious message.

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- Principal Schubert stated that she believed the song chosen by B.H. was "offensive" and that she stood behind the separation of church and state that supposedly prohibited B.H. from performing to "We Shine."
- Mrs. Hickman explained that B.H.'s selected talent was permissible 86. because B.H. had selected the song himself, not the school. Thus, B.H.'s performance was his alone and did not represent the speech of the school.
- When Mrs. Hickman reminded Principal Schubert that there were no 87. restrictions on what students could perform at the Talent Show, Principal Schubert informed Mrs. Hickman that other students who were singing or performing to songs that had profanity in the lyrics were told to select different songs.
- Principal Schubert thus equated the religious lyrics of B.H.'s chosen 88. song with the profanity and vulgarity contained in the lyrics of other students' selections.
- Principal Schubert also asked Mrs. Hickman why B.H. could not "pick 89. a song that does not say 'Jesus' so many times?"
- Despite Principal Schubert's denial of his chosen song, B.H. continues 90. to desire to participate in the Talent Show by performing interpretative movement to the song "We Shine."
- B.H.'s act fully complies in all respects with the Defendants' Policy 91. regarding student performances at the Talent Show, except for the prohibition on religious songs.
- B.H. has a younger brother who will be starting Superior Street 92. Elementary School next year and will likely participate in the Talent Show in future years. Mrs. Hickman is also pregnant with a daughter, who is likely to attend Superior Street Elementary School and is likely to participate in the Talent Show in the future.

93. B.H.'s younger siblings will face the same censorship of any talents they wish to perform that include religious lyrics or a religious message.

Other Acts Approved for the Talent Show

- 94. Other students were approved to perform to a variety of songs discussing topics such as love, passion, celebration, singing, dancing, and standing up for what you believe in.
- 95. On information and belief, students were approved to perform "Freak the Freak Out" by Victoria Justice, "Shake It Up" by Selena Gomez, songs by Miley Cyrus/Hannah Montana, songs from the teenage stars of shows on Nickelodeon and the Disney Channel, and even the song "Eye of the Tiger" by Survivor, which contains lyrics such as "And the last known survivor stalks his prey in the night" and "They stack the odds, still we take to the street, For the kill with the skill to survive."
- 96. In sum, Defendants have in effect a certain Policy and practice governing the performances at the Talent Show that allows students to perform to any song they choose, including songs about love and passion, but that prohibits any songs with religious content.
- 97. Plaintiff B.H. has a continuing desire to perform "We Shine" at the Talent Show scheduled for February 4, 2011.
- 98. Defendants have enacted and enforced their Policy and practice that exclude religious speech and performances from the Talent Show.
- 99. All Defendants have denied Plaintiff's religious message pursuant to this unconstitutional Policy and practice.
- 100. Defendant Board Members and Defendant Cortines approved the Talent Show at Superior Street Elementary School, including the Policy and practice of excluding talents with a religious message.

- 101. Defendant Board Members and Defendant Cortines also delegated final policy-making authority and responsibility to Defendant Schubert related to talent shows and/or performances at Superior Street Elementary School, who denied Plaintiff B.H. from performing his talent to a song with a religious message. The operation of the Talent Show, including the choice of music performed by the participants, is not governed by any policies of the Defendant Board Members, and therefore, the delegation of final policymaking authority to Principal Schubert as it relates to the Talent Show is not subject to review or constraints by the Defendant Board Members.
- 102. Defendant Board Members and Defendant Cortines were also aware of Defendant Schubert's denial of Plaintiff's religious speech and failed to take any action to correct this violation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights even though Defendant Board Members and Cortines are legally required to remedy violations of constitutional rights caused by Defendant Schubert.

