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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JEANNE E. CALDWELL

Plaintiff,

No. C 05-4166 PJH

v.

**ORDER GRANTING
MOTION TO STRIKE
AND MOTION TO DISMISS**

ROY L. CALDWELL, PH.D, et al.,

Defendants.

Defendants' motion to dismiss and motion to strike portions of plaintiff's complaint came on for hearing before this court on February 8, 2006. Plaintiff Jeanne E. Caldwell appeared through her counsel, Larry Caldwell, Kevin T. Snider, and Matthew McReynolds. Defendants Roy L. Caldwell and David Lindberg (collectively "defendants") appeared through their counsel, William J. Carroll and Christopher M. Patti. Having read the papers filed in conjunction with the motion and carefully considered the arguments and the relevant legal authority, and good cause appearing, the court hereby GRANTS defendants' motions, for the reasons stated at the hearing and as follows.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is the mother of three and a resident of Placer County, California. Two of her children currently attend public school in Placer County. Defendants occupy posts at the University of California at Berkeley ("UC Berkeley"): defendant Caldwell is the Director of the University of California Museum of Paleontology, and defendant Linburg is the Chair of the Integrative Biology Department of the University of California at Berkeley.¹

¹ Defendant Michael Piburn, Program Director for the National Science Foundation, is not a party to this motion.

1 On October 14, 2005, plaintiff filed the instant complaint, in which she takes issue
2 with a website published by the University of California, <http://evolution.berkeley.edu> (the
3 “Understanding Evolution” website). The website is part of a larger website maintained by
4 the UC Berkeley Museum of Paleontology. Its purpose is to educate teachers and the
5 general public about the science and history of evolutionary biology. See Def. Op. Br. at
6 3:13-16.

7 Plaintiff’s complaint alleges that the Understanding Evolution website contains
8 certain web pages that operate to impermissibly endorse, advance and proselytize certain
9 religious beliefs. In particular, plaintiff alleges that the website pages endorse the following:
10 (1) the religious doctrine that religion and religious beliefs are limited to the spiritual and
11 supernatural world; (2) the religious doctrine that the theory of evolution is not in conflict
12 with properly understood Christian or Jewish religious beliefs; (3) content contained on a
13 link from the website to the National Center for Science Education (“NCSE”), which
14 contains seventeen doctrinal statements on the theory of evolution in support of the
15 website’s theory that evolution is not in conflict with many Christian and Jewish religions;
16 and (4) the religious beliefs and religious viewpoints advocated by the NCSE, including the
17 seventeen statements just referenced. See Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief
18 and Nominal Damages for Violation of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment to
19 the United States Constitution (“Complaint”), ¶ 24.

20 As a result of this endorsement, plaintiff alleges that the government violates the
21 First Amendment Establishment Clause by setting up a preference for certain religious
22 groups over others – i.e., for those groups who are not in conflict with evolution over those
23 who are. See id. at ¶ 29. Plaintiff asserts this violation has caused her to suffer injury,
24 because she is “offended” when she views the website, and made to feel like an “outsider.”
25 Id. at ¶ 26.

26 Defendants have moved to dismiss plaintiff’s complaint in its entirety, arguing that
27 plaintiff lacks standing, and that her allegations cannot state an Establishment Clause claim
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1 on the merits in any event. Defendants have also moved to strike paragraph 40(c) of
2 plaintiff's complaint, which alleges a prayer for "nominal damages in the sum of \$100."

3 As part of their motion to dismiss, defendants have also filed a request for judicial
4 notice, in which they request that the court judicially notice the website pages at issue –
5 namely, the entire Museum of Paleontology website, including the "Understanding
6 Evolution" portion of the website.²

7 **DISCUSSION**

8 **A. Legal Standards**

9 A court will dismiss a claim under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim
10 only where it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of
11 the claim which would entitle the plaintiff to relief. See, e.g., Broam v. Brogan, 320 F.3d
12 1023, 1033 (9th Cir. 2003) (citations omitted). In evaluating a motion to dismiss, all
13 allegations of material fact are taken as true and construed in the light most favorable to
14 the nonmoving party. See, e.g., Burgert v. Lokelani Bernice Pauahi Bishop Trust, 200 F.3d
15 661, 663 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted).

