

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
IN AND FOR LARAMIE COUNTY, STATE OF WYOMING

Docket No. 189-1

JONMICHAEL GUY and)
AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION,)

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

ROBERT O. LAMPERT, individually and in his)
official capacity, JULIE TENNANT-CAINE,)
individually and in her official capacity, and THE)
STATE OF WYOMING and the WYOMING)
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, by and)
through Robert O. Lampert, in his official capacity)
as Director of the Department of Corrections,)

Defendants.)

FILED

DEC 08 2017

DIANE SANCHEZ
CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT

COMPLAINT

COME NOW Plaintiffs JonMichael Guy and the American Humanist Association, by and through their attorneys, Aron & Hennig, LLP, and for their Complaint state and allege as follows against the above-named Defendants: (a) Julie Tennant-Caine, individually and in her official capacity; (b) Robert O. Lampert, individually and in his official capacity; (c) the State of Wyoming, and (d) the Wyoming Department of Corrections, an agency of the State of Wyoming, by and through Robert O. Lampert, Director of the Wyoming Department of Corrections, [Robert O. Lampert and the said Department are jointly referred to herein as “WDOC”]:

Substance of the Complaint

1. Plaintiffs JonMichael Guy [“Guy”] and American Humanist Association [“AHA”] seek to protect and vindicate their civil liberties and constitutional rights, including separation of church and state and the entitlement to the equal protection and due process of law, guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Wyoming, and they further seeks injunctive relief to grant Guy, and others similarly situated, the right to practice his and their Humanist religion.
2. As an adherent of Humanism and supporter of the AHA, Guy further seeks to vindicate the right of the American Humanist Association to promote and support the civil liberties of Guy and all other citizens, and enforce the constitutional right to separation of church and state and the right to practice the religion of Humanism.
3. This action arises out of their refusal to allow Guy as a Wyoming inmate with sincerely held Humanist convictions to form a Humanist study group to meet on the

same terms that Defendants authorize inmates of theistic religious traditions, and other religions, to meet; and Defendants' refusal to allow inmates to identify as Humanists for assignment purposes.

4. The violations alleged herein are the practice of individual Defendants Julie Tennant-Caine ["Tennant-Caine"] and Robert O. Lampert ["Lampert"], and the relevant policy of the WDOC, that discriminated against Guy and other Humanist inmates because of their sincerely held convictions, thereby violating the Establishment Clause of the 1st Amendment and the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution.
5. The discriminatory practice of Tennant-Caine and Lampert, and the policy of WDOC, are in violation of Article I of the Constitution of the State of Wyoming, set forth at §7 "No absolute, arbitrary power;" §18 "Religious liberty;" and §19 "Appropriations for sectarian or religious societies or institutions prohibited."
6. The discriminatory practice of Tennant-Caine and Lampert and the policy of the WDOC are also in violation of the Constitution of the State of Wyoming set forth at §2 "Equality of all;" §6 "Due process of law;" and §7 "No absolute, arbitrary power."
7. Guy seeks injunctive and declaratory relief and damages against the Defendants under the provisions of 42 U.S.C. §1983.

Jurisdictional Facts and Facts Common to All Counts

8. Jurisdiction and venue are proper in that the acts and omissions of the individual Defendants and the WDOC which form the basis of Plaintiff's causes of action occurred within Laramie County, Wyoming, and all Defendants' principal place of business and governance is in Laramie County.
9. Plaintiff Guy, inmate #23934, is in the custody of WDOC, presently incarcerated at the Wyoming Medium Correctional Institution in Torrington, Wyoming ["WMCI"]; at other relevant times, Guy was incarcerated at the Wyoming State Penitentiary in Rawlins, Wyoming, and the Honor Conservation Camp in Newcastle, Wyoming.
10. Guy was admitted to custody of the WDOC in January 2006.
11. Defendant Wyoming Department of Corrections was created in 1991 to manage and administer the Wyoming institutions for incarceration of adult offenders.
12. The principal offices of the WDOC are located in Cheyenne, Laramie County, Wyoming.
13. Defendant Julie Tennant-Caine ["Tennant-Caine"] at all times relevant to this Complaint was Deputy Administrator of the WDOC, with the authority to administer the WDOC policies with regard to "Establishing and Amending Faith Group Practices;" her office is located at the DOC Central Office located in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

