

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ENRIQUE DEL ROSARIO,

Plaintiff,

**COMPLAINT AND DEMAND
FOR JURY TRIAL**

-v-

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York City Police Department (“NYPD”) Lieutenant STEPHEN SPATARO, Officers KRISTOPHER MARTIN (Shield No. 26600), ELVIS MERIZALDE (Shield No. 26862), VINCENT CIARDIELLO (Shield No. 02278), and JOHN DOES 1 through 5 (the names “John Doe” being fictitious, as the true names and shield numbers are not presently known), in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

ENRIQUE DEL ROSARIO, by his attorney REBECCA HEINEGG, as and for his complaint, does hereby state and allege:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This is a civil rights action brought to vindicate plaintiff’s rights under the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, through the Civil Rights Act of 1871, *as amended*, codified as 42 U.S.C. § 1983; and pendant claims under the Constitution of the State of New York, Article I, §§ 6, 11, and 12, and the laws of the State of New York.
2. Plaintiff ENRIQUE DEL ROSARIO’s rights were violated when he was violently beaten and arrested by officers of the New York City Police Department (“NYPD”), who unconstitutionally and without any legal basis seized, detained, and arrested him, and

subjected him to excessive force and excessively and unreasonably prolonged, unnecessary, and punitive detention.

3. Mr. DEL ROSARIO's arrest was made pursuant to an NYPD pattern or practice of arresting civilians lawfully videotaping police activity.
4. By reason of defendants' actions, Mr. DEL ROSARIO was deprived of his constitutional rights.
5. Mr. DEL ROSARIO seeks an award of compensatory and punitive damages and attorneys' fees.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988 for violations of the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States.
7. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over federal claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343(a)(3-4).
8. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over plaintiff's claims against defendants under the Constitution and laws of the State of New York because they are so related to the within federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).
9. Pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law § 50-E, plaintiff filed a timely Notice of Claim with the New York City Comptroller on or about September 4, 2014. Plaintiff's claim was not adjusted by the New York City Comptroller's Office within the period of time provided by statute.
10. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) in that plaintiff's claims arose in the Eastern District of New York.

11. An award of costs and attorneys' fees is authorized pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

PARTIES

12. Plaintiff ENRIQUE DEL ROSARIO is a Black Latino male, and at all times relevant to this action was a resident of Kings County, New York.

13. Defendant THE CITY OF NEW YORK ("CITY") is a municipal entity created and authorized under the laws of the State of New York. It is authorized by law to maintain a police department, which acts as its agent in the area of law enforcement and for which it is ultimately responsible. Defendant CITY assumes the risks incidental to the maintenance of a police force and the employment of police officers.

14. Defendants NYPD Lieutenant STEPHEN SPATARO, Officers KRISTOPHER MARTIN (Shield No. 26600), ELVIS MERIZALDE (Shield No. 26862), VINCENT CIARDIELLO (Shield No. 02278), and JOHN DOES 1 through 5 ("individual defendants") were at all times relevant herein officers, employees and agents of the NYPD. At all times relevant to this action, the individual defendants were acting under color of state law as agents, servants, employees and officers of the NYPD. They were acting for and on behalf of the NYPD at all times relevant herein, with the power and authority vested in them as officers, agents and employees of the NYPD.

15. The true names and shield numbers of defendants JOHN DOES 1 through 5 are not currently known to plaintiff. However, all of said defendants are employees or agents of the NYPD.

16. The individual defendants are being sued in their individual capacities.

17. Defendants' acts herein complained of were carried out intentionally, recklessly, and with malice and gross disregard for plaintiff's rights.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

18. The incident alleged herein occurred at approximately 9:25 p.m. on June 8, 2014 in the vicinity of 5th Avenue and 46th Street in Kings County, New York, and continued thereafter as set forth below.
19. At the time and place set forth in paragraph 18, Mr. DEL ROSARIO was lawfully standing on the sidewalk holding a video camera.
20. As Mr. DEL ROSARIO stood on the sidewalk filming, Defendant SPATARO shoved Mr. DEL ROSARIO with his baton and shouted “GET ON THE SIDEWALK.”
21. Mr. DEL ROSARIO backed up and stated “I’m on the sidewalk.”
22. As Mr. DEL ROSARIO retreated, a number of the individual defendants, including defendants MERIZALDE and CIARDIELLO, grabbed Mr. DEL ROSARIO and slammed him against the security gate of a closed store.
23. The individual defendants then kicked, punched, and hit Mr. DEL ROSARIO with batons, causing pain, serious physical injury, and bleeding.
24. One of the individual defendants removed the video camera from Mr. DEL ROSARIO’s person. The video camera was not vouchered and was not returned to Mr. DEL ROSARIO.
25. Mr. DEL ROSARIO was placed under arrest on charges of felony attempted assault and robbery.
26. Mr. DEL ROSARIO was held at in custody for approximately thirty hours before he was eventually arraigned on felony charges.
27. Although Mr. DEL ROSARIO was a minor at the time of his arrest, defendants did not notify his parents that Mr. DEL ROSARIO was in police custody.