16 A court may also strike any "insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial,
17 impertinent or scandalous matter." Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 12(f). A motion to strike will be
18 granted where plaintiff has made an improper demand or prayer for relief as a matter of
19 law. See, e.g., Bureerong v. Uvawas, 922 F. Supp. 1450, 1479 n.34 (C.D. Cal. 1996).
20 Notwithstanding, motions to strike are regarded with disfavor because of the limited
21 importance of pleadings in federal practice. See, e.g., Colaprico v. Sun Microsystems, 758
22 F. Supp. 1335, 1339 (N.D. Cal. 1996).

23 **B. Motion to Strike**

24 Defendants request that the court plaintiff's prayer for "nominal damages in the sum

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26 ² As the court noted at the hearing on the instant motions, both parties filed briefs
27 in violation of Civil L.R. 3-4(c)(2), which requires that all footnotes be of the same font size as
28 the body of the text. Accordingly, and in view of the violation, the court hereby STRIKES all
footnotes cited in the parties' briefs, and declines to consider the substance of any content
contained therein.

1 of \$100.” See Complaint at 15:1-2. They assert that Eleventh Amendment immunity
2 applies to state officials like defendants, and limits the relief that may be awarded against
3 them to prospective injunctive relief, specifically excluding damages awards that require
4 payment of funds from the state treasury. In response, plaintiff contends that nominal
5 damages have previously been upheld by federal courts against state actors, and that the
6 Ninth Circuit has expressly “left the door open to the possibility” that nominal damages may
7 be considered equitable – and therefore outside the confines of the Eleventh Amendment –
8 in cases such as this one, where the primary remedies sought are equitable in nature.

9 Resolution of the instant motion depends on whether Eleventh Amendment immunity
10 applies to defendants as state officials, and if so, whether it bars nominal damages under
11 Ninth Circuit law.

12 Defendants are employees and officials of a state university. It is well-established
13 that a state university – and UC Berkeley explicitly – is entitled to Eleventh Amendment
14 immunity. See, e.g., Thompson v. City of Los Angeles, 885 F.2d 1439, 1443 (9th Cir.
15 1989)(noting the well-established rule that the UCs are “states” for Eleventh Amendment
16 immunity purposes). It is equally well-established that state employees sued in their official
17 capacity as state officials are also entitled to Eleventh Amendment immunity. See Students
18 for a Conservative Am. v. Greenwood, 378 F.3d 1129, 1130 (9th Cir. 2004). This is the
19 case here: plaintiff has sued defendants in their official capacities as state employees.
20 Accordingly, since plaintiff has made no allegation that defendants have waived Eleventh
21 Amendment immunity, the immunity applies.

22 Pursuant to that immunity, a request for monetary damages that would require
23 payment from the state’s general treasury fund is impermissible. See Edelman v. Jordan,
24 415 U.S. 651, 677 (1973). This would include – as is the case here – nominal damages.
25 See Taylor v. Westly, 402 F.3d 924, 929-30 (9th Cir. 2005)(generally, Eleventh Amendment
26 “shields state governments from money judgments in federal courts, and from declaratory
27 judgments against the state governments that would have the *practical effect* of requiring
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1 the state treasury to pay money to claimants”)(emphasis added).

2 Moreover, plaintiff’s support to the contrary is unavailing. As defendants point out,
3 each case cited by plaintiff either involves a municipality as a defendant, or in the
4 alternative, involves the United States as defendant in situations in which statutory
5 provisions expressly allow for action to be taken against the Unites States. Neither of these
6 factual scenarios is in evidence here. As such, plaintiff offers no authority demonstrating
7 that the above prohibition on monetary damages – even if nominal – has been abrogated in
8 circumstances such as those here.

9 Accordingly, defendants’ motion to strike is GRANTED.

10 **C. Motion to Dismiss**

11 Defendants seek dismissal on two grounds. First, defendants assert that plaintiff
12 lacks standing. Second, they assert that in the event standing exists, plaintiff’s allegations
13 nonetheless fail to state a claim for violation of the Establishment Clause on the merits.
14 Plaintiff challenges both assertions.

