

expression. She requests this Court to follow the majority of other federal courts that have found similar restrictions on leafleting activity to be an unconstitutional restriction of speech under the First Amendment. *See, e.g., Klein v. City of San Clemente*, 584 F.3d 1196 (9th Cir. 2009); *Horina v. The City of Granite City*, 538 F.3d 624 (7th Cir. 2008); *Krantz v. City of Fort Smith*, 160 F.3d 1214 (8th Cir. 1999); *Robinson v. Town of Kent*, 835 F. Supp. 2d 1 (S.D.N.Y. 2011); *Ramsey v. City of Pittsburgh*, 764 F. Supp. 2d 728 (W.D. Pa. 2011); *Traditionalist American Knights of the KKK v. City of Cape Girardeau*, 2012 WL 4464868 (E.D. Mo. Sept. 27, 2012).

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Soto is a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts.
2. Defendant City of Cambridge is a municipal corporation in Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 over Soto's claims of a deprivation, carried out under color of state law, of a federal constitutional right.
4. This Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 over Soto's civil action arising under the Constitution of the United States.
5. In addition, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) over Soto's cause of action arising under the Massachusetts Constitution.
6. The Court may grant declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to the Federal Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et seq.*, and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

7. Venue lies in this District because a substantial part of the acts or omissions giving rise to Soto's claims occurred in the City of Cambridge. 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

8. Soto is the founder of UPandOUT, an organization created to raise awareness and understanding about a variety of important political and social issues that Soto believes are not being adequately addressed by the mainstream media. Soto, through UPandOUT, organizes and hosts a free film series on the third Thursday of every month. These films range in subject matter. For example, past films have included Death of a Nation: The Timor Conspiracy (about the Indonesian military occupation of East Timor), Lumumba (about the roles of the United States and Belgium in the assassination of Patrice Lumumba, the first legally elected prime minister of the Democratic Republic of the Congo), Our Daily Bread (about industrial food production and high-tech farming) and Burning The Future (about rising global warming emissions as a result of alleged "clean coal" technology).

9. The films are screened in the community room of Soto's apartment building, an affordable housing complex. The screenings are free to the public, and attract an audience that can range from 20 – 40 individuals every month. Soto pays for all of the costs associated with these events through her own limited financial means.

10. The primary way that Soto promotes the film screenings is by leafleting automobiles parked on public streets in the City of Cambridge, typically during the week leading up to the screening.

11. In the six years that Soto has been involved in organizing the monthly film series, she has found that leafleting parked neighborhood automobiles is the most effective way to advertise the film screenings to a wide range of individuals not limited to solely local residents.

12. The leaflets not only inform the community about the monthly film series, but provide educational information about relevant political and social issues.

13. An example of one of Soto's leaflets is attached as Exhibit 1.

14. Soto leaflets hundreds of parked automobiles every month for the purpose of promoting the monthly film series and educating the community about political and social issues. Soto limits her leafleting to parked automobiles on public streets, and does not leaflet automobiles on driveways or other private property.

15. On December 12, 2011, Soto was leafleting parked automobiles in her neighborhood when she was approached by a City of Cambridge police officer. The officer told her that she could not put leaflets on automobiles, that she needed a permit to leaflet, and that her actions constituted littering.

16. Soto ceased leafleting that day as a result of her conversation with the police officer.

17. The next day, Soto contacted the American Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts ("ACLUM") about her encounter with the Cambridge police. In early January of 2012, an ACLUM attorney contacted the then-Cambridge City Solicitor and informed him that the organization had been contacted by an individual who had been ordered by a police officer to stop placing leaflets on parked automobiles. ACLUM suggested that this order was

unconstitutional, with many courts having so ruled, and asked that the police be told to stop giving such orders. The City Solicitor noted that he would investigate the matter.

18. On January 11, 2012, the City Solicitor responded by sending ACLUM a letter written nearly two decades earlier, in 1994, which had the subject heading: “Re: Placement of *Commercial Advertising* on Car Windows.” (emphasis added) (“Opinion Letter”). In that Opinion Letter, a former City Solicitor advised the City Manager that it was illegal for a business in Harvard Square to place advertisements on parked automobiles.

19. The Opinion Letter purported to rely on Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 266, § 126, which governs the “defacement” of public or private property (the “Defacement Statute”). With respect to any “object which is public property or the property of another,” the Defacement Statute prohibits “paint[ing],” “put[ting] upon,” or “affix[ing]” “any . . . advertising or notice which is not required by law to be posted” without first obtaining the consent of the property owner. The offense is punishable by a fine of up to one hundred dollars, and the offender is also subject to a tort action for “the cost of removing or obliterating such defacement.”

20. The Defacement Statute does not define “object” or “property,” does not say what kinds of conduct constitute “putting upon” or “affixation,” and does not explicitly prohibit objects from being placed on parked automobiles. Nor does the statute purport to apply to activities constituting the exercise of free speech.

21. The Opinion Letter also cited a City of Cambridge Ordinance, § 9.04.050, which governs the defacement of public or private property (the “Defacement Ordinance”). The Defacement Ordinance prohibits the “post[ing]” or “attach[ing]” of “any handbill, poster, advertisement or notice . . . on private property” without the consent of the owner or occupant.

The offense is punishable by a fine up to \$300 per illegal advertisement, or if punished by noncriminal ticketing, \$25 for the first violation, \$100 for the second violation, and \$200 for the third and subsequent violations.