28. Mr. DEL ROSARIO was charged with violations of New York Penal Law § 120.05, Attempted Assault in the Second Degree, New York Penal Law § 155.30, Attempted Grand Larceny in the Fourth Degree, New York Penal Law § 120.00, Attempted Assault in the Third Degree, New York Penal Law § 155.25, Attempted Petit Larceny, and New York Penal Law § 240.20, Disorderly Conduct.

29. In a sworn information, defendant KRISTOPHER MARTIN made the following factual allegations against Mr. DEL ROSARIO:

Deponent states that at the above time and place, defendant and multiple other individuals were gathered in the street blocking vehicles from moving down the street.

Deponent further states that after deponent and multiple other police officers ordered defendant and the other individuals to disperse, defendant attempted to grab a police baton from the hand of Lieutenant Stephen Spataro, of the 072 Command, and defendant and Lieutenant Spataro struggle with the police baton until Lieutenant Spataro pulled the police baton out of defendant's hands.

Deponent further states that defendant resisted lawful arrest by swinging defendant's closed fist multiple times at the faces of Lieutenant Spataro and Lieutenant William Meyer, of 072 command, kicking defendant's feet, and swinging defendant's shoulders back and forth.

Deponent further states that as a New York City police officer deponent is the custodian of the above described property and the defendant did not have permission or authority to attempt to take, use, possess, or otherwise exercise dominion or control over the property.

30. Defendant MARTIN made these allegations knowing them to be untrue.

31. Mr. DEL ROSARIO was required to make approximately eight court appearances to defend himself in the criminal proceedings that defendants had initiated against him.

32. On March 4, 2015 Mr. DEL ROSARIO accepted an Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal.

33. As a result of this incident, Mr. DEL ROSARIO suffered physical, psychological and emotional injuries, loss of liberty, mental anguish, suffering, humiliation, and embarrassment.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION
THROUGH 42 U.S.C. § 1983

34. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

35. Defendants, under color of state law, unlawfully seized and arrested plaintiff.

36. Defendant did not have probable cause to arrest plaintiff, nor was it objectively reasonable for defendant to believe that he did have probable cause to arrest plaintiff.

37. Defendant's decision to arrest plaintiff was not based upon plaintiff's violation of any provision of the penal law.

38. Plaintiff was unjustifiably deprived of his liberty for at least 30 hours as a result of the false arrest.

39. By the conduct described above, defendant, under color of state law, subjected plaintiff to the foregoing acts and omissions without due process of law and in violation of the First, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, through 42 U.S.C. § 1983, thereby depriving plaintiff of his rights, privileges and immunities, including, without limitation, deprivation of the following constitutional rights:

- a. Freedom to engage in protected speech, expression and association;
- b. Freedom from unreasonable seizures of his person, including but not limited to excessive pre-arraignment detention;
- c. Freedom from arrest without probable cause;

- d. Freedom from false imprisonment, meaning wrongful detention without good faith, reasonable suspicion or legal justification, and of which plaintiff was aware and did not consent;
 - e. Freedom from the lodging of false charges against him by police officers;
 - f. The enjoyment of equal protection, privileges and immunities under the laws.
40. As a result of defendant's deprivation of plaintiff's constitutional rights, plaintiff was deprived of his liberty, suffered bodily injury, pain and suffering, psychological and emotional injury, mental anguish, lost wages, humiliation and embarrassment, costs and expenses, and was otherwise damaged and injured.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
RETALIATORY ARREST

FIRST AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS THROUGH 42 U.S.C. § 1983

41. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
42. By the actions described above, defendants arrested plaintiff in direct retaliation for both the content and viewpoint of plaintiff's speech, and did so without having probable cause to arrest plaintiff for any offense. The acts and conduct of the defendants was the direct and proximate cause of injury and damage to plaintiff and violated his rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments, as secured through 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
43. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff suffered the injuries and damages set forth above.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

MONELL CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANT CITY THROUGH 42 U.S.C. § 1983

44. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
45. All of the acts and omissions by the individual police officer defendants described above were carried out pursuant to overlapping policies and practices of the CITY which were in

existence at the time of the conduct alleged herein and were engaged in with the full knowledge, consent, and cooperation and under the supervisory authority of the defendant CITY and its agency, the NYPD.