ALLEGATIONS OF LAW

- 103. Students do not shed their constitutional rights at the schoolhouse gates.
 - 104. Religious speech is fully protected by the First Amendment.
- 105. Defendants have created a Policy that permits students to perform to any song they choose at the Talent Show, but have included in that Policy a prohibition on talents or songs containing a religious message.
- 106. All the relevant acts of Defendants and their agents toward Plaintiff in this case were done and are continuing to be done under the color of state law.
- 107. Plaintiff has no adequate or speedy remedy at law to redress the deprivations of Plaintiff's rights by Defendants.

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108. Unless and until Defendants' Policy and practice are struck down and Defendants are enjoined from enforcing their unlawful Policy and practice, Plaintiff B.H. will continue to suffer irreparable injury to his rights.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE FREE SPEECH CLAUSE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT

- 109. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates herein, as though fully set forth herein, all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 110. The First Amendment's Freedom of Speech Clause prohibits censorship of religious expression.
- 111. Pursuant to their Policy and practice, Defendants have permitted students at Superior Street Elementary School to select and prepare a talent of the students' own choosing to perform at the Talent Show, but prohibit students from performing any talent containing a religious message.
- 112. However, the government may not discriminate on the basis of the content of the speaker's speech absent a compelling interest.
- 113. Discrimination against B.H.'s religious speech is content-based discrimination in an otherwise open forum.
- 114. By allowing students to perform any talent and use any song of the students' choosing, but specifically rejecting Plaintiff's selected talent containing a religious messages, Defendants have engaged in unconstitutional content-based discrimination in violation of the First Amendment.
- 115. Defendants cannot present a compelling pedagogical interest to justify this content-based discrimination.
- 116. Defendants' Policy and practice, which deny Plaintiff B.H.'s religious speech while permitting other secular speech, also constitutes viewpoint discrimination.

- 117. The government may not discriminate on the basis of the viewpoint of the speaker's speech.
 - 118. Discrimination against a religious viewpoint is unconstitutional.
- 119. Pursuant to their Policy and practice, Defendants' approved students to perform their talents to songs discussing love and emotions to boyfriends, girlfriends, etc.
- 120. However, Defendants denied Plaintiff's selected talent containing a religious message discussing love and emotion for God.
- 121. Pursuant to their Policy and practice, Defendants' approved students to perform their talents to songs discussing celebrating, having fun, dancing, and other celebratory activities.
- 122. Yet Defendants denied Plaintiff's selected talent containing a religious message discussing celebrating, shouting, and dancing for God.
- 123. By denying Plaintiff's selected talent containing a religious message, Defendants have engaged in unconstitutional viewpoint-based discrimination in violation of the First Amendment.
- 124. Defendants cannot present a compelling state interest to justify this viewpoint-based discrimination.
- 125. B.H.'s religious expression on campus does not materially and substantially interfere with the orderly conduct of educational activity within the school.
- 126. A ban on speech before it is delivered constitutes an unconstitutional prior restraint on otherwise protected speech.
- 127. A prior restraint without narrow, objective, and definite standards to guide government officials can result, and has resulted, in discriminatory enforcement and unbridled discretion.

says "Jesus" too many times.

restraint because they vest the Defendants with unbridled discretion to permit or refuse protected religious speech, and do not contain any guidelines or procedures to restrict the discretion of the Defendants.

129. Defendants' Policy and practice allow the Defendants to act with unbridled discretion when deciding if a student's selected talent is too religious or

128. Defendants' Policy and practice impose an unconstitutional prior

- 130. Defendants' Policy possesses no narrow, objective, and definite standards with which to approve the content of students' talents to be performed at the Talent Show.
- 131. Consequently, Defendants' denial of Plaintiff's selected talent cannot survive the constitutional requirements of strict scrutiny.
- 132. Defendants' Policy and practice are additionally overbroad because they sweep within their ambit protected First Amendment expression.
- 133. The overbreadth of Defendants' Policy and practice chills the speech of students at Superior Street Elementary School who might seek to engage in religious expression through their selected talent for the Talent Show.
- 134. Defendants' Policy and practice chill, deter, and restrict Plaintiff from freely expressing his religious beliefs.
- 135. Defendants' Policy, as interpreted and applied by them to prohibit religious speech, is not the least restrictive means necessary to serve any compelling interest which Defendants seek thereby to secure.
- 136. Defendants' Policies and practice are not reasonably related to any legitimate pedagogical concerns.
- 137. Censoring students' religious speech <u>per se</u> is not and cannot be a legitimate pedagogical concern.