22. The Defacement Ordinance does not define “handbill,” “poster,” “advertisement,” “notice of any kind,” or “private property,” does not say what conduct constitutes “posting” or “attaching,” and does not explicitly prohibit objects from being placed on automobiles. Nor does it purport to apply to activities constituting the exercise of protected speech.

23. The scope of the Opinion Letter was limited to addressing the placement of *commercial advertising* on automobiles, as evidenced by the subject heading of the letter.

24. Along with sending the Opinion Letter to ACLUM, the City Solicitor also stated by email that the City would reconsider its legal opinion in light of court decisions issued after the 1994 Opinion Letter.

25. Despite receiving from ACLUM references to numerous court decisions since 1994 holding that it is a violation of the First Amendment to prohibit individuals from leafleting automobiles, in subsequent discussions with ACLUM a new acting City Solicitor informed ACLUM in May 2012 that the City stood by its policy and would continue to enforce it in Cambridge. In so doing, the City has ratified the actions of its police officer who threatened Soto when he stopped her from placing leaflets on parked automobiles.

26. On February 21, 2013, counsel for Soto sent a letter to the now officially appointed City Solicitor seeking to resolve the matter and provided further references to court decisions that support Soto’s claim that the City’s interpretation of both the statute and local law violate Soto’s First Amendment rights.

27. In response, by letter dated March 13, 2013, the City Solicitor maintained the City's "position that its ordinance is presumptively valid and as such the City is *required* to enforce it." (emphasis added). The City's response letter is attached as Exhibit 2.

28. The City's threat to continue enforcing its prohibition on the placement of leaflets on parked automobiles interferes unnecessarily with Soto's First Amendment rights because such leafletting is an efficient and cost-effective method of reaching a large number of persons living in, or found in, the City. No comparable alternative exists.

29. The City's policy has unconstitutionally chilled, and will continue to chill, advocacy by Soto and other members of UPandOUT. They have suffered ongoing irreparable injury because they reasonably fear that they will be arrested or fined if they distribute leaflets, and feel in danger of being stopped by the police every time that they engage in these actions.

30. Soto and other members of UPandOUT have been and are being harmed by the violation of their constitutional rights caused by the Cambridge policy and practice.

31. Upon information and belief, no other municipality in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has interpreted the Defacement Statute as prohibiting the placement of political leaflets on parked automobiles, nor has any other municipality in Massachusetts enforced a city ordinance prohibiting such conduct.

COUNT 1: Cambridge's Blanket Prohibition on Placing Non-Commercial Leaflets on Parked Cars Violates The First Amendment To The United States Constitution

(42 U.S.C. § 1983 and First Amendment)

32. Soto repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

33. The City of Cambridge's policy of prohibiting the placement of non-commercial leaflets on parked automobiles violates Soto's right to free speech under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

34. The City's policy is allegedly based on a nearly 20-year old Opinion Letter, which addresses only the "placement of *commercial advertising* on car windows." (emphasis added). Even if the City's ban on the placement of commercial advertising on car windows is itself constitutional—a point that Soto does not concede—its extension of that ban to non-commercial leafleting is still unconstitutional. Soto's leaflets concern political and social issues, and are indisputably non-commercial in nature. Given that non-commercial speech receives the greatest level of First Amendment protection, Cambridge's ban on placing non-commercial leaflets on parked cars violates Soto's First Amendment rights.

35. In addition, neither the Defacement Statute nor the Defacement Ordinance apply to the conduct in question because they do not explicitly prohibit objects from being placed on automobiles, nor do they purport to apply to activities constituting the exercise of speech protected by the First Amendment.

36. To the extent that the Defacement Statute and Defacement Ordinance are interpreted to apply and prohibit and/or criminalize Soto's exercise of free speech, they would be unconstitutional on their face and as applied to Soto.

COUNT 2: Cambridge's Blanket Prohibition on Placing Non-Commercial Leaflets on Parked Cars Violates the Free Speech Guarantee of Article XVI of the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights

37. Soto repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

38. The City of Cambridge’s policy of prohibiting the placement of non-commercial leaflets on parked automobiles violates Soto’s right to free speech under Article XVI of the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights.

39. The City’s policy is allegedly based on a nearly 20-year old Opinion Letter, which is inapplicable to the facts at hand because it solely addressed the “placement of *commercial advertising* on car windows.” (emphasis added). Even if the City’s ban on the placement of commercial advertising on car windows is itself constitutional – a point that Soto does not concede – its extension of that ban to non-commercial leafleting is still unconstitutional. Soto’s leaflets concern political and social issues, and are indisputably non-commercial in nature. Therefore, Cambridge’s policy does not apply to Soto’s non-commercial leafleting.

40. In addition, neither the Defacement Statute nor the Defacement Ordinance apply to the conduct in question because they do not explicitly prohibit objects from being placed on automobiles, nor do they purport to apply to activities constituting the exercise of speech protected by the First Amendment.

41. To the extent that the Defacement Statute and Defacement Ordinance are interpreted to apply and prohibit and/or criminalize Soto’s exercise of free speech, they would be unconstitutional on their face and as applied to Soto.

42. Soto has no adequate remedy at law.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE Soto requests this Court:

43. Enter declaratory judgment pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, finding that the City's policy and practice of forbidding the placing of non-commercial leaflets on parked automobiles violates the First Amendment and Article XVI of the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights.

44. Issue preliminary and permanent injunctions enjoining the City from enforcing a prohibition on placing non-commercial leaflets on parked automobiles;

45. Award Soto nominal damages for violation of her constitutional rights;

46. Award Soto her costs and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

47. Award Soto such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: April 10, 2013

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Kevin S. Prussia

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