46. Defendant CITY and the NYPD, by their policy-making agents, servants and employees, authorized, sanctioned and/or ratified the individual police defendants' wrongful acts; and/or failed to prevent or stop those acts; and/or allowed or encouraged those acts to continue.
47. The acts complained of were carried out by the aforementioned individual defendants in their capacities as police officers and officials pursuant to customs, policies, usages, practices, procedures and rules of the CITY and the NYPD, all under the supervision of ranking officers of the NYPD.
48. The aforementioned customs, practices, procedures and rules of the CITY and the NYPD include, but are not limited to, the following unconstitutional practices:
 - a. Unlawful detention of civilians engaged in activity protected by the First Amendment, in particular, arresting individuals in retaliation for photographing or filming the conduct of government actors, particularly police officers;
 - b. Falsely swearing out criminal complaints, and/or lying and committing perjury during sworn testimony,
 - i. in order to protect themselves or other officers; and/or
 - ii. in order to chill or obstruct persons from engaging in activity protected by the First Amendment;
 - c. Failing to supervise, train, instruct and discipline police officers and encouraging their misconduct;
 - d. Discouraging police officers from reporting the corrupt or unlawful acts of other police officers;
 - e. Retaliating against officers who report police misconduct; and
 - f. Failing to intervene to prevent the above-mentioned practices when they reasonably could have been prevented by a supervisor or other agent or employee of the NYPD.

49. The existence of aforesaid unconstitutional customs and policies specifically with regard to the use of excessive force, unlawful detention, retaliatory use of force, abuse of process and deprivation of liberty without due process of law against individuals lawfully photographing or filming the police, may be inferred from repeated occurrences of similar wrongful conduct, as documented by journalists, video, and in civil rights actions filed against the CITY:

- a. On January 16, 2013, a Brooklyn photographer was arrested and his pictures destroyed by NYPD officers after he filmed them stopping and questioning teenagers in Flatbush, Brooklyn. The National Press Photographers Association announced its interest in filing against the NYPD for the arrest.¹
- b. On March 13, 2013, Ed Conde Garcia, a community activist, was slammed against a wall, arrested, and issued a summons for using his cell phone to videotape a police officer questioning his friend.
- c. On May 16, 2013, two Harlem residents were roughed up and arrested after they filmed NYPD officers conduct stop-and-frisks at a car checkpoint.²
- d. June 20, 2013, NYPD officers arrested a photographer taking photographs of a Bushwick police station when he refused to tell the officers why he was taking the photographs. Shawn Randall Thomas was given two summonses for disorderly conduct. He has filed a complaint against officers alleging abuse and corruption.³
- e. On August 27, 2013, NYPD officers arrested a Bronx teenager for filming as the officers attacked and threatened two young girls in a Bronx park. The teenager told the officers to leave the girls alone and began filming them with his phone. The officers began chasing him, tackled him and punched him before arresting him.⁴

¹ Sandy Eller, *Charedi Photographer Claims Handcuffed by NYPD After Videotaping Flatbush Police Stop*, Vosizneias, Vos Iz Neias, Jan. 20, 2013 available at <http://www.vosizneias.com/122118/2013/01/20/brooklyn-ny-charedi-photographer-claims-handcuffed-by-nypd-after-videotaping-flatbush-police-stop/>.

² Jeff Mays, *'Professional Agitators' on NYPD 'Wanted' Flier Arrested After Filming Stop*, DNA Info, May 21, 2013 available at <http://www.dnainfo.com/new-york/20130521/central-harlem/professional-agitators-on-nypd-wanted-flier-arrested-after-filming-stop>.

³ Meredith Hoffman, *Photographer Arrest Taking Pictures of Police Station House*, DNA Info, June 20, 2013 available at <http://www.dnainfo.com/new-york/20130620/bushwick/photographer-arrested-taking-pictures-of-police-station-house-bushwick>.

⁴ Jennifer Cunningham, *Teens say they were beaten by cops in Bronx park*, NY Daily News, Aug. 29, 2013 available at <http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/bronx/teens-mauled-cops-article-1.1440394#ixzz2eVh68jgw>.

- f. On September 7, 2013, Diego Ibanez was arrested for videotaping the arrest of two teenagers in the subway from a safe distance; the police attempted to erase the video.
 - g. On February 15, 2014, Shawn Thomas was assaulted and arrested for recording police activity; police officers attempted to delete his video of the incident.
 - h. *Bandele v. The City of New York*, 07 CV 3339 (MGC) (S.D.N.Y.) (The plaintiffs -- Lumumba Bandele, Djibril Toure and David Floyd -- say they were arrested while videotaping two arrests in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn, on February 9, 2005. "In trying to stop the police from violating the rights of others, they had their rights violated," said Kamau Franklin, a lawyer with the Center for Constitutional Rights.)⁵
 - i. *Charles v. City of New York*, 12-CV-6180 (SLT) (E.D.N.Y.) (woman arrested in Brooklyn for recording NYPD officers questioning and frisking three young men);
 - j. *Lotorto v. City of New York*, 10-CV-1223 (ILG) (JMA) (E.D.N.Y.) (police officers beat, arrest and destroy a video recording of a bystander who was recording an arrest occurring in public);
 - k. *Taylor-Mickens v. City of New York*, 09-CV-7923 (RWS) (S.D.N.Y.) (police officers at the 24th Precinct issued four summonses to a woman in retaliation for her lodging a complaint with the Civilian Complaint Review Board at the precinct);
 - l. *Lin v. City of New York*, 09-CV-1936 (PGG) (S.D.N.Y.) (officers arrest person lawfully photographing an arrest of a bicyclist in Times Square and swear out a criminal complaint whose facts are contradicted by video evidence; officers also arrest a bystander after refusing an unlawful order to produce identification);
 - m. *Dunlop v. City of New York*, 06-CV-0433 (RJS), 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 38250 (S.D.N.Y.) (bystander arrested outside the 2004 Republican National Convention while observing arrests occurring in public; alleges that police destroyed exculpatory evidence by deleting portions of a video which contradict sworn criminal complaint);
 - n. *Kaufman v. City of New York*, 87-CV-4492 (RO), 1992 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14049 (S.D.N.Y.) (bystander arrested for observing an unlawful arrest in public, requesting the officer's badge number, and telling the officer that he planned to file a report about the arrest).
 - o. *Carin v. City of New York*, 95-CV-3472 (JFK), 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1533 (S.D.N.Y.) (bystander arrested while observing the arrest of a street vendor in a public place);
50. The existence of the aforesaid unconstitutional customs and practices, **specifically**