138. Defendants' Policy and practice, both facially and as-applied, therefore constitute a violation of Plaintiff's rights under the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution as incorporated and applied to the States through the Fourteenth Amendment.

139. Plaintiff further alleges that the foregoing allegations demonstrate that his constitutional rights have been violated by the Defendants' actions and that no adequate remedy at law exists. Accordingly, unless his request for injunctive relief is granted, Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for relief as set forth more particularly in the Prayer for Relief.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

- 140. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates herein, as though fully set forth herein, all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 141. The Equal Protection Clause requires that the government treat equally all persons similarly situated.
- 142. The Equal Protection Clause forbids discrimination based on the exercise of a fundamental right such as free speech.
- 143. Pursuant to their Policy and practice, Defendants have allowed other similarly situated students to engage in secular expression at the Talent Show.
- 144. Defendants have treated B.H. disparately when compared to similarly situated students by banning only B.H.'s selected talent containing religious expression.
- 145. By discriminating against the content and viewpoint of B.H.'s speech, Defendants are treating B.H. differently than other similar situated public school students on the basis of the content and viewpoint of his speech.

- 146. Defendants' Policy and practice violate various fundamental rights of B.H., such as rights of free speech and free exercise of religion.
- 147. When government regulations, like Defendants' Policy and practice challenged herein, infringe on fundamental rights, discriminatory intent is presumed.
- 148. Defendants' Policy and practice have also in fact, and in practice, been applied to intentionally discriminate against B.H.'s rights of free speech and free exercise of religion.
- 149. Defendants lack a rational or compelling state interest for such disparate treatment of B.H.
- 150. Defendants' denial of access to B.H. is not narrowly tailored in that it restricts student's private religious expression unrelated to any asserted interest Defendants may have.
- 151. Defendants' Policy and practice are not narrowly tailored as applied to B.H. because his speech does not implicate any of the interests Defendants might have.
- 152. Defendants' Policy and practice are overinclusive because they prohibit B.H.'s religious expression even though it is not disruptive.
- 153. Defendants' Policies and practice burden more of B.H.'s speech than necessary because he is foreclosed from using religious content and viewpoints in his talent show performance even though it is not disruptive.
- 154. The Policy and practice, both facially and as-applied, thus constitute a violation of Plaintiff's rights under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
- 155. Plaintiff further alleges that the foregoing allegations demonstrate that his constitutional rights have been violated by the Defendants' actions and that no

adequate remedy at law exists. Accordingly, unless his request for injunctive relief is granted, Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm.

WHEREFORE Plaintiff respectfully prays for relief as set forth more particularly in the Prayer for Relief.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT

- 156. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates herein, as though fully set forth herein, all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 157. Defendants' denial of Plaintiff's selected talent containing a religious message, and the Policy upon which the denial is based, violate Plaintiff's right to free exercise of religion.
- 158. The Free Exercise Clause prohibits discrimination against religious beliefs or conduct undertaken for religious reasons.
- 159. Government may not discriminate against a person based on that person's religious speech.
- 160. Plaintiff's selected talent containing a religious message represents the exercise of his sincerely-held religious beliefs.
- 161. Pursuant to Defendants' Policy, Defendants have prevented Plaintiff from exercising his sincerely-held religious beliefs solely for the reason that Plaintiff's proposed speech is religious.
- 162. Pursuant to Defendants' Policy, Defendants have discriminated against Plaintiff based on his religious speech.
- 163. Defendants' prohibitions on speech are not neutral, nor generally applicable and therefore Defendants' denial of Plaintiff's speech places a substantial burden on Plaintiff.