15 1. Request for Judicial Notice

16 Prior to analyzing the merits of the above arguments, the court must first resolve
17 defendants’ request for judicial notice. Specifically, defendants seek to have judicial notice
18 taken of the UC Berkeley Museum of Paleontology website, [http://www.ucmp.berkeley.](http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/museum/museum.php)
19 [edu/museum/museum.php](http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/museum/museum.php), including the Understanding Evolution portion of the site that
20 is directly at issue (i.e., <http://evolution.berkeley.edu/>). See Request for Judicial Notice in
21 Support of Motion to Dismiss. Defendants assert that the website provides necessary
22 context, and base their request on case law from the Central District of California holding
23 that judicial notice of websites is proper, as well as Ninth Circuit authority stating that a
24 document that is not a part of the complaint or record may be incorporated by reference if it
25 is the source of plaintiff’s complaint or plaintiff’s complaint refers to it extensively. See
26 Wible v. Aetna Life Ins. Co., 375 F. Supp. 2d 956, 965 (C.D. Cal. 2005); United States v.
27 Ritchie, 342 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2003). Defendants have not attached a hard copy of
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1 any portion of the website to their request.

2 Generally speaking, a court must take judicial notice if a party requests it and
3 supplies the court with the requisite information. See Fed. Rule Evid. 201(d). Furthermore,
4 defendants are correct that although the general rule is that the court will look only to the
5 four corners of the complaint, the court may look outside the complaint where the outside
6 document has been referenced by, or relied on in the complaint itself. See United States v.
7 Ritchie, 342 F.3d at 908. Defendants are also correct that the Central District of California
8 has found web sites to be a proper subject for judicial notice. See, e.g., Wible v. Aetna Life
9 Ins. Co., 375 F. Supp. 2d at 965.

10 The court agrees with the proposition that, as a general matter, websites and their
11 contents may be proper subjects for judicial notice. However, the cases cited by
12 defendants are distinguishable from the facts here because in those cases, defendants
13 appear to have supplied the court with hard copies of the actual web pages of which they
14 sought to have the court take judicial notice. Indeed, Federal Rule of Evidence 201(d)
15 generally contemplates that a party will provide the copy of the document it seeks to have
16 judicially noticed. After all, the language of the rule provides that judicially noticeable facts
17 are those which are “capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources
18 whose accuracy cannot be reasonably questioned.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(b). Here, by
19 contrast, without the actual web pages before it, the court is unable to pass on the nature of
20 facts contained within the entire website, whose accuracy cannot be determined with
21 reference to anything concrete. This is especially significant, given the changing and
22 changeable nature of internet websites. Indeed, the parties’ own arguments here bear out
23 the importance of providing the court with the web pages for which judicial notice is sought.
24 The parties cannot even agree on the actual content of the website at issue, and the only
25 webpages in evidence are those submitted by plaintiff as an attachment to her complaint.³

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27 ³ At the hearing, the parties made competing arguments regarding the status of
28 the Understanding Evolution website, and in particular whether defendants have altered the
website since the filing of plaintiff’s complaint. After the hearing, both parties submitted

1 Accordingly, the court finds that defendants' request for judicial notice is deficient for
2 failure to comply with Rule 201. While the court agrees with defendants that they should
3 not be required to submit an entire website as an exhibit, which might number several
4 thousands of pages, at a minimum, defendants must provide the specific webpages upon
5 which they will base their arguments and/or the specific pages which they claim provide the
6 necessary context for their arguments.

7 Defendants' request is therefore DENIED, without prejudice.

8 2. Standing

9 To satisfy constitutional standing requirements, a plaintiff must prove that "(1) it has
10 suffered an 'injury in fact' that is (a) concrete and particularized and (b) actual or imminent,
11 not conjectural or hypothetical; (2) the injury is fairly traceable to the challenged action of
12 the defendant; and (3) it is likely, as opposed to merely speculative, that the injury will be
13 redressed by a favorable decision." Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Env'tl. Servs.
14 (TOC), Inc., 528 U.S. 167, 180-81 (2000) (citing Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S.
15 555, 560-561 (1992); Schmier v. U.S. Ct. of App. for Ninth Cir., 279 F.3d 817, 820-21 (9th
16 Cir. 2002). In addition to these constitutional requirements, certain "prudential rules" have
17 been crafted, which prohibit federal courts from being forums for hearing generalized
18 grievances by taxpayers, and which allow for standing to be premised on a plaintiff's status
19 as state or federal taxpayer only if certain requirements are met. See Bell v. City of
20 Kellogg, 922 F.2d 1418, 1422 (9th Cir. 1991).

21 Defendants assert that plaintiff has no standing for the following reasons: (1) plaintiff
22 fails to allege federal taxpayer standing; (2) plaintiff fails to allege state taxpayer standing;
23 and (3) plaintiff fails to allege cognizable injury in fact.

