Andrew Chan Kim (SBN 315331) 1 2603 Barclay Way Belmont, CÁ 94002 2 T: (650) 339-2005 chan.a.kim@gmail.com 3 Attorney for Plaintiff 4 5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 6 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 7 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION 8 9 JILLIAN PIERCE, on behalf of herself and Case No.: 10 all others similarly situated, **CLASS ACTION** 11 Plaintiff, COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES, 12 **DECLARATORY & INJUNCTIVE** VS. RELIEF, AND DEMAND FOR JURY 13 COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, San TRIAL Francisco Sheriff's Department Sheriff 14 VICKI HENNESSY, San Francisco Sheriff's 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Civil Rights Violations
 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – *Monell* and Department Chief Deputy MICHELE 15 FISHER, and County of San Francisco Supervisory Liability employees DOES 1-50, Jointly and Severally, 3. California Constitution, Article I, § 13 16 4. California Constitution, Article I, § 17 5. California Civil Code § 52.1(b) – Štate Defendant(s). 17 Civil Rights Violations 6. California Penal Code § 26447. Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress 18 19 20 Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons, by and through her attorney, for her 21 Complaint against Defendants, states the following: 22 INTRODUCTION 23 1. On or about November 20, 2018, female deputies at the San Francisco County Jail 24 #2 conducted an unnecessary and unjustified visual body cavity search of pretrial and convicted 25 female inmates in the presence and direct view of at least three, and up to seven or more, male 26 deputies. A similar, random, and unreasonable visual body cavity search of female inmates was 27 conducted in front of male deputies about a month prior. Upon information and belief, these 28 searches have occurred in D-Pod, B-Pod, and possibly E-Pod. Moreover, San Francisco County

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Jail #2 denies all pretrial and convicted inmates any opportunities for fresh air or time outside for exercise or recreation in violation of Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations § 1065, and the inmates' Fourteenth and Eighth Amendment rights, respectively. These inmates, some of whom are pretrial and have been incarcerated for as long as six or seven years, have never seen the sun or felt the wind's breeze in the entire duration of their incarceration.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343(a)(3)-(4) because it is being brought to obtain compensatory and punitive damages for the deprivations, under color of state law, of the rights of citizens of the United States that are secured by the United States Constitution, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988. This action is brought pursuant to the Fourth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and the laws and Constitution of the State of California.
- 3. Plaintiff and all others similarly situated persons further invoke this Court's supplemental jurisdiction, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), to hear and decide claims arising under state law.
- 4. Venue is proper, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1)-(2), because the County of San Francisco Defendants reside in this judicial district, and the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this judicial district.

PARTIES AND PROCEDURE

- 5. Plaintiff Jillian Pierce is a citizen of the United States and a competent adult. Throughout her incarceration at San Francisco County Jail #2, Jillian Pierce was a pretrial inmate.
- 6. Defendant County of San Francisco ("County") is a municipal corporation, duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, and is the employer of the individual County defendants, as well as certain, to-be-identified Doe Defendants. Under its authority, the County operates the County of San Francisco Sheriff's Department ("SFSD"). At all material times herein, the County was responsible for supervising, enacting, and enforcing the SFSD's conduct, policies, and practices, was responsible for the absence of needed policies and

practices, and was responsible for the hiring, retention, supervision, and training of employees and agents of the SFSD including such employees as Defendants, Chief Sheriff Vicki Hennessy ("Hennessy"), Chief Deputy Michele Fisher ("Fisher"), and the to-be-identified County employees – Does 1-50.