with regard to the practice or custom of officers lying under oath, falsely swearing out

⁵ *Metro Briefing: New York; Manhattan: Lawsuit Against The Police*, NY Times, April 27, 2007, available at <http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9C02E2DD123EF934A15757C0A9619C8B63>.

criminal complaints, or otherwise falsifying or fabricating evidence, are further evidenced, *inter alia*, by the following:

- a. The Report of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Police Corruption and the Anti-Corruption Procedures of the Police Department (“Mollen Commission Report”), is the report of a panel led by Hon. J. Milton Mollen of its nearly two-year investigation into allegations of NYPD corruption, undertaken in 1992 at the behest of then-Mayor David Dinkins.
- b. The Mollen Commission concluded that police perjury and falsification of official records is probably the most common form of police corruption facing the criminal justice system. It concluded:

Regardless of the motives behind police falsifications, what is particularly troublesome about this practice is that it is widely tolerated by corrupt and honest officers alike, as well as their supervisors. Corrupt and honest officers told us that their supervisors knew or should have known about falsified versions of searches and arrests and never questioned them.⁶

- c. On January 15, 2015, the Kings County District Attorney announced an investigation into allegations that NYPD cops have been planting guns on innocent people.⁷
- d. In June of 2011, in the case in New York County Supreme Court entitled *People v. William Eiseman* (Ind. No. 2999-2010), NYPD Sergeant William Eiseman pled guilty to perjury and falsifying police records, “admit[ing] to faking a marijuana case against one man and cocaine-related charges against another – and training young [officers] to falsify paperwork to sidestep legal safeguards.”⁸
- e. In late 2009, a former NYPD officer in the Bronx, Pedro Corniel, was charged with perjury for claiming to have caught a burglar “red-handed,” when, in fact, two other officers had made the arrest and handed the arrest off to Mr. Corniel. The suspect was released.⁹ Moreover, “Prosecutors and NYPD Internal Affairs probers have identified as many as two dozen cases in the past year in which cops allegedly made false statements involving routine arrests when the truth would have served them just as well.”¹⁰

⁶ Mollen Commission Report, p. 36.

⁷ Oren Yaniv, Brooklyn DA to probe allegations of NYPD cops planting guns, NY Daily News, January 15, 2015 available at <http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/nyc-crime/brooklyn-da-probe-nypd-cops-planting-guns-article-1.2079655>.

⁸ Melissa Grace, *NYPD Sgt. William Eiseman pleads guilty to lying under oath in plea deal*, N.Y. Daily News, June 27, 2011, available at http://www.nydailynews.com/news/ny_crime/2011/06/27/2011-06-27_nypd_sgt_william_eiseman_pleads_guilty_to_lying_under_oath_in_plea_deal.html.

⁹ Murray Weiss, *NYPD in a Liar Storm*, N.Y. Post, Oct. 26, 2009, available at http://www.nypost.com/p/news/local/nypd_in_liar_storm_qazMBEm3UNJVogv4Ndeqcl.

¹⁰ *Id.*

- f. *People v. Alicea*, 00012-2013 (Sup. Ct., N.Y. Co.) (NYPD sergeant indicted for falsely swearing he observed two men engaged in a drug transaction, when video evidence clearly shows that the two arrestees had no contact);
- g. *People v. Arbeedy*, 06314-2008 (Sup. Ct., Kings Co.) (NYPD narcotics detective found guilty of planting drugs on two innocent civilians; former undercover NYPD narcotics officer, Steve Anderson, testifies that fellow narcotics officers routinely maintained a stash of narcotics to plant on innocent civilians in order to help those officers meet their arrest quotas; Mr. Anderson testified concerning the NYPD's practice of "attaching bodies" to the narcotics to make baseless arrests, stating: "It was something I was seeing a lot of, whether it was from supervisors or undercovers and even investigators. Seeing it so much, it's almost like you have no emotion with it. The mentality was that they attach the bodies to it, they're going to be out of jail tomorrow anyway, nothing is going to happen to them anyway. That kind of came on to me and I accepted it — being around that so long, and being an undercover"; the presiding judge, Justice Reichbach, stated: "Having been a judge for 20 years, I thought I was not naïve regarding the realities of narcotics enforcement. But even the court was shocked, not only by the seeming pervasive scope of the misconduct, but even more distressingly by the seeming casualness by which such conduct is employed");
- h. In 2007, former NYPD Officer Dennis Kim admitted to accepting money and sexual favors from the proprietor of a brothel in Queens County in exchange for protecting that brothel. Mr. Kim was convicted of those offenses. The 109th Precinct of the NYPD, which used to be Mr. Kim's command, was also under investigation by the United States Attorney's Office for "plant[ing] drugs on suspects and steal[ing] cash during gambling raids." The 109th Precinct is believed to be involved in a practice known as "flaking" wherein police officers plant drugs on suspects in order to bring legitimacy to an arrest. According to Assistant United States Attorney Monica Ryan, members of the 109th Precinct "maintained a small stash of drugs in an Altoids tin for this purpose."¹¹
- i. In December of 2009, two (2) officers from the 81st Precinct in Brooklyn arrested and falsely swore out charges against an undercover officer from the Internal Affairs Bureau. "There's pressure on the cops from the bosses and they're getting pressured from headquarters," a police source told The Post.¹² The officers were indicted for felony perjury, filing a false report and filing a false instrument.¹³

¹¹ John Marzulli, *Claims of Corruption at Queens Precinct Put Crooked Cop's Sentencing on Hold*, New York Daily News, June 20, 2008, available at http://www.nydailynews.com/news/ny_crime/2008/06/20/2008-06-20_claims_of_corruption_at_queens_precinct.html.

¹² Larry Celona and Tim Perone, *Cops Sting Cops*, N.Y. Post, July 30, 2010, available at http://www.nypost.com/p/news/local/brooklyn/cops_sting_cops_lyItuTeLedhKWtruJZYsdL.

¹³ John Marzulli, *Brooklyn cops charged with barding into sting operation, arresting a fellow officer on bogus charges*, N.Y. Daily News, July 30, 2010, available at http://www.nydailynews.com/ny_local/2010/07/30/2010-07-30_brooklyn_cops_charged_with_barging_into_sting_operation_arresting_a_fellow_offic.html.

- j. In early 2010, the CITY settled a civil rights lawsuit wherein one Officer Sean Spencer¹⁴ falsely arrested and accused a 41-year old grandmother of prostitution, promising to pay the woman \$35,000. In court documents, Caroline Chen, the attorney representing the CITY in the case, admitted: “Officer Spencer falsely reported to the assistant district attorney that he saw [the plaintiff] beckon to three male passersby and that he was aware that plaintiff was previously arrested for [prostitution] when the plaintiff had never been arrested for this offense.”¹⁵
- k. Separate grand jury investigations into drug-related police corruption in the Bronx and Manhattan revealed that more than a dozen officers had been breaking into drug dealers’ apartments, stealing and then selling their drugs and perjuring themselves by filing false arrest reports. District attorneys and their assistants interviewed during a four-month investigation by New York Newsday said they believe those two grand jury investigations - in the 46th Precinct in the University Heights section of the Bronx and the 34th Precinct - are not isolated instances. They say the investigations reflect a larger, broader problem within the NYPD that its top officials seem unable or unwilling to acknowledge.¹⁶
- l. *Premo v. City of New York, Premo v. City of New York*, 13 CV 8141 (WHP) (S.D.N.Y.) (City agreed to pay \$55,000 to settle case wherein plaintiff was arrested during a protest and charged with assaulting an officer; protester was acquitted of all charges at trial after video evidence demonstrated that arresting officer had lied under oath).
- m. *Colon v. City of New York*, 09-CV-0008 (E.D.N.Y.) In an Order dated November 25, 2009, which denied the CITY’s motion to dismiss on *Iqbal/Twombly* grounds, wherein the police officers at issue were fired and prosecuted for falsifying evidence in a purported buy-and-bust operation, the Honorable District Court Judge Weinstein wrote:
- Informal inquiry by the court and among the judges of this court, as well as knowledge of cases in other federal and state courts, has revealed anecdotal evidence of repeated, widespread falsification by arresting police officers of the New York City Police Department. Despite numerous inquiries by commissions and strong reported efforts by the present administration – through selection of candidates for the police force stressing academic and other qualifications, serious training to avoid constitutional violations, and strong disciplinary action within the department – there is some evidence of an attitude among officers that is sufficiently widespread to constitute a custom or policy by the city approving illegal conduct of the kind now charged.
- n. *Williams v. City of New York*, 06-CV-6601 (NGG), 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94418 (E.D.N.Y.) (officers arrest plaintiff during a “vertical patrol” of a public housing project despite evidence that he had a legitimate reason to be on the premises);

¹⁴ In sum, the CITY has paid out \$80,000 to settle four (4) federal lawsuits against Officer Sean Spencer. John Marzulli, *City shells out \$35G to grandmother, Monica Gonzalez, busted as hooker*, New York Daily News, January 7, 2010, available at http://www.nydailynews.com/ny_local/2010/01/08/2010-01-08_city_shells_out_35g_to_granny_busted_as_hooker.html.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ David Kocieniewski and Leonard Levitt, *When the Finest Go Bad: DAs, others say department overlooks corruption*, New York Newsday, November 18, 1991, at 6.