14. Defendant Robert O. Lampert [“Lampert”] at all times relevant to this Complaint was Director of the WDOC, with authority to supervise, manage and administer the WDOC policies with regard to “Establishing and Amending Faith Group Practices;” his office is located at the DOC Central Office located in Cheyenne, Wyoming.
15. Plaintiff American Humanist Association [“AHA”], is a national nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization incorporated in Illinois with its principal place of business in Washington, D.C.
16. AHA is a membership organization with over 185 chapters and affiliates nationwide, including in Wyoming, and more than 400,000 members and supporters, including members residing in Wyoming.
17. AHA promotes Humanism and is dedicated to advancing and preserving separation of church and state and the constitutional rights of Humanists, atheists and other freethinkers, including Humanist inmates in Wyoming institutions and others.
18. Humanism comforts, guides, and provides meaning to Guy in the way that religions traditionally provide such comfort, guidance, and meaning to others.
19. Humanist principles are promoted and defended by formal organizations such as the AHA, which provides a statement of Humanist principles in a document known as “Humanism and Its Aspirations,” signed by 21 Nobel laureates and thousands of others, and the International Humanist and Ethical Union (which provides a statement of Humanist principles known as “The Amsterdam Declaration”).
20. Humanists celebrate holidays including National Day of Reason (May 2), Darwin Day (February 12), Human Light (in December) and other solstice-related holidays.
21. Humanism adheres to a broad world view that includes a non-theistic view on the question of deities; an affirmative naturalistic outlook; an acceptance of reason, rational analysis, logic, and empiricism as the primary means of attaining truth; an affirmative recognition of ethical duties; and a strong commitment to human rights.
22. Humanism has a structure akin to many religions, with clergy/celebrants who perform weddings, funerals, ceremonies, counseling, and other functions of clergy.
23. Humanism has association with entities dedicated to religious Humanism, such as the American Ethical Union based on the Ethical Culture movement founded in 1876, and the Society for Humanistic Judaism founded in 1969, among others.
24. AHA’s adjunct organization, the Humanist Society, is a religious, educational, charitable, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization started in 1939 by a group of Quakers as a non-theistic society based on similar goals and beliefs, with tenets that promise a union between science and ethics. The society was authorized to issue charters anywhere in the world and to train and certify people, who are accorded the rights and privileges granted by law to priests, ministers, and rabbis of traditional religions.

25. Modern Humanism, also called Naturalistic Humanism, Scientific Humanism, Ethical Humanism, and Democratic Humanism, was defined by one of its proponents as “a naturalistic philosophy that rejects all supernaturalism and relies primarily upon reason and science, democracy and human compassion.”
26. Religious Humanism largely emerged out of Ethical Culture, Unitarianism, and Universalism. Many Unitarian Universalist congregations and all Ethical Culture societies describe themselves as Humanist. Religious Humanism offers a basis for moral values, an inspiring set of ideals, methods for dealing with life’s harsher realities, a rationale for living life joyously, and an overall sense of purpose.
27. Secular Humanism is an outgrowth of eighteenth century enlightenment rationalism and nineteenth century free thought. Many secular groups, such as the Council for Secular Humanism and the American Rationalist Federation, and many otherwise unaffiliated academic philosophers and scientists, advocate this philosophy.
28. Secular and Religious Humanists share a world view and principles; both Secular and Religious Humanists were signers of the Humanist Manifesto in 1933, and its revisions in 1973 and 2003.
29. Humanists are united under the Humanist Manifesto III, also known as “Humanism and Its Aspirations” [attached hereto as Appendix A], that is a consensus of Humanist convictions. The ultimate concern for Humanists is to lead ethical lives of personal fulfillment that aspire to the greater good of humanity, to minimize inequities of circumstance and ability, and to promote a just distribution of nature's resources and the fruits of human effort so that as many as possible can enjoy a good life.
30. The United States Supreme Court, and the courts of many states have recognized “Secular Humanism” as a religion for 1st Amendment purposes.
31. Guy wishes to meet with other Humanists who share his sincerely held Humanist convictions, to include the principles set forth in the “Affirmations of Humanism” that are promulgated within Humanism and to which Guy subscribes.