- 7. At all material times herein, Defendants Hennessy, Fisher, and the to-be-identified County employees Does 1-50, in doing the acts or omissions hereinafter described, acted within the course and scope of their employment with Defendant County, by virtue of their employment with the SFSD, and acted under color of state law. Defendants Hennessy, Fisher, and the to-be-identified County employees Does 1-50 are sued in their individual capacities, including, where applicable, in their capacities as supervisors based on supervisory liability. At all material times, these individual Defendants held titles and participated generally as follows in this matter:
 - a. Defendant Hennessy, at all relevant times mentioned herein, was employed by Defendant County as the Sheriff, and was acting within the course and scope of that employment at such times. She is being sued in her individual and official capacity as the SFSD Sheriff. At all material times, Sheriff Hennessy was the final policy making official for the SFSD, ultimately responsible for all policies, procedures, supervision, and training of the SFSD.
 - b. Defendant Fisher, at all relevant times mentioned herein, was employed by Defendant County as a Chief Deputy, and was acting within the course and scope of that employment at such times. She is being sued in her individual and official capacity as a Chief Deputy. Upon information and belief, Defendant Fisher supervised DOES 1-50, and was ultimately responsible for enforcing policies, procedures, supervision, and the training of them.
- 8. The true names or capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of Defendants named herein as Does 1-50 are unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues said Defendants by said fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to show said Defendants' true names and capacities when the same has been ascertained. Plaintiff is informed,

believes, and thereon alleges that all Defendants sued herein as Does are in some manner responsible for the acts, omissions, and injuries alleged herein.

- 9. Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that each of the Defendants sued herein was wrongfully, deliberately indifferently, negligently, and/or otherwise responsible in some manner for the events and happenings as hereinafter described, and proximately caused injuries and damages to Plaintiff. Further, certain Doe Defendants were at all material times responsible for the hiring, training, supervision, and discipline of other defendants, including both the individually named and Doe Defendants.
- 10. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each of the Defendants was at all material times an agent, servant, employee, partner, joint venturer, co-conspirator, and/or alter ego of the remaining Defendants, and in doing the things hereinafter alleged, was acting within the course and scope of that relationship. Plaintiff is further informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each of the Defendants herein gave consent, aid, and assistance to each of the remaining Defendants, and ratified and/or authorized the acts or omissions of each Defendant as alleged herein, except as may hereinafter be otherwise, specifically alleged. At all material times, each Defendant was an integral participant, jointly and fundamentally engaged in constitutionally violative, unlawful, and/or tortious activity, resulting in the deprivation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights and other actionable harm.
- 11. The acts and omissions of all County Defendants were at all material times pursuant to the actual customs, policies, practices, and/or procedures of County and/or the SFSD.
- 12. At all material times, each Defendant acted under color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, and regulations of the State of California.
- 13. Plaintiff presented a proper and timely tort claim to County pursuant to Government Code § 910 et seq., and this action, as it relates to the state law claims asserted against County, was thereafter timely filed within the applicable statutes of limitation.
- 14. This Complaint may be pleaded in the alternative, pursuant to Rule 8(d)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 15. On or about November 20, 2018 at approximately 7:30 AM, Doe female deputies ordered all female inmates in D-Pod, both pretrial and convicted, to wake up and congregate by the tables located on the lower level of the pod. The deputies then ordered the inmates, in groups of three, to enter into the three bathroom stalls located on the same level and remove their clothing, squat, cough, spread open their vaginas and anuses, and lift their breasts for visual inspection. At all times throughout the visual body cavity search, the bathroom stall doors remained open and were conducted in the presence and direct view of at least three, and possibly up to seven or more, Doe male deputies. The male deputies were situated throughout the pod, including the staircase and upper level, where they could see directly into the bathroom stalls, while they watched the searches take place. This search was random, unnecessary, unjustified and made pursuant to SFSD protocol, policy, custom, or practice.
- 16. Following the search, the deputies instructed the inmates to go to the gym while the deputies searched the inmates' beds and personal belongings, including privileged correspondence. The deputies destroyed and/or confiscated the inmates' personal belongings, including face rags and other items purchased through commissary. Upon information and belief, the visual body cavity of female inmates and subsequent property search also occurred in B-Pod and/or E-Pod, in the presence and view of male deputies.
- 17. Sometime in October 2018, about a month prior, a similar visual body cavity search occurred in D-Pod at approximately 7:30 AM. Like the November 20th search, Doe female deputies ordered the female inmates, in groups of three and in the open bathroom stalls, to remove their clothing, squat, cough, spread open their vaginas and anuses, and lift their breasts for visual inspection in the presence of Doe male deputies. The deputies then searched the inmates' beds and personal belongings, destroying items including items purchased in commissary. Like the November 20th search, this search was conducted pursuant to SFSD protocol, policy, custom, or practice and was unnecessary and unjustified.
- 18. After both body cavity searches, inmates filed grievances regarding the body cavity searches conducted in the presence of male deputies. Many, if not all, grievances were

ignored and the inmates never received responses. At least three investigators, however, came to D-Pod as a result. Upon information and belief, one of the investigators was Jesse Huber. The investigators interviewed the female inmates but Plaintiff does not know what, if anything, came about following their investigations.