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26 additional letters to the court on this same issue, each again arguing their respective positions
27 as to whether factual changes have been made to the website at issue. In view of the court's
27 ruling on defendants' judicial notice request, as stated herein, the court does not consider
28 these arguments either way on the question whether the Understanding Evolution website has
28 materially changed, but references this dispute by way of illustration only.

1 a. federal taxpayer standing

2 The requirements for federal taxpayer standing are two-fold: first, the plaintiff
3 taxpayer must establish a logical link between taxpayer status and the type of legislative
4 enactment attacked. Second, the plaintiff taxpayer must establish a nexus between
5 taxpayer status and the precise nature of the constitutional infringement alleged. See,
6 e.g., Flast v. Cohen, 392 US 83, 102-03 (1968); Bell, 922 F.2d at 1422. Under this two-
7 pronged test, plaintiff may allege only the unconstitutionality of exercises of congressional
8 power under the taxing and spending clause – it is not sufficient to allege an incidental
9 expenditure of tax funds in the administration of an essentially regulatory statute. See
10 Flast, 392 U.S. at 102. The plaintiff must also show that the challenged enactment
11 exceeds specific constitutional limitations imposed upon the exercise of the congressional
12 taxing and spending power. Id.

13 Plaintiff’s complaint fails to make those requisite allegations here. First, plaintiff
14 nowhere alleges any type of qualifying “legislative enactment” or congressional act.
15 Plaintiff alleges only that the Understanding Evolution website was funded in part by a
16 \$523,261 grant from the National Science Foundation (“NSF”), a federal entity. See
17 Complaint at ¶¶ 14, 18. Plaintiff does not allege that the partial grant resulted from any
18 type of direct congressional action. In sum, plaintiff’s allegations amount to a complaint
19 against the NSF’s administrative decision to partially fund the Understanding Evolution
20 website, not – as required – to a complaint against congressional action under the taxing
21 and spending clause. As such, plaintiff’s allegations are the essence of what Flast prohibits
22 – taxpayer standing on the basis of an incidental expenditure of tax funds in the
23 administration of an essentially regulatory statute.

24 Second, the “nexus” between plaintiff’s taxpayer status and the nature of the alleged
25 constitutional infringement is missing. Plaintiff does not allege any congressional
26 involvement in the NSF’s decision to provide partial funding for the Understanding
27 Evolution website, or that the NSF merely acts as a vehicle to carry out Congress’ orders
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1 and directives. These facts beg the same result as the holding in Fordyce v. Frohnmayer,
2 763 F. Supp. 654 (D. D.C. 1991), a case cited by defendants. In Fordyce, the court
3 rejected plaintiff's federal taxpayer standing claim because plaintiff alleged only that a grant
4 and sponsorship from the National Endowment for the Arts violated the Establishment
5 Clause. The court specifically found that the required "nexus" for federal taxpayer standing
6 was missing because plaintiff was not alleging direct congressional involvement in the
7 NEA's decision to partially fund the exhibition in question, and plaintiff's allegations
8 amounted to no more than a challenge to a decision made solely by an agency of an
9 executive branch. See 763 F. Supp. at 657.

10 Accordingly, the court finds that plaintiff has failed to allege federal taxpayer
11 standing, and plaintiff's complaint cannot be supported on this ground.

12 b. state taxpayer standing

13 In response to defendants' argument that plaintiff similarly fails to allege state
14 taxpayer standing, plaintiff asserts that she has alleged all elements necessary to plead
15 state taxpayer standing: that she is a state taxpayer, and that "measurable sums of public
16 funds are being used to further the actions of Defendants." Complaint at ¶¶ 9, 37.

17 The seminal state taxpayer standing case is Doremus v. Board of Education, 342
18 U.S. 429 (1952). In that case, the Supreme Court explained that a state taxpayer has
19 standing when the taxpayer is able to show that s/he "has sustained or is immediately in
20 danger of sustaining some direct injury as the result of [the challenged conduct's]
21 enforcement." See 342 U.S. at 434. The direct injury requirement is in turn established
22 when the taxpayer brings a "good-faith pocketbook action" – i.e., when the challenged
23 statute or conduct involves the "measurable appropriation or disbursement" of state tax
24 revenues. See id.; see also Cammack v. Waihee, 932 F.2d 765, 769 (9th Cir. 1991);
25 Hoohuli v. Ariyoshi, 741 F.2d 1169, 1178 (9th Cir. 1984)(pleadings must set forth the
26 "relationship between taxpayer, tax dollars, and the allegedly illegal government activity").