**COUNT I: Monetary Damages for Civil Rights Violations
[Defendants Lampert and Tennant-Caine, individually]**

32. By this reference Plaintiffs incorporate herein paragraphs 1-31, inclusive, of this Complaint as though set forth in their entirety.
33. The actions alleged herein against Defendants Lampert and Tennant-Caine, individually, were deprivation of Guy’s civil rights in violation of 42 U.S.C. §1983.
34. At all relevant times, Lampert was an individual acting under color of state law by virtue of his employment with WDOC and his position as its Director.
35. At all relevant times, Tennant-Caine was an individual acting under color of state law by virtue of her employment with WDOC and her position as its Deputy Administrator.

36. Lampert and Tennant-Caine have discriminated against Guy and other Humanist inmates, violating the United States Constitution, by implementing administrative policies concerning inmate religious rights, as follows:
- a. When an inmate is admitted to a Wyoming prison, the inmate may designate a religious preference assignment.
 - b. The religious preference information is entered in WDOC records, that are shared among all WDOC supervisors and staff.
 - c. In coordination with the WDOC, Lampert and Tennant-Caine are responsible for approving inmate religious requests and assignments.
 - d. By their acts alleged herein, Lampert and Tennant-Caine have precluded Guy's Humanist religious preference from entry in WDOC records, and have denied Guy's religious requests and assignments.
37. Lampert and Tennant-Caine implement WDOC policy that recognizes and accepts the following religious assignments, referred to as "Recognized Religions."
- a. Asatru/Odinism
 - b. Baha'i
 - c. Buddhism
 - d. The Church of Christ, Scientist (Christian Science)
 - e. Eckankar
 - f. Hindu
 - g. ISKCON (International Society for Krishna Consciousness)
 - h. Islam
 - i. Jehovah's Witnesses
 - j. Judaism
 - k. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon)
 - l. Native America
 - m. Protestant
 - n. Rastafarian
 - o. Roman Catholic
 - p. Satanism
 - q. Seventh-Day Adventist
 - r. Sikh
 - s. Sufi
 - t. Taoism
 - u. Thelema (Gnostic)
 - v. Unity
 - w. Unitarian Universalist
 - x. Wicca
38. Defendants Lampert and Tennant-Caine refuse to allow Guy, an inmate with sincerely held Humanist convictions, to form a Humanist study group to meet on the terms they authorize inmates of theistic religious traditions and other religions to meet.
39. This action also arises out of the refusal by Defendants Lampert and Tennant-Caine to allow Guy and other inmates to identify as Humanists for assignment purposes.

40. In discriminating against Guy, Lampert and Tennant-Caine violate the Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses of the 1st Amendment, and the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment, of the United States Constitution.
41. Guy wishes to identify as a Humanist in the records of WDOC, and be accorded his civil rights in the same manner such rights are accorded adherents of other religions that the WDOC identifies as Recognized Religions.
42. In discriminating against Guy and other Humanist inmates, Defendants Lampert and Tennant-Caine have implemented WDOC policy by providing favorable treatment to the WDOC Recognized Religions in formally recognizing or accommodating their religious practices and ceremonial activities, such as: Outdoor Religious Fire Ceremonies Guidelines; List of Current Approved and Recognized Diets; WDOC Religious Calendar by Faith Group; and WDOC Religious Calendar by Date.
43. Lampert and Tennant-Caine have implemented WDOC policy by favorable treatment to inmate members of Recognized Religions in providing them privileges denied to Guy and other Humanist inmates, including: (a) meeting with community-funded or volunteer chaplains; (b) keeping religious items and jewelry; (c) having eligibility for enrollment in religious correspondence courses; (d) having community chaplains perform religious rites or rituals; (e) meeting with their respective community groups to develop their ethical foundations with some sense of consistency in their teaching; and (f) conducting annual religious ceremonial feasts.
44. Guy has been denied religious association with no less than twelve other Humanist inmates at the WDOC facilities where he has been incarcerated.
45. In the absence of Humanism being accorded recognition and equal treatment as a Recognized Religion, Guy and other Humanist inmates suffer unfair treatment as stated above and in the following particulars, among others:
 - a. The effect of implementation of WDOC policy by Lampert and Tennant-Caine is to decree that Humanism is not a religion.
 - b. Humanist inmates in Wyoming prisons have no venue for conducting their meetings.
 - c. Humanist inmates cannot meet in groups in the same way inmates who are members of Recognized Religions can meet.
 - d. WDOC does not recognize Humanist as an assignment option.
 - e. No Humanist meeting group is permitted at any WDOC facility.
46. In discriminating against Guy because of his sincerely held convictions, Lampert and Tennant-Caine have knowingly violated Guy's right to freedom of religion guaranteed by the Free Exercise Clause contained in the 1st Amendment to the United States Constitution.