- 19. Additionally, inmates at the San Francisco County Jail #2 submitted grievances for being denied exercise and recreation time in violation of Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations § 1065. These grievances were largely ignored. Upon information and belief, the SFSD has a policy, custom, or practice of knowingly violating section 1065. Deputy Parks, in fact, informed Plaintiff that the SFSD pays a fine every month for being in violation of section 1065. As aforementioned, all inmates, pretrial and convicted, housed at San Francisco County Jail #2 are denied any opportunity for outdoor exercise or recreation. Some of these inmates have yet to be convicted and have been incarcerated for years without once being able to go outside and enjoy the fresh air and sunshine. Plaintiff, in the entire duration of her incarceration, which lasted a little over one year, was denied any opportunity to be outside.
- 20. At all material times and, alternatively, the actions and omissions of each Defendant were intentional, and/or wanton, and/or willful, and/or reckless, and/or callous, and/or malicious, and/or deliberately indifferent to Plaintiff's rights, and/or grossly negligent, and/or negligent and/or pursuant to SFSD policies, customs, or practices.
- 21. Plaintiff and all others similarly situated persons have incurred, and continue to incur, constitutional, emotional, physical, and psychological harms and losses, as well as ongoing stress and anxiety, as a result of Defendants' tortious, wrongful, and constitutionally violative conduct.
- 22. As a direct and proximate result of each Defendants' acts and/or omissions as set forth above, Plaintiff and all others similarly situated persons sustained, and are currently sustaining, the following injuries and damages, past and future, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Economic damages, including, but not limited to, damages to personal belongings;
 - b. Emotional distress, fear, anxiety, sleeplessness, humiliation, indignity, vitamin D deficiencies, and loss of liberty;

- c. Loss of enjoyment of life and other continued pain and suffering;
- d. All other legally cognizable special and general damages;
- e. Violations of state and federal constitutional rights; and
- f. All damages and penalties recoverable under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988, California Civil Code § 52, California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, and as otherwise allowed under California and United States statutes, codes, and common law.

CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (42 U.S.C. § 1983)

PLAINTIFF AND ALL SIMILARLY SITUATED PERSONS AGAINST DEFENDANTS COUNTY, HENNESSY, FISHER and DOES 1-50

- 23. Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above, as though fully set forth herein.
- 24. By the actions and omissions described above, the Defendants named above in this cause of action and Does 1-50, acting under the color of state law in their individual capacities, violated 42 U.S.C. § 1983, depriving Plaintiff of the following well-settled constitutional rights that are protected by the Fourth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution:
 - a. The right to be free from unreasonable searches, entry and/or seizures, as secured by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments; and
 - b. The right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, as secured by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 25. The listed Defendants' failure to intervene, prevent, or stop the constitutional violations on the part of other, individually named Defendants and/or supervisors, who were in a position to do so when such violations occurred, renders such Defendant(s) liable for these violations.
- 26. Defendants Hennessy, Fisher, and the to-be-identified Doe Defendants' deliberately indifferent and constitutionally violative conduct in failing to take appropriate actions foreseeably set into motion the chain of events that proximately caused the subsequent PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES, DECLARATORY & INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, AND

unlawful search of Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons and their personal effects, and caused Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons to continuously be subjected to cruel and unusual punishment and other liberty deprivations.

- 27. To the extent the supervisors of Does 1-50, who supervised them at material and relevant times, knew, should have known, or had reason to know of Defendants' constitutionally violative conduct, as alleged above, or their propensity to engage in such conduct, such supervisors failed to prevent the unconstitutional acts of said Defendants and failed to properly supervise, thus rendering them liable both directly and in their capacity as supervisor. Thus, any supervisors that failed to prevent the unconstitutional acts of said Defendants and failed to properly supervise them are liable directly and in their capacity as a supervisor.
- 28. The Defendants named in this cause of action subjected Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons to their wrongful conduct, depriving Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons of the rights described herein, knowingly, maliciously, and with conscious and reckless disregard for whether the rights and safety of Plaintiff would be violated by their acts and/or omissions.
- 29. As a proximate result of the foregoing wrongful acts, Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons sustained injuries and damages, as set forth above, in ¶ 22. Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons are, therefore, entitled to general and compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial.
- 30. In committing the acts alleged above, the individually named Defendants and Doe Defendants acted maliciously and/or were guilty of wanton and reckless disregard for the rights, safety, and emotional well-being of Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons, and by reason thereof, Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons are entitled to punitive damages and penalties allowable under 42. U.S.C. § 1983 and other state and federal law against these individual Defendants; no punitive damages are sought directly against County.
- 31. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable costs and attorney's fees under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and other applicable California codes and laws.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION (42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Monell and Supervisory Liability) PLAINTIFF AND ALL SIMILARLY SITUATED PERSONS AGAINST DEFENDANTS COUNTY, HENNESSY, FISHER and DOES 1-50

- 32. Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above, as though fully set forth herein.
- 33. As supervisors, Defendants Hennessy, Fisher, and Does 1-50 each permitted and failed to prevent the unconstitutional acts of other Defendants and individuals under their supervision and control, and failed to properly supervise such individuals, with deliberate indifference to the rights of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons. Each of these supervising Defendants either directed his or her subordinates in conduct that violated Plaintiff and all others similarly situated persons' rights, OR set in motion a series of acts and omissions by his or her subordinates that the supervisor knew or reasonably should have known would deprive Plaintiff and all others similarly situated persons of their rights, OR knew his or her subordinates were engaging in acts likely to deprive Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons of their rights and failed to act to prevent his or her subordinates from engaging in such conduct, OR disregarded the consequences of a known or obvious training deficiency that he or she must have known would cause subordinates to violate Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons' their rights, and in fact did cause the violation of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons' rights. (See, Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction 9.4). Furthermore, each of these supervising Defendants is liable in their failures to intervene in their subordinates' apparent violations of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons' rights.
- 34. Additionally, these supervisors disregarded the consequences of a policy deficiency that they knew or had reason to know would proximately cause the violation of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons' constitutional rights, which in fact did cause the violation of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons' rights.
- 35. Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons allege, upon information and belief, that the unconstitutional actions and/or omissions of Hennessy, Fisher, and other, Doe Defendants herein were pursuant to the following customs, policies, practices, and/or procedures

of County and/or SFSD, or stated in the alternative, which were directed, encouraged, allowed and/or ratified by policy making officials for County and/or SFSD including Does 1-50:

- a. Failing to enact and/or maintain and/or execute policies and procedures and/or failing to train employees on body cavity searches of inmates without probable cause and/or justification for such searches and in the presence of opposite-sex deputies; and
- b. Failing to enact and/or maintain and/or execute policies and procedures and/or failing to train employees on inmates' exercise and recreation, including, but not limited to, their constitutional right to not be deprived of fresh air and outdoor exercise or recreation.
- 36. In the alternative, upon information and belief, Defendants may have instituted policies or training addressing some or all of the topics listed above, but have, either through negligence or deliberate indifference to citizens' rights, failed to properly oversee, enforce, and/or properly carry out such policies and/or training.
- 37. The above-described customs, policies, practices, and/or procedures of County, and/or SFSD were a moving force and/or a proximate cause of the deprivations of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons' constitutional rights, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, as more fully set forth above.
- 38. Defendant County is also liable for the violations of Plaintiff's rights by their final policy makers, including Hennessy, Fisher, and Does 1-50, as described above. (See, Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction 9.6).
- 39. Upon information and belief, after receiving Plaintiff's Government Code section 910 claim, County conducted investigations and reviews of this matter concerning the wrongful search and other liberty deprivations of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons, and Defendants Hennessy, Fisher, and Does 1-50 directly and personally participated in such investigations and reviews. The unconstitutional actions and/or omissions of the individually named Defendants and Does 1-50 were approved, tolerated, and/or ratified by policy making officials for County, including, but not limited to, Hennessy, Fisher, and Does 1-50. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that the details of this incident have been revealed to the authorized policy makers within the County offices and that such policymakers have direct

knowledge of the fact that Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons were wrongfully searched and subjected to other liberty deprivations due to their and their subordinates' deliberate indifference and violations of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons' rights. Notwithstanding this knowledge, the authorized policymakers within County, approved of the individually named Defendants' and Does 1-50's conduct and decisions in this matter to the extent such individuals were under their supervision and oversight, and have made a deliberate, conscious, and affirmative choice to endorse and ratify such conduct and decisions, and the basis for them, which resulted in the wrongful arrest and other liberty deprivations suffered by Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons. By doing so, the authorized policymakers within County have shown affirmative agreement with the conduct of individual Defendants and other employees/agents under their supervision, and have ratified the unconstitutional acts of these individual Defendants, employees, and agents.

- 40. The aforementioned customs, policies, practices, and procedures; the failure to properly and adequately hire, train, instruct, monitor, supervise, evaluate, investigate, and discipline; and, the unconstitutional orders, approvals, ratification, and toleration of wrongful conduct of Defendants Hennessy, Fisher, and Does 1-50 were a moving force and/or a proximate cause of the deprivation of Plaintiff's clearly established and well-settled constitutional rights, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, as more fully set forth in the paragraphs above.
- 41. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing unconstitutional actions, omissions, customs, policies, practices, and/or procedures of Defendants Hennessy, Fisher, and Does 1-50, or the lack of inadequacy thereof, Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons suffered liberty deprivations, incurred damages, and thus, they are entitled to damages, penalties, costs, and attorney's fees, as set forth above, in ¶ 22, and punitive damages against Defendants Hennessy, Fisher, and Does 1-50, in their individual capacities. Furthermore, Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons' only means of securing complete and adequate relief is to also seek declaratory and injunctive relief, to offer Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons substantial and complete protection from Defendants' unlawful policies and practices; the

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remedy at law is inadequate. Plaintiff, thus, seeks both legal damages and equitable remedies in the form of injunctive relief against Defendants County.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION (CAL. CONST. ART. I, § 13)

PLAINTIFF AND ALL SIMILARLY SITUATED PERSONS AGAINST DEFENDANTS COUNTY, HENNESSY, FISHER and DOES 1-50

- 42. Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above, as though fully set forth herein.
- 43. The unreasonable search of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons violated Plaintiff all other similarly situated persons' rights under Article 1, § 13 of the California Constitution, thereby entitling Plaintiff to damages for this violation.
- 44. Defendant County is not sued directly in this cause of action, but is named because it is liable under California Government Code § 815.2 for injuries proximately caused by an act or omission of an employee, committed within the course and scope of the employee's employment.
- 45. As a proximate result of the foregoing wrongful acts, Plaintiff sustained injuries and damages, as set forth above, in ¶ 22.
- 46. Plaintiff is, therefore, entitled to general and compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial.
- 47. In committing the acts alleged above, Defendants acted maliciously and/or were guilty of wanton and reckless disregard for the rights, safety, and emotional well-being of Plaintiff, and by reason thereof, Plaintiff is entitled to exemplary and punitive damages against these individual defendants in an amount to be proven at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION (CAL. CONST. ART. I, § 17)

PLAINTIFF AND ALL SIMILARLY SITUATED PERSONS AGAINST DEFENDANTS COUNTY, HENNESSY, FISHER and DOES 1-50

48. Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above, as though fully set forth herein.

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- 49. The unreasonable search of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons violated Plaintiff all other similarly situated persons' rights under Article 1, § 17 of the California Constitution, thereby entitling Plaintiff to damages for this violation.
- 50. Defendant County is not sued directly in this cause of action, but is named because it is liable under California Government Code § 815.2 for injuries proximately caused by an act or omission of an employee, committed within the course and scope of the employee's employment.
- 51. As a proximate result of the foregoing wrongful acts, Plaintiff sustained injuries and damages, as set forth above, in ¶ 22.
- 52. Plaintiff is, therefore, entitled to general and compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial.
- 53. In committing the acts alleged above, Defendants acted maliciously and/or were guilty of wanton and reckless disregard for the rights, safety, and emotional well-being of Plaintiff, and by reason thereof, Plaintiff is entitled to exemplary and punitive damages against these individual defendants in an amount to be proven at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION (CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 52.1(b)) PLAINTIFF AND ALL SIMILARLY SITUATED PERSONS AGAINST DEFENDANTS COUNTY, HENNESSY, FISHER and DOES 1-50

- 54. Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above, as though fully set forth herein.
- 55. By their acts, omissions, customs, and policies, Defendants County, Hennessy, Fisher, and Does 1-50, acting in concert/conspiracy, as described above, and with threat, intimidation, and/or coercion, violated Plaintiff's rights under California Civil Code § 52.1 and the following clearly established rights under the United States Constitution and California Constitution and law:
 - a. Plaintiff's rights to be free from unreasonable seizure and her right not to be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law, as secured by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and the California Constitution, Article 1, Sections 7, 13, and 17;

- b. The right to enjoy and defend life and liberty; acquire, possess, and protect property; and pursue and obtain safety, happiness, and privacy, as secured by the California Constitution, Article 1, Section 1; and,
- c. The right to protection from bodily restraint, harm, or personal insult, as secured by California Civil Code § 43.
- 56. Separate from, and above and beyond, Defendants' attempted interference, interference with, and violation of Plaintiff's rights, Defendants violated Plaintiff's rights by the following conduct, among other conduct, constituting threat, intimidation, or coercion:
 - a. Intentionally and/or with deliberate indifference, causing Plaintiff to be subjected to unlawful searches and other liberty deprivations.
- 57. Defendant County is not sued directly in this cause of action, but is named because County is vicariously liable pursuant to California Government Code section 815.2.
- 58. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violation of California Civil Code § 52.1 and of Plaintiff's rights under the United States and California Constitutions and law, Plaintiff sustained injuries and damages, and against each Defendant named in this Cause of Action is entitled to relief as set forth above, in ¶ 22, and punitive damages against all individual Defendants, including all damages and penalties allowed by California Civil Code §§ 52 and 52.1 and California law, three times actual damages, and attorneys' fees.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION (CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE § 2644) PLAINTIFF AND ALL SIMILARLY SITUATED PERSONS AGAINST DEFENDANTS COUNTY, HENNESSY, FISHER and DOES 1-50

- 59. Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above, as though fully set forth herein.
- 60. The unreasonable search of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons violated Plaintiff all other similarly situated persons' rights under California Penal Code § 2644, thereby entitling Plaintiff to damages for this violation.
- 61. Defendant County is not sued directly in this cause of action, but is named because it is liable under California Government Code § 815.2 for injuries proximately caused

by an act or omission of an employee, committed within the course and scope of the employee's employment.

- 62. As a proximate result of the foregoing wrongful acts, Plaintiff sustained injuries and damages, as set forth above, in ¶ 22.
- 63. Plaintiff is, therefore, entitled to general and compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial.
- 64. In committing the acts alleged above, Defendants acted maliciously and/or were guilty of wanton and reckless disregard for the rights, safety, and emotional well-being of Plaintiff, and by reason thereof, Plaintiff is entitled to exemplary and punitive damages against these individual defendants in an amount to be proven at trial.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION (INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS) PLAINTIFF AND ALL SIMILARLY SITUATED PERSONS AGAINST DEFENDANTS COUNTY, HENNESSY, FISHER and DOES 1-50

- 65. Plaintiff and all similarly situated persons re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above, as though fully set forth herein.
- 66. By the above-described acts and/or omissions and/or failures to supervise and/or failure to institute and execute adequate training and policies on the part of Defendants, as alleged herein, Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons were subjected to intentional infliction of emotional distress, thereby entitling them to damages pursuant to California law.
- 67. The aiding and abetting and/or failure to intervene and/or failure to prevent this arrest gives rise to liability on the part of other, to-be-identified Doe Defendants.
- 68. Defendant County is not sued directly in this cause of action, but is named because it is vicariously liable pursuant to California Government Code § 815.2.
- 69. As a proximate result of the foregoing wrongful acts, