INTRODUCTION

1. Annette Hubbell is an actress and a storyteller. A lover of history, Annette wrote a play to pay tribute to the women she most admires. When she portrays them on stage, Annette tells the stories of these "Women Warriors" in their own words.

- 2. A longtime San Diego resident, Annette contracted with the county library to perform her play. Annette gave the library a roster of characters that she could perform. The library asked her to perform as Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary McLeod Bethune, and Harriet Tubman. Annette then got to work preparing for her hometown performance.
- 3. Months later—and only weeks before her scheduled performance—library administrators asked Annette to change the characters they had previously requested her to portray. The library only wanted Annette to perform white characters. Because two of the characters the library initially wanted Annette to perform were African American, the administrators asked Annette to change them to different white characters. When Annette refused, the library cancelled her performance.
- 4. If Annette's skin had been the right color, county officials would have allowed the performance to go ahead. But instead, county officials denied Annette the opportunity to pay tribute to America's heroines solely because of her race.
- 5. The stories of America's great historical figures are part of our shared national heritage. Annette believes that passing that heritage down through storytelling must be done without regard for the race or color of the storyteller or the figures they portray. To do otherwise would risk our shared humanity and common understanding that elevates the content of one's character over the color of one's skin.

- 6. The San Diego County Library disagrees. It chose to gatekeep our shared national heritage on the basis of race.
- 7. It is unfair and unjust for the government to treat individuals differently on the basis of race. The government should never deny an individual opportunities—including the opportunity to pay tribute to American heroes and heroines—because of the color of his or her skin.
- 8. The San Diego County Library's blatant racial discrimination is both illegal and unconstitutional under state and federal law. Because San Diego County cancelled Annette's performance due to her race, the County violated her right to equal treatment and equal protection under the law. Annette brings this action to vindicate her constitutional and statutory rights.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 9. This action arises under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; federal civil rights statutes 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 2000d *et seq.*; and article I, section 31 of the California Constitution.
- 10. The Court has jurisdiction over these federal claims under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question) and 1343(a) (redress for deprivation of civil rights), because this action arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States.
- 11. Supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state-law claim exists pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), because the events, parties, witnesses, and injuries that form the basis of that claim are the same or so related to the events, parties, witnesses, and injuries that form the basis of federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy and derive from a common nucleus of operative facts.

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- 12. Declaratory relief and further necessary or proper relief is authorized by the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201–2202.
- 13. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(1)—(2). The Defendants reside within this district and a substantial part of the events giving rise to this claim have occurred or will occur in the Southern District of California.

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

- 14. Plaintiff Annette Hubbell is a resident of California and lives in San Diego. Ms. Hubbell is an author, a playwright, and an actress. She is the owner of Annette Hubbell Productions. She is white.
- 15. Plaintiff Annette Hubbell Productions is a sole proprietorship formed by Annette Hubbell for the purpose of providing education and entertainment services.

Defendants

- 16. Defendant Migell Acosta is the Director of the San Diego County Library. The Director exercises general supervision over all functions of the county library. Mr. Acosta is sued in his individual and official capacities.
- 17. Defendant Ebony Shelton is the Chief Administrative Officer of San Diego County. The Chief Administrative Officer is responsible for implementing the directives of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors, managing the day-to-day operations of the San Diego County government, and appointing the Director of the San Diego County Library. Ms. Shelton is sued in her official capacity.
- 18. Defendant San Diego County Library (SDCL) is a public library system and a part of the San Diego County government. SDCL is under the supervision of the Chief Administrative Officer of San Diego County.

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20. Defendant San Diego County is a county government within the State of California.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- I. <u>Annette Hubbell Is an Actress and Storyteller of Historical</u>
 - American Figures
- 21. Annette Hubbell is an author, actress, and historian. A San Diego native, Annette began writing and acting after she retired from a long career in water management in North San Diego County.
- 22. In 2007, Annette formed her production company, Annette Hubbell Productions, to showcase historical characters through theatrical performances.
- 23. In 2019, Annette published Eternity through the Rearview Mirror: How Simple Faith Changes Everything—Seventeen Extraordinary Lives. Told in the first person, her book chronicles the lives of seventeen historical figures who changed the world.
- 24. Annette adapted her book into a one-woman play titled *Women Warriors*.
- 25. In Women Warriors, Annette brings to life the extraordinary stories of ordinary women who transformed themselves and left the world a better place. These women include Anne Bradstreet, Amy Carmichael, Corrie ten Boom, Mary McLeod Bethune, Sojourner Truth, Gladys Aylward, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Elizabeth Fry, and Harriet Tubman. Because these characters are independent of each other, Annette can portray up to eight of them in one performance to fit the time requirements of her audience.

II. San Diego County Library Invites Annette to Perform and Then Cancels Her Performance Because of Her Race

26. Annette's play has been a huge success, and she has performed

- 27. In May 2023, Annette signed a contract with San Diego County, agreeing to perform *Women Warriors* at a to-be-determined future date for any (or all) of the 33 branches in the San Diego County Library system. The County agreed not to control or direct Annette's performance.
- 28. On December 18, 2023, pursuant to the contract, Rancho Santa Fe Library Branch Manager Christina Patterson invited Annette to perform *Women Warriors* at the Rancho Santa Fe branch. She asked Annette to portray three historical American women: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary McLeod Bethune, and Harriet Tubman. Annette and the county agreed that the performance would take place on March 21, 2024, and that SDCL would pay Annette \$280, discounted from \$375 as a courtesy.
- 29. On March 6, 2024, Ms. Patterson requested that Annette change her performance and refrain from portraying the two African American figures, Tubman and Bethune. The reason Ms. Patterson gave was that "our administration was uncomfortable with you performing a black character as a white woman." She asked Annette to replace Bethune and Tubman with white figures. Exhibit A.
- 30. On the same day, Annette spoke over the telephone with the supervisor of the Rancho Santa Fe branch, Rebecca Lynn, about the administration's request to change her performance. Annette asked whether she could "only honor women of courage and integrity if they're white," and Ms. Lynn confirmed, saying something to the effect of, "that's pretty much it."

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- 31. On March 8, 2024, Annette informed Ms. Patterson that she would decline the library's invitation to perform if it prohibited her from portraying certain historical figures because of race.
- 32. Annette noted that Mary McLeod Bethune had once been rejected from a job as a missionary because of her race, and asked how this was different. Expressing her belief that it would be wrong "[t]o exclude someone's story of bravery, courage, and integrity because of one's race, gender, or anything else[,]" Annette respectfully requested that the library reconsider. *Id*.
- 33. That same day, the library canceled Annette's performance without any additional explanation. *Id*.
- 34. Annette subsequently reported the library's discriminatory treatment of her to San Diego County Supervisor Joel Anderson, prompting an inquiry and a response from the SDCL.
- 35. Following a review of the incident, SDCL Director Migell Acosta wrote to Annette on June 25, 2024, and affirmed the library's decision to have her change the performance. Mr. Acosta stated, "The decision was discussed with our executive administration, as well as our Diversity and Inclusion team in early March 2023 [sic], who concurred with SDCL's decision to ask that Ms. Lynn request that you perform different characters." Exhibit B.

III. The Impact of SDCL's Discriminatory Cancellation of Annette

- 36. The ordeal that SDCL put Annette through left her feeling embarrassed, humiliated, and distressed. Annette dedicated extensive time and effort to rehearse and refine her performance only to have SDCL cancel it because of immutable traits that she had no control over.
- 37. As a result of what SDCL did to Annette, other opportunities to perform diminished. A San Diego educational program for older adults

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- 38. Even though Annette portrays diverse historic figures with dignity, decency, and respect, she is concerned about what SDCL's abrupt cancellation of her performance might imply to audiences and hosts of other venues. Annette also worries that if SDCL's discrimination is permitted to persist, it will normalize government restrictions on actors and performers based on race, unfairly hindering artistic expression and opportunity. It is likely that Annette will receive fewer requests to perform as a result of SDCL's actions.
- 39. Most of all, Annette is "taken aback" and "mystified" by SDCL's conduct, stating, "In the five years of performing these characters, there has never been a hint of offense, even from anonymous surveys. And why should there be? How could we ever explore our common humanity with these kinds of restrictions?" She continues to agree with Mary McLeod Bethune, that "Our aim must be to create a world of fellowship and justice where no man's skin, color or religion, is held against him." 2

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

First Cause of Action

Violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment

(42 U.S.C. § 1983)

40. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

¹ Annette Hubbell, "Shades of Stories," AnnetteHubbell.com, Mar. 14, 2024, available at https://annettehubbell.com/shades-of-stories/.

² Mary McLeod Bethune, "My Last Will and Testament," August 1955. Available at https://www.cookman.edu/history/last-will-testament.html.

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- 42. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.
- 43. Defendants Migell Acosta, Director of the San Diego County Library; Ebony Shelton, Chief Administrative Officer of San Diego County; the San Diego County Supervisors; and the County of San Diego are each a "person" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
- 44. Migell Acosta oversaw and ratified the racially discriminatory consideration of Annette's performance, even though he knew or should have reasonably known that such consideration violated Annette's right to equal protection of the law.
- 45. The San Diego County Board of Supervisors and Ebony Shelton, as Chief Administrative Officer of San Diego County, knew or reasonably should have known of the discriminatory consideration of Annette's race and knowingly refused to discontinue the policy and practice.
- 46. Defendants have acted and are acting "under color of state law" within the meaning of section 1983.
- 47. Defendants discriminated against Annette Hubbell because of her race in violation of the Equal Protection Clause.
- 48. Because Defendants categorized individuals on the basis of race, their decisions and policies are subject to strict scrutiny.
- 49. Defendants' racial classifications do not advance a compelling government interest.
- 50. Even if Defendants' use of racial classifications did advance a compelling government interest, Defendants cannot show that their race-

- 51. Defendants' race-based decisions used race as a negative.
 - 52. Defendants' race-based decisions used race as a stereotype.
- 53. Annette Hubbell has been harmed, and will continue to be

Violation of the Right to Be Free from Racial Discrimination in Contracting

- 54. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 55. The Defendants' actions also violated Plaintiffs' federal statutory right to be free from racial discrimination in contracting.
- 56. 42 U.S.C. § 1981(a) provides that "[a]ll persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts . . . and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens[.]"
- 57. Section 1981(b) defines "make and enforce contracts" to include "the making, performance, modification, and termination of contracts, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms, and conditions of the contractual relationship."
- 58. Section 1981 protects "all persons" against racial discrimination in the making or enforcement of contracts, including white persons. McDonald v. Santa Fe Trail Transp. Co., 427 U.S. 273, 286–87 (1976).
- 59. Defendants made a contract with Plaintiffs for the provision of services and failed to honor that contract because of race.

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- 60. Annette Hubbell's race was the "but for" cause of Defendants' actions.
- 61. Persons who suffer discrimination in violation of section 1981 are entitled to both equitable and legal relief, including damages.
- 62. Plaintiffs have suffered damages as a result of Defendants' racially discriminatory actions.

Third Cause of Action

Racial Discrimination in a Program Receiving Federal Financial Aid, in Violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act

(42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.; 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

- 63. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 64. The Defendants have violated Plaintiffs' federal statutory right not to be discriminated against in a program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.
- 65. Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (42 U.S.C. §2000d *et seq.*) provides, in relevant part: "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."
- 66. San Diego County and San Diego County Library are recipients of federal funds and consequently are obligated not to discriminate by race under Title VI.
- 67. Despite their Title VI obligations, Defendants discriminated against Plaintiffs because of Annette's race.
 - 68. Defendants' actions were made under color of law.
 - 69. Title VI is privately enforceable.

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- 70. Discrimination that violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution constitutes a violation of Title VI when committed by an institution that accepts federal funds.
- 71. Defendants have intentionally discriminated against Annette on the basis of race.
- 72. Plaintiffs have been and will continue to be injured because of Defendants' racial discrimination.

Fourth Cause of Action

Violation of California's Ban on Racial Discrimination in Public Contracting

(Art. I, § 31 of the California Constitution)

- 73. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 74. Defendants have violated the California Constitution's prohibition on racial discrimination in public contracting.
- 75. Article I, section 31 of the California Constitution provides that the State of California and its counties and other subdivisions "shall not discriminate against . . . any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in the operation of . . . public contracting." Cal. Const. art. I, § 31(a), (f).
- 76. Defendants are government actors who work for a county of the State of California and are bound by the California Constitution. Consequently, they are bound not to engage in discrimination on the basis of race, color, or ethnicity in the operation of public contracting.
- 77. Section 31 "categorically prohibits discrimination" and does not have a compelling state interest exception. *Coral Constr.*, *Inc. v. City & Cnty. of San Francisco*, 50 Cal. 4th 315, 327 (Cal. 2010).

78. Defendants had a contract with Plaintiffs.

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- 79. Defendants failed to honor their contract with Plaintiffs because of Annette Hubbell's race.
- 80. Defendants' racially discriminatory actions were not required by any court order or consent decree. Cal. Const. art. I, § 31(d).
- 81. Defendants' racially discriminatory actions were not necessary to "establish or maintain eligibility for any federal program, where ineligibility would result in a loss of federal funds to the State." Cal. Const. art. I, § 31(e).

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request the following relief:

- A. A declaration that Defendants' racially discriminatory treatment of Annette Hubbell violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, 42 U.S.C. § 1981, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, and article I, section 31 of the California Constitution;
- B. An entry of a permanent injunction forbidding Defendants and Defendants' officers, agents, affiliates, servants, successors, employees, and all other persons in active concert or participation with Defendants from treating individuals differently on the basis of race when approving or denying library programming;
- C. Compensatory damages;
- D. Punitive damages;
- E. An award of attorney's fees, costs, and expenses in this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988;
- F. An award of nominal damages in the amount of \$1.00; and
- G. Any other relief the Court deems just, necessary, or proper.

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