164. The choice of exercising his religious speech and being denied from performing at the Talent Show or censoring his religious speech by selecting a different song to perform in order to participate in the Talent Show places a substantial and excessive burden on Plaintiff B.H.

- 165. Defendants' Policy and practice, in addition to infringing Plaintiff's free exercise rights, violate several other rights of Plaintiff, including free speech, and equal protection, and therefore gives rise to a hybrid claim.
- 166. No compelling pedagogical interest exists to justify Defendants' discriminatory Policy and practice.
- The Policy and practice, singling out religion for discrimination, are not the least restrictive means necessary to serve any legitimate interest Defendants might claim to possess.
- 168. Defendants cannot justify this infringement upon Plaintiff's religious beliefs and conduct undertaken for religious reasons.
- The Policy and practice, both facially and as-applied, thus constitute 169. a violation of Plaintiff's rights under the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution as incorporated and applied to the States through the Fourteenth Amendment.
- 170. Plaintiff further alleges that the foregoing allegations demonstrate that his constitutional rights have been violated by the Defendants' actions and that no adequate remedy at law exists. Accordingly, unless his request for injunctive relief is granted, Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm.

WHEREFORE Plaintiff respectfully prays for relief as set forth more particularly in the Prayer for Relief.

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FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE

- 171. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates herein, as though fully set forth herein, all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 172. The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the government from censoring speech pursuant to vague or overbroad standards that grant unbridled discretion.
- 173. Defendants' Policy and practice allegedly prohibit only talents that are "religious" or that say "Jesus" too many times.
- 174. The Policy does not define what constitutes "religious," which words or phrases can be deemed "religious," or how many times referencing the name of Jesus is too many.
- 175. In practice, students have been approved to perform talents to songs discussing love, passion, emotions, celebration, dancing, and singing, among other topics.
- 176. On information and belief, Defendants approved students to perform "Freak the Freak Out" by Victoria Justice, "Shake It Up" by Selena Gomez, "Eye of the Tiger" by Survivor and a variety of Miley Cyrus/Hannah Montana/Nickelodeon/Disney Channel songs.
- 177. Plaintiff does not, and cannot, reasonably know when student speech will be deemed "religious" or when a song says "Jesus" too many times in violation of Defendants' Policy and practice.
- 178. There are no objective standards or guidelines in the Policy to determine when student speech violates the Policy's prohibition against religious messages.

- 179. Defendants' Policy and practice also permit Defendants to exercise unbridled discretion in determining whether student speech is "religious."
- 180. These vague terms utilized in Defendants' Policy leave censorship of student speech to the whim of Defendants.
- 181. The Policy's language holds no discernible meaning and can be applied to prohibit any disfavored speech, which is exactly how it has been applied to Plaintiff.
- 182. The Policy, both facially and as-applied, is therefore impermissibly vague and constitutes a violation of Plaintiff's rights under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
- 183. Plaintiff further alleges that the foregoing allegations demonstrate that his constitutional rights have been violated by the Defendants' actions and that no adequate remedy at law exists. Accordingly, unless his request for injunctive relief is granted, Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court grant the relief set forth in the Prayer for Relief below.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT

- 184. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates herein, as though fully set forth herein, all previous paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 185. The Establishment Clause of the First Amendment requires the government to act with a secular purpose, to neither promote nor inhibit religion, and forbids excessive entanglement with religion.
- 186. Defendants' Policy and practice lack any secular purpose in singling out religious speech for censorship.

- 187. Defendants' Policy and practice and denial of Plaintiff's selected talent containing a religious message pursuant thereto violates the Establishment Clause because they single out religious speech for hostility.