- o. *McMillan v. City of New York*, 04-CV-3990 (FB) (RML) (E.D.N.Y.) (officers fabricated evidence and used excessive force against an African-American man in Kings County and initiated drug charges against him, despite an absence of any quantum of suspicion);
 - p. *Avent v. City of New York*, 04-CV-2451 (CBA) (CLP) (E.D.N.Y.) (same);
 - q. *Smith v. City of New York*, 04-CV-1045 (RRM) (JMA) (E.D.N.Y.) (same);
 - r. *Callaghan v. City of New York*, 07-CV-9611 (PKC) (S.D.N.Y.) (officers accused of falsifying evidence and retaliatory arrests of bicyclists engaged in expressive conduct, to wit, riding in Critical Mass bicycle rides after the 2004 Republican National Convention);
 - s. *Dotson v. City of New York*, 03-CV-2136 (RMB) (S.D.N.Y.) (officers arrest and use excessive force against a candidate for City Council for trespassing in his own residential building);
 - t. *Richardson v. City of New York*, 02-CV-3651 (JG) (CLP) (E.D.N.Y.) (officers fabricated evidence, including knowingly false sworn complaints, and used excessive force against an African-American man in Kings County and initiated drug charges against him, despite an absence of any quantum of suspicion);
51. The existence of the aforesaid unconstitutional customs and practices, **specifically with regard to the failure to supervise, train, instruct and discipline police officers and encouraging their misconduct**, are further evidenced, *inter alia*, by the following:
- a. In 1990, the Office of the Special Prosecutor, which investigated charges of police corruption, was abolished.
 - b. The Mollen Commission report states:

In the face of this problem [of corruption], the [NYPD] allowed its systems for fighting corruption virtually to collapse. It has become more concerned about the bad publicity that corruption disclosures generate than the devastating consequences of corruption itself. As a result, its corruption control minimized, ignored and at times concealed corruption rather than root it out. Such an institutional reluctance to uncover corruption is not surprising. No institution wants its reputations tainted – especially a Department that needs the public’s confidence and partnership to be effective. A weak and poorly resources anti-corruption apparatus minimizes the likelihood of such taint, embarrassment and potential harm to careers. Thus there is a strong institutional incentive to allow corruption efforts to fray and lose priority – which is exactly what the Commission uncovered. This reluctance manifested itself in every component of the Department’s corruption controls from command accountability and supervision, to investigations, police culture, training and recruitment. For at least

the past decade, the system designed to protect the Department from corruption minimized the likelihood of uncovering it.¹⁷

- c. Upon information and belief, Defendant CITY did not take meaningful steps to eliminate the customs and practices exposed by the Mollen Commission Report.
- d. In response to the Honorable Judge Weinstein's ruling of November 25, 2009 in *Colon v. City of New York*, 09-CV-00008 (E.D.N.Y.), in which he noted a "widespread... custom or policy by the city approving illegal conduct" such as lying under oath and false swearing, Then-Commissioner Kelly acknowledged, "When it happens, it's not for personal gain. It's more for convenience."¹⁸
- e. *Walton v. Safir*, 99-CV-4430 (AKH), 122 F.Supp.2d 466 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) (factual findings after trial that a 12-year veteran of NYPD was terminated in retaliation for criticizing the racially-motivated policies of the NYPD's Street Crime Unit and for alleging that such policies led to the NYPD shooting death of Amadou Diallo);
- f. *White-Ruiz v. City of New York*, 93-CV-7233 (DLC) (MHD), 983 F.Supp. 365, 380 (S.D.N.Y. 1997) (holding that the NYPD had an "unwritten policy or practice of encouraging or at least tolerating a pattern of harassment directed at officers who exposed instances of police corruption");
- g. *Ariza v. City of New York*, 93-CV-5287 (CPS), 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20250 at*14 (E.D.N.Y.) (police officer alleges retaliatory duty assignments and harassment in response to his allegations about a racially-discriminatory workplace; on motion for summary judgment, the Court held that the police officer had established proof of both a widespread usage of a policy to retaliate against police officers who expose police misconduct and a failure to train in the police department);
- h. *Sorlucco v. New York City Police Department*, 89-CV-7225 (CCH), 888 F.2d 4 (2d Cir. 1989) (former officer entitled to trial on issue of whether she was re-assigned and then terminated after reporting that a fellow officer had raped her);
- i. *Schoolcraft v. City of New York*, 10-CV-6005 (RWS) (S.D.N.Y.) (police officer who exposed a precinct's policies and practices of illegal quotas for the issuance of summonses and arrests, falsifying evidence and suborning perjury alleges he was arrested and committed to a psychiatric facility in retaliation for exposing said policies and practices to the press);
- j. *Bryant v. City of New York*, 22011/2007 (Sup. Ct., Kings Co.) (jury declares that NYPD officers acted pursuant to a City policy regarding the number of arrests officers were

¹⁷ Mollen Commission Report, pp. 2-3, available at http://www.parc.info/client_files/Special%20Reports/4%20-%20Mollen%20Commission%20-%20NYPD.pdf.

¹⁸ Oren Yaniv and John Marzulli, *Kelly Shrugs Off Judge Who Slammed Cops*, New York Daily News, December 2, 2009, available at http://www.nydailynews.com/news/ny_crime/2009/12/02/2009-12-02_kelly_shrugs_off_judge_who_rips_lying_cops.html.

expected to make that violated plaintiff's constitutional rights and contributed to her arrest);¹⁹

- k. *Carmody v. City of New York*, 05-CV-8084 (HB), 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 83207 (S.D.N.Y.) (police officer alleges that he was terminated for cooperating with another officer's claims of a hostile work environment);
- l. *Powers v. City of New York*, 04-CV-2246 (NGG), 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 27704 (E.D.N.Y.) (police officer alleges unlawful retaliation by other police officers after testifying about corruption within the NYPD);
- m. *Nonnemann v. City of New York*, 02-CV-10131 (JSR) (AJP), 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8966 (S.D.N.Y.) (former NYPD lieutenant alleging retaliatory demotion and early retirement after reporting a fellow officer to IAB and CCRB for the officer's suspicionless, racially-motivated stop-and-frisk of a group of Hispanic youth); and
- n. *Barry v. New York City Police Department*, 01-CV-10627 *2 (CBM), 2004 U.S. LEXIS 5951 (S.D.N.Y.) (triable issue of fact where NYPD sergeant alleged retaliatory demotion and disciplinary charges in response to sergeant's allegations of corruption within her unit and alleged that the NYPD had an "unwritten but pervasive custom of punishing officers who speak out about police misconduct and encouraging, if not facilitating, silence among officers").

52. The existence of the aforesaid unconstitutional customs and practices, **specifically with regard to the practice or custom of discouraging police officers from reporting the corrupt or unlawful practices of other police officers and of retaliating against officers who report misconduct**, are further evidenced, *inter alia*, by the following:

- a. Former New York County District Attorney Robert Morgenthau has been quoted as acknowledging that, in the NYPD, there is a "code of silence," or a "code of protection" that exists among officers and that is followed carefully;
- b. In 1985, former NYPD Commissioner Benjamin Ward, testifying before a State Senate Committee, acknowledged the existence of the "code of silence" in the NYPD;
- c. Former NYPD Commissioner Robert Daly wrote in 1991 that the "blue wall of solidarity with its macho mores and prejudices, its cover-ups and silence, is reinforced every day in every way."

¹⁹ For a description of this case and ultimate settlement, see Oren Yaniv, *Court rules that cops do use quotas, woman injured in 2006 arrest settles for \$75,000*, N.Y. Daily News, Feb. 19, 2011, available at http://www.nydailynews.com/news/ny_crime/2011/02/19/2011-02-19_court_rules_that_cops_do_use_quotas_woman_injured_in_2006_arrest_settles_for_750.html.

- d. *Barry v. New York City Police Dep't*, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5951, 40-41 (S.D.N.Y. April 7, 2004) (“[P]laintiff’s witnesses speak from firsthand experience about the blue wall of silence.... Plaintiff complains of acts that are of the precise nature as the customs and practices described in the [Mollen Commission] Report.”);
- e. *United States v. Rosario*, 237 F. Supp. 2d 242, 248 (E.D.N.Y. 2002) (“[Assistant U.S. Attorney] Palmer testified that while supervising the federal investigation into the Louima assault, she routinely confronted a ‘blue wall of silence’ erected by police officers and PBA officials intent on obstructing efforts to uncover the full truth about what had happened at the 70th precinct on August 9, 1997.”)