27 In Cammack, state taxpayer standing was found where plaintiffs set forth their status
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1 as state taxpayers and specifically stated the amount of funds appropriated and allegedly
2 spent by the taxing governmental entities as a result of the allegedly unconstitutional
3 conduct. See 932 F.2d at 771. And in Hoohuli, state taxpayer standing was found where
4 the taxpayers challenged the "appropriating, transferring, and spending of taxpayers'
5 money from the General Fund of the State Treasury....," and where the plaintiffs' pleadings
6 set forth with specificity amounts of money appropriated and spent for allegedly unlawful
7 purposes. See 741 F.2d at 1180.

8 Here, by contrast, plaintiff's allegations fall short. Although plaintiff alleges she is a
9 state taxpayer, she fails to allege any specific expenditure of state taxes in connection with
10 the challenged website, let alone the specific amounts of state taxes at issue (as was the
11 case in both Cammack and Hoohuli). Plaintiff makes only the general allegation that there
12 is "an identifiable sum of public funds being used to further the actions of the Defendants."
13 This general statement, without more, fails to allege the necessary relationship between
14 plaintiff, the state's expenditure of tax dollars, and the purportedly illegal government
15 conduct occasioned by the Understanding Evolution website. Indeed, "public funds" could
16 mean either state or federal taxes. Moreover, given that the only specific sum mentioned in
17 plaintiff's complaint is the \$523,261 NSF grant, it is implausible that plaintiff's allegation as
18 to "public funds" and "specific tax dollars" can even be read to refer to state tax dollars.

19 Accordingly, for the reasons above, the court finds that plaintiff fails to sufficiently
20 allege state taxpayer standing.

21 c. cognizable injury in fact

22 Article III standing requires that plaintiff plead a concrete "injury in fact" – i.e., some
23 actual or threatened injury as a result of the purportedly illegal conduct of defendant. See
24 Valley Forge Christian College v. Am. United for Separation of Church & State, 454 U.S.
25 464, 472 (1982). Plaintiff asserts that under Ninth Circuit authority, she need only allege
26 that she came into "direct and unwelcome contact with government-sponsored religious
27 messages that were contrary to her beliefs in a government owned and operated public
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1 facility.” See Opp. Br. at 11:10-17. Defendants, on the other hand, assert that plaintiff
2 alleges only “psychological injury” stemming from her observation of the website, and that
3 something more than this is required under Valley Forge.

4 In Valley Forge, plaintiffs challenged a congressional act that allowed for the transfer
5 of used government property to non profit, tax-exempt educational institutions, including
6 religious based institutions. The Supreme Court used the case to set forth an exhaustive
7 discussion on standing requirements in the Establishment Clause context, and specifically
8 addressed the “injury in fact” requirement. In determining that no standing existed where
9 plaintiffs alleged “the deprivation of the fair and constitutional use of their tax dollar,” the
10 Valley Forge court reiterated its prohibition on standing claims that are predicated on “the
11 right, possessed by every citizen, to require that the government be administered according
12 to law...”. See 454 U.S. at 482-83. The court then went on to state: “Although respondents
13 claim that the Constitution has been violated, they claim nothing else. They fail to identify
14 any personal injury suffered by them *as a consequence* of the alleged constitutional error,
15 other than the psychological consequence presumably produced by observation of conduct
16 with which one disagrees. That is not an injury sufficient to confer standing ... even though
17 the disagreement is phrased in constitutional terms.” See id. at 485-86. The court
18 simultaneously reiterated that standing may nonetheless be based on noneconomic injury.
19 Id.

20 Here, plaintiff alleges that the injury she suffered was in being “offended” by viewing
21 the website, feeling like an “outsider,” and “being exposed to the government endorsed
22 religious messages,” to her harm. See Complaint at ¶ 26. On their face, these allegations
23 fall directly within Valley Forge’s prohibition on standing where a plaintiff alleges only a
24 “psychological consequence” produced “by observation of conduct with which one
25 disagrees.” As such, plaintiff’s allegations state only a generalized grievance against
26 defendants, and are insufficient to confer injury in fact.

27 Moreover, plaintiff’s contrary arguments are unpersuasive. To begin with, plaintiff’s
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1 reliance on four Ninth Circuit cases upholding citizen standing is misplaced. See
2 Separation of Church & State Comm. v. City of Eugene, 93 F.3d 617, 619 n.2 (9th Cir.
3 1996); Am. Jewish Congress v. City of Beverly Hills, 90 F.3d 379, 381-82 (9th Cir. 1996);
4 Ellis v. City of La Mesa, 990 F.2d 1518, 1523 (9th Cir. 1993); Buono v. Norton, 371 F.3d
5 543 (9th Cir. 2004). Without fail, each of these cases deals with a factual scenario in which
6 plaintiffs' alleged injuries stemmed from the inability to use a public or municipal park
7 because of an overt religious symbol or message placed in the public park. While plaintiff
8 understandably seeks to analogize this case to those cases, contending that the "public"
9 nature of the Understanding Evolution website compels a similar result, such an analogy is
10 untenable.

11 First, there is a vast difference between a citizen's inability to use a public park due
12 to the presence of an overtly religious symbol, and a citizen's viewing of a purportedly
13 offensive website. For example, a citizen who voluntarily chooses to access a public park
14 and comes upon an overtly religious symbol may well be prevented from utilizing and
15 enjoying the whole of the park by virtue of the unwelcome message. By contrast, a citizen
16 voluntarily choosing to access the internet who comes across an unwelcome message on a
17 website page is not necessarily prevented from accessing the whole of the internet; the
18 citizen may choose, with a simple click of the mouse, to access a different and unoffensive
19 webpage or website.

20 Moreover, the unique nature of the internet cannot be overlooked. It is a vehicle for
21 communication that is not capable of ready analogy to any other. The internet contains
22 millions upon millions of websites and webpages, spanning a limitless number of subjects
23 and target audiences. It is in daily use by millions, all of whom decide on a voluntary basis
24 (for the most part) which websites and webpages to access. Given this massive appeal
25 and impossibly broad spectrum, it is simply inconceivable that the mere viewing of certain
26 webpages that do no more than make plaintiff feel "offended" and like an "outsider" is
27 sufficient to give rise to injury in fact standing. If this were so, then every webpage on the
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1 internet could give rise to a claim, simply based on an individual's negative emotional
2 response to that webpage. This is particularly significant, when one considers that the very
3 nature of certain websites and webpages is to be provocative, and to risk offence. This
4 cannot be what was contemplated by either the Supreme Court or the Ninth Circuit when
5 those courts issued the decisions referred to above.

6 In sum, the court finds that plaintiff has done no more than to allege a generalized
7 grievance that is insufficient to establish "injury in fact" standing. Accordingly, in view of the
8 fact that each of plaintiff's arguments in favor of standing fails, the court GRANTS
9 defendants' motion to dismiss plaintiff's complaint on the grounds that plaintiff lacks
10 standing.⁴

11 3. Establishment Clause Merits

12 In view of the above holding, the court need not, and does not, reach the parties'
13 arguments on the merits of the Establishment Clause claim. This conclusion is further
14 buttressed by the fact that the court, as described above, is currently unable to take judicial
15 notice of defendants' website. As such, the court does not have access to what defendants
16 argue is the necessary and relevant context in which to evaluate plaintiff's claim.

17 Accordingly, consideration on the merits is premature at this juncture, and is better
18 suited to resolution if and when the case is again before this court.

19 **D. Conclusion**

20 For the above reasons, the court GRANTS defendants' motion to strike, DENIES
21 without prejudice defendants' request for judicial notice, and GRANTS defendants' motion
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24 ⁴ At the hearing on the instant motions, plaintiff's counsel suggested for the first
25 time that discovery is necessary in order to ascertain whether facts that support standing exist.
26 Plaintiff did not cite to any authority for this proposition, nor is the court aware of any. Indeed,
27 the Ninth Circuit has expressly affirmed the district court's right to decide the standing issue
28 at the pleading stage, as opposed to the summary judgment stage, which takes into account
facts established through discovery. See, e.g., Schmier v. United States Ct. of App. for Ninth
Cir., 279 F.3d 817, 823-24 (9th Cir. 2002) (holding no error by district court "in deciding the
standing issue at the pleading stage") ("th[e] injury element most assuredly remains the proper
basis of a motion brought under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6)").

1 to dismiss with prejudice for lack of plaintiff's standing.

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3 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

4 Dated: March 13, 2006



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6 PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON
United States District Judge

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