47. In discriminating against Guy and other Humanist inmates because of their sincerely held convictions, Lampert and Tennant-Caine have favored the WDOC Recognized Religions over Humanism, and thereby have knowingly violated the Establishment Clause of the 1st Amendment to the United States Constitution.
48. In discriminating against Guy and other Humanist inmates because of their sincerely held convictions, Lampert and Tennant-Caine have intentionally refused to accord them the same and equal treatment that is accorded to members of the WDOC Recognized Religions, and thereby have knowingly denied to Guy and other Humanist inmates the right to equal protection of the law guaranteed by the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution.
49. At all relevant times, the right of Guy to freedom of religion was a clearly established legal principle that was well known to Lampert and Tennant-Caine.
50. At the time of the violations set forth herein, the prohibition against establishing or favoring one religion over another was a clearly established legal principle that was well known to Lampert and Tennant-Caine.
51. At the time of the violations set forth herein, the prohibition by which Guy was denied the same and equal treatment accorded to members of the WDOC Recognized Religions, and to the equal protection of the law was a clearly established principle that was well known to Lampert and Tennant-Caine.
52. As a direct and proximate result of the acts and omissions by Lampert and Tennant-Caine as alleged herein, Guy has suffered the loss of essential and fundamental civil rights in the monetary value of One Hundred Twenty Thousand Dollars [\$120,000.00] or such greater or other amount as will be proved at trial herein.
53. As a direct and proximate result of the acts and omissions by Lampert and Tennant-Caine as alleged herein, Guy has suffered emotional distress, shame, humiliation, loss of enjoyment of life and mental anguish.
54. The acts, omissions and discriminations by Lampert and Tennant-Caine as alleged herein were committed with such willful and wanton disregard of the consequences, and of Guy's well-known constitutional rights, that Lampert and Tennant-Caine should be ordered to pay exemplary and punitive damages in such amount as will deter them and others similarly situated from such misconduct in the future.

**COUNT II: Declaratory and Injunctive Relief against The State of Wyoming,
WDOC, and Lampert and Tennant-Caine, in their official capacities**

55. By this reference Plaintiffs incorporate herein paragraphs 1-54, inclusive, of this Complaint as though set forth in their entirety.
56. The Establishment Clause of the 1st Amendment prohibits a state government from passing any law that aids any religion or prefers one religion over another.

57. The laws of the State of Wyoming as implemented in WDOC policies by Lampert and Tennant-Caine with respect to Guy and other Humanist inmates violates each of those prohibitions.
58. The Free Exercise Clause of the 1st Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits a state government from passing any law that prohibits or interferes with the right to freedom of religion, the right to accept any religious belief and the right to engage in religious rituals.
59. The laws of the State of Wyoming as implemented in WDOC policies by Lampert and Tennant-Caine with respect to Guy and other Humanist inmates interferes with and violates their freedom of religion and their right to accept any religious belief and engage in religious rituals.
60. The Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits the State of Wyoming from denying to Guy the same and equal treatment accorded to members of the WDOC Recognized Religions.
61. The laws of the State of Wyoming as implemented in WDOC policies by Lampert and Tennant-Caine with respect to Guy and other Humanist inmates denies to Guy the same and equal treatment accorded to members of the WDOC Recognized Religions.
62. At all times relevant hereto, Lampert and Tennant-Caine in their official capacities were the officers and agents of the Wyoming Department of Corrections and of the State of Wyoming.
63. The State of Wyoming, WDOC, Lampert and Tennant-Caine have no compelling government interest – no valid government interest at all – to justify their violations of the Establishment and Free Exercise Clauses of the 1st Amendment, or the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment, to the United States Constitution.
64. To redress these constitutional violations, Guy and AHA seek injunctive and declaratory relief under the provisions of 42 U.S.C. §1983, against Defendants State of Wyoming, Wyoming Department of Corrections, and Lampert and Tennant-Caine in their official capacities.
65. Guy (a) is an individual whose rights, status and legal relations are affected by the Establishment and Free Exercise Clauses of the 1st Amendment, and the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment, to the United States Constitution, and by the laws of the State of Wyoming as implemented in WDOC policies by Lampert and Tennant-Caine; and (b) is an individual who desires to obtain a declaration of his legal rights and legal status with respect to those laws and the Defendants herein.
66. A justiciable controversy exists between Plaintiffs and Defendants, and entry of a declaratory judgment providing injunctive relief as sought herein will serve to remove uncertainty and terminate the controversy between the parties.