- 53. The existence of the above-described unlawful *de facto* policies and/or well-settled and widespread customs and practices is known, encouraged and/or condoned by supervisory and policy-making officer and officials of the NYPD and the CITY.
- 54. The actions of the individual police defendants resulted from and were taken pursuant to the above-mentioned *de facto* policies and/or well-settled and widespread customs and practices of the CITY, which are implemented by members of the NYPD, of engaging in systematic and ubiquitous perjury, both oral and written, to cover-up federal law violations committed against civilians by either themselves or their fellow officers, supervisors and/or subordinates. They do so with the knowledge and approval of their supervisors and commanders who all: (i) tacitly accept and encourage a code of silence wherein police officers refuse to report other officers’ misconduct or tell false and/or incomplete stories, *inter alia*, in sworn testimony, official reports, in statements to the CCRB and the Internal Affairs Bureau (“IAB”), and in public statements designed to cover for and/or falsely exonerate accused police officers; and (ii) encourage and, in the absence of video evidence blatantly exposing the officers’ perjury, fail to discipline officers for “testilying” and/or fabricating false evidence to initiate and continue the malicious prosecution of civilians in order to cover-up civil rights violations perpetrated by themselves or fellow officers, supervisors and/or subordinates against those civilians.

55. All of the foregoing acts by defendants deprived the plaintiff of federally protected rights, including, but limited to, the constitutional rights enumerated in paragraph 37, above.
56. Defendant CITY knew or should have known that the acts alleged herein would deprive the plaintiff of his rights, in violation of the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.
57. Defendant CITY is directly liable and responsible for the acts of the individual police defendants because it repeatedly and knowingly failed to properly supervise, train, instruct, and discipline them and because it repeatedly and knowingly failed to enforce the rules and regulation of the CITY and NYPD, and to require compliance with the Constitution and laws of the United States.
58. Despite knowledge of such unlawful *de facto* policies, practices and/or customs, these supervisory and policy-making officers and officials of the NYPD and the CITY, have not taken steps to terminate these policies, practices and/or customs, do not discipline individuals who engage in such policies, practices and/or customs, or otherwise properly train police officers with regard to the constitutional and statutory limits on the exercise of their authority, and instead sanction and ratify these policies, practices and/or customs through their active encouragement of, deliberate indifference to and/or reckless disregard of the effect of said policies, practices and/or customs upon the constitutional rights of persons in the City of New York.
59. The aforementioned CITY policies, practices and/or customs of failing to supervise, train, instruct and discipline police officers and encouraging their misconduct are evidenced by the police misconduct detailed herein. Specifically, pursuant to the aforementioned CITY policies, practices and/or customs, the individual defendants felt empowered to exercise

unreasonable and wholly unprovoked force against plaintiff, arrest plaintiff without probable cause and then fabricate and swear to a false story to cover up their blatant violations of plaintiff's constitutional rights. Pursuant to the aforementioned CITY policies, practices and/or customs, defendants failed to intervene in or report other defendants' violation of plaintiff's rights or subsequent perjury.

60. Plaintiff's injuries were a direct and proximate result of the defendant CITY and the NYPD's wrongful *de facto* policies and/or well-settled and widespread customs and practices and of the knowing and repeated failure of the defendant CITY and the NYPD to properly supervise, train and discipline their police officers.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
FALSE ARREST UNDER THE LAWS OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK

61. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
62. By the actions described above, defendants caused to be falsely arrested or falsely arrested plaintiff, without reasonable or probable cause, illegally and without a warrant, and without any right or authority to do so. The acts and conduct of the defendants were the direct and proximate cause of injury and damage to plaintiff and violated his statutory and common law rights as guaranteed by the laws and Constitution of the State of New York.
63. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff suffered the injuries and damages set forth above.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
ASSAULT AND BATTERY
UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

64. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

65. By the actions described above, defendants did inflict assault and battery upon plaintiff. The acts and conduct of defendants were the direct and proximate cause of injury and damage to plaintiff and violated his statutory and common law rights as guaranteed by the laws and Constitution of the State of New York.

66. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff suffered injuries and damages as set forth above.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR LIABILITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

67. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

68. The conduct of the individual defendants alleged herein occurred while they were on duty and in uniform, and/or in and during the course and scope of their duties and functions as NYPD officers, and/or while they were acting as agents and employees of defendant CITY, clothed with and/or invoking state power and/or authority, and, as a result, defendant CITY is liable to Plaintiff pursuant to the state common law doctrine of *respondeat superior*.

69. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff suffered injuries and damages as set forth above.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
NEGLIGENT HIRING, SCREENING, RETENTION, SUPERVISION, AND TRAINING
UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

70. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

71. Defendant CITY negligently hired, screened, retained, supervised, and trained defendants. The acts and conduct of the defendants were the direct and proximate cause of injury and damage to plaintiff and violated his statutory and common law rights as guaranteed by the laws and Constitution of the State of New York.

72. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff suffered injuries and damages as set forth above.

JURY DEMAND

73. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury in this action on each and every one of his damage claims.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants individually and jointly and prays for relief as follows:

- a. That he be compensated for violations of his constitutional rights, pain, suffering, mental anguish, and humiliation; and
- b. That he be awarded punitive damages against the individual defendants; and
- c. That he be compensated for attorneys' fees and the costs and disbursements of this action; and
- d. For such other further and different relief as to the Court may seem just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
April 14, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

By: _____/s/_____
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