 188. Defendants' Policy and practice entangle government in the determination of what is religious speech by private persons.

 189. Defendants, pursuant to their Policy and practice of suppressing any private Christian religious expression at the Talent Show and by approving students to perform talents with other points of view send the message that religious students such as B.H. are second-class citizens, outsiders, and not full members of the academic community.
 - 190. In addition, Defendants' Policy and practice require the Defendants, as censors, to make judgments about which student religious expression is and is not "religious" and how many times a song may reference "Jesus," thereby creating constitutional problems of entanglement.
 - 191. Defendants' Policies and practice compel the Defendants to classify private student speech according to its perceived religious-versus-nonreligious nature.
 - 192. Drawing this distinction necessarily requires the Defendants to inquire into the significance of words and practices to different religious faiths, and in varying circumstances by the same faith.
- 193. Such inquiries by the Defendants entangle them with religion in a manner forbidden by the First Amendment.
- 194. Defendants' Policy and practice deny B.H. the right to engage in speech because it was "religious," actions that represent the antithesis of neutrality.
- 195. No compelling state interest exists to justify the censorship of B.H.'s religious expression.

196. Defendants' denial of Plaintiff's selected talent containing a religious message is not justified by any compelling governmental interest, nor is it the least restrictive means available to secure any compelling interests.

197. Plaintiff's selected talent would not violate the Establishment Clause; Plaintiff is a private student speaker auditioning to perform at the Talent Show that is open to every other student at Superior Street Elementary School.

The Policy and practice, both facially and as-applied, thus constitute a violation of Plaintiff's rights under the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution as incorporated and applied to the States through the Fourteenth Amendment.

199. Plaintiff further alleges that the foregoing allegations demonstrate that his constitutional rights have been violated by the Defendants' actions and that no adequate remedy at law exists. Accordingly, unless his request for injunctive relief is granted, Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for relief as set forth more particularly in the Prayer for Relief.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff B.H. respectfully prays that this Court grant relief pursuant to the applicable provisions of law, including 42 U.S.C. §1983, as follows:

That the Court render a Declaratory Judgment declaring that 1. Defendants' Policy and practice of denying religious speech are invalid under the United States Constitution and striking down the Policy both facially and asapplied.

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- 2. That the Court make a finding that Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law and that Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm if a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, and/or permanent injunction are not issued;
- 3. That the Court issues a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, and/or permanent injunction, without a condition of bond or other security being required of Plaintiff, restraining and enjoining Defendants from enforcing the Policy and practice in all respects challenged herein and instruct Defendants to permit Plaintiff to perform his selected talent at the Talent Show scheduled for February 4, 2011.
 - 4. That the Court award Plaintiff nominal damages.
- 5. That the Court award Plaintiff his costs and expenses in this action, including an award of reasonable attorneys' fees in accordance with 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and other law.
- 6. That this Court adjudge, decree, and declare the rights and other legal relations of the parties as to the subject matter contested herein, in order that such declarations have the force and effect of final judgment.
- 7. That the Court grant such other relief as the Court deems equitable, just, and proper.

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1	Respectfully submitted this <u>H</u> day of January, 2011.		
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3	ALLIANCE DEFENSE FUND WATTINS & LETOFSKY, LLP		
4	M		
5	David A. Cortman, GA Bar #188810* David R. Watkins, C.S.B. #163571 dwww.llp.com J. Matthew Sharp, GA Bar #607842* #040 MacArthur Boulevard		
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9	Fax: (770) 339-6744		
10	* Applications for admission <u>pro hac vice</u> submitted herewith.		
11	Attorneys of Record for Plaintiff B.H.		
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27	VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF		
28	VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF		

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VERIFICATION

I, Adriana Hickman, verify under penalty of perjury, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2. § 1746, that I have reviewed the foregoing Complaint and the facts contained therein are true and correct. Executed this 25th day of January 20 // , in Winnetka, California. Adriana Hickman