67. The conduct of the State of Wyoming and WDOC in preventing Guy's freedom of religion and practice of Humanism, and in aiding and preferring the Recognized Religions over Humanism, and in denying equal treatment to adherents of Humanism is a continuing violation of the Constitution of the United States.
68. WDOC's continuing prevention of Guy's practice of religion, and the continuing refusal to list Humanism as a Recognized Religion, causes irreparable harm by depriving Guy of his freedom of religion, by preventing Guy from his association with other inmates in the practice of Humanism, and bestows the imprimatur of the courts on the unconstitutional practices of the State of Wyoming and WDOC of establishing selected religions and providing unequal treatment by favoring the adherents of all other WDOC Recognized Religions over the adherents of Humanism.
69. Guy and AHA seek a temporary restraining order and permanent injunction against the State of Wyoming, WDOC, and Lampert and Tennant-Caine in their official capacities, to prevent their continuing practice by which they (a) deprive Guy of his freedom of religion, (b) prevent Guy from association with other inmates in the practice of Humanism, (c) further the establishment of selected religions, and (d) provide unequal treatment favoring the adherents of WDOC Recognized Religions over the adherents of Humanism.
70. Guy and AHA further seek a temporary restraining order and permanent injunction enjoining and ordering all Defendants to: (i) Accord Humanism the status of a "Recognized Religion" and permit Humanism as an assignment option; (ii) Authorize Humanist study groups on the same terms as other faith traditions at all Department facilities; and (iii) Prohibiting discrimination against all Humanist inmates.
71. Failure to enjoin the ongoing constitutional violations by the State of Wyoming and WDOC would have severe and irreparable negative consequences by causing Guy to continue to suffer emotional distress, shame, humiliation, loss of enjoyment of life, and mental anguish.
72. Guy further seeks entry of a declaratory judgment affirming his right to practice his chosen religion of Humanism; declaring that exclusion of Humanism as a WDOC Recognized Religion is a violation of the constitutional prohibition against establishment of religion; and, declaring that exclusion of Humanism as a WDOC Recognized Religion is a violation of the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the law; and further declaring that Defendants' actions set forth herein: (a) violate the Establishment Clause of the 1st Amendment to the United States Constitution; (b) violate the Free Exercise Clause of the 1st Amendment to the United States Constitution; (c) discriminate against Guy on account of his religious convictions; (d) violate the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States

Constitution; (e) lack a secular purpose, have the effect of preferring some religions over others, particularly theistic traditions over non-theistic traditions, resulting in excessive government entanglement with religion; and (f) lack a compelling, important or legitimate governmental interest.

73. Guy and AHA seeks equitable relief because the limited monetary damages that can be awarded do not provide an adequate remedy at law for the ongoing deprivation of the constitutional rights of Guy and other Humanist inmates.

COUNT III: Direct Action Against the State of Wyoming and the Department of Corrections for violation of the Wyoming Constitution

74. By this reference Plaintiffs incorporate herein paragraphs 1-45, inclusive, of this Complaint as though set forth in their entirety.
75. In discriminating against Guy and other Humanist inmates because of their sincerely held convictions, Lampert and Tennant-Caine in their official capacities have willfully, knowingly and intentionally abused their power, in violation of Article I, §7 of the Constitution of the State of Wyoming.
76. In discriminating against Guy and other Humanist inmates because of their sincerely held convictions, Lampert and Tennant-Caine in their official capacities have knowingly violated Article I, §18 of the Constitution of the State of Wyoming, which provides that “the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall be forever guaranteed in this state.”
77. In discriminating against Guy and other Humanist inmates because of their sincerely held convictions, and by using public funding to favor and provide support for the WDOC Recognized Religions, Lampert and Tennant-Caine in their official capacities have knowingly violated Article I, §19, of the Constitution of the State of Wyoming, which provides that “no money of the state shall ever be given or appropriated to any sectarian or religious society or institution.”
78. At all relevant times, Lampert and Tennant-Caine in their official capacities were officers and agents of the Wyoming Department of Corrections and of the State of Wyoming.
79. Because the conduct of Lampert and Tennant-Caine has violated the clearly established prohibitions of the Wyoming Constitution, the State of Wyoming should be held liable for such misconduct by the doctrine of *respondeat superior*.
80. Any statutory provision that purports to extend sovereign immunity to the State of Wyoming for the violation of Article I, §§7, 18 & 19 of the Wyoming Constitution would itself be unconstitutional as applied to the deprivation of the rights of Guy and other Humanist inmates because of their sincerely held convictions.

81. As a direct and proximate result of the acts, omissions and discriminations by Lampert and Tennant-Caine as alleged herein, Guy has suffered the loss of essential civil rights in the sum of One Hundred Twenty Thousand Dollars [\$120,000.00] or such greater or other monetary amount as will be proved at trial herein.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs JonMichael Guy and American Humanist Association pray that the Court enter an appropriate interlocutory temporary restraining order, and upon the trial of the matters alleged herein that the Court enter its permanent injunction, and enter its judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against the Defendants, as follows:

A. On Count I herein, for entry of judgment in favor of Guy against Defendants Robert O. Lampert, individually, and Julie Tennant-Caine, individually, jointly and severally, in the sum of One Hundred Twenty Thousand Dollars [\$120,000.00] or such greater or other amount as will be proved at trial herein; together with entry of judgment in favor of AHA for monetary damages in the nominal sum of One Dollar [\$1.00] to vindicate the rights and claims of AHA set forth herein.

B. On Count II herein, for entry of a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction and permanent injunction against Defendant State of Wyoming, against Defendant Wyoming Department of Corrections, and against Defendant Robert O. Lampert, in his official capacity, and Defendant Julie Tennant-Caine, in her official capacity, and against all of their successors, enjoining and prohibiting the practices by which they deprive Guy and other Humanist inmates of freedom of religion, prevent Guy from association with other inmates in the practice of Humanism, further the establishment of selected religions, and provide unequal treatment favoring the adherents of all other WDOC Recognized Religions over the adherents of Humanism;

And further ordering the said Defendants to:

- (i) Accord Humanism the status of a "Recognized Religion" equivalent to that of already accepted religions in all WDOC facilities, and to permit Humanism as an assignment option in WDOC administrative records;
- (ii) Authorize Humanist study groups in all Department of Correction facilities and allow such Humanist groups to meet on the same terms the Defendants authorize groups for adherents of other faith traditions;
- (iii) Authorize Guy to meet in a Humanist study group on the same terms Defendants authorize for inmates of recognized faith traditions;
- (iv) Authorize a Humanist study group upon the request of any inmate at any Department facility in which religious groups are permitted, and approve of said Humanist group without requiring inmates to seek any administrative remedy that is not required of adherents of any Recognized Religion.

(v) Provide any such Humanist group with the same rights, privileges, and benefits, including outside volunteers, as are accorded other Recognized Religions; and,

(vi) Prohibit Defendants, their agents, successors and anyone in active concert with them, from otherwise discriminating against Humanist inmates.

C. On Count II herein, for entry of a declaratory judgment that finds and decrees the following, or such other and similar declaration as the Court deems proper:

(i) That Defendants' actions set forth herein violate the Establishment Clause of the 1st Amendment to the United States Constitution;

(ii) That Defendants' actions set forth herein violate the Free Exercise Clause of the 1st Amendment to the United States Constitution.

(iii) That Defendants' actions set forth herein have discriminated against Guy on account of his religious convictions.

(iv) That Defendants' actions set forth herein violate the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

(v) That Defendants' actions set forth herein lack a secular purpose, have the effect of preferring some religions over others, particularly theistic traditions over non-theistic traditions, resulting in excessive government entanglement with religion.

(vi) Defendants' actions set forth herein lack a compelling, important or legitimate governmental interest.

D. On Count III herein, for entry of judgment in the sum of One Hundred Twenty Thousand Dollars [\$120,000.00] or such other amount as will be proved at trial herein, against The State of Wyoming for knowing violation of the Wyoming Constitution.

E. On Count I herein, for award of exemplary and punitive damages against Defendants Lampert and Tennant-Caine in such amount as will deter them and others similarly situated from similar misconduct in the future.

F. For award of Plaintiffs' reasonable attorneys fees as provided by law.

G. For award of Plaintiffs' costs of suit herein, and for such other and further relief as the Court deems the Plaintiffs entitled, the premises considered.

Dated this 6th day of December 2017.

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HUMANISM AND ITS ASPIRATIONS

Humanist Manifesto III

A successor to the Humanist Manifesto of 1933*

Humanism is a progressive philosophy of life that, without supernaturalism, affirms our ability and responsibility to lead ethical lives of personal fulfillment that aspire to the greater good of humanity.

The lifestance of Humanism—guided by reason, inspired by compassion, and informed by experience—encourages us to live life well and fully. It evolved through the ages and continues to develop through the efforts of thoughtful people who recognize that values and ideals, however carefully wrought, are subject to change as our knowledge and understandings advance. This document is part of an ongoing effort to manifest in clear and positive terms the conceptual boundaries of Humanism, not what we must believe but a consensus of what we do believe. It is in this sense that we affirm the following:

Knowledge of the world is derived by observation, experimentation, and rational analysis. Humanists find that science is the best method for determining this knowledge as well as for solving problems and developing beneficial technologies. We also recognize the value of new departures in thought, the arts, and inner experience—each subject to analysis by critical intelligence.

Humans are an integral part of nature, the result of unguided evolutionary change. Humanists recognize nature as self-existing. We accept our life as all and enough, distinguishing things as they are from things as we might wish or imagine them to be. We welcome the challenges of the future, and are drawn to and undaunted by the yet to be known.

Ethical values are derived from human need and interest as tested by experience. Humanists ground values in human welfare shaped by human circumstances, interests, and concerns and extended to the global ecosystem and beyond. We are committed to treating each person as having inherent worth and dignity, and to making informed choices in a context of freedom consonant with responsibility.

Life's fulfillment emerges from individual participation in the service of humane ideals. We aim for our fullest possible development and animate our lives with a deep sense of purpose, finding wonder and awe in the joys and beauties of human existence, its challenges and tragedies, and even in the inevitability and finality of death. Humanists rely on the rich heritage of human culture and the lifestance of Humanism to provide comfort in times of want and encouragement in times of plenty.

Humans are social by nature and find meaning in relationships. Humanists long for and strive toward a world of mutual care and concern, free of cruelty and its consequences, where differences are resolved cooperatively without resorting to violence. The joining of individuality with interdependence enriches our lives, encourages us to enrich the lives of others, and inspires hope of attaining peace, justice, and opportunity for all.

Working to benefit society maximizes individual happiness. Progressive cultures have worked to free humanity from the brutalities of mere survival and to reduce suffering, improve society, and develop global community. We seek to minimize the inequities of circumstance and ability, and we support a just distribution of nature's resources and the fruits of human effort so that as many as possible can enjoy a good life.

Humanists are concerned for the well being of all, are committed to diversity, and respect those of differing yet humane views. We work to uphold the equal enjoyment of human rights and civil liberties in an open, secular society and maintain it is a civic duty to participate in the democratic process and a planetary duty to protect nature's integrity, diversity, and beauty in a secure, sustainable manner.

Thus engaged in the flow of life, we aspire to this vision with the informed conviction that humanity has the ability to progress toward its highest ideals. The responsibility for our lives and the kind of world in which we live is ours and ours alone.

*Humanist Manifesto is a trademark of the American Humanist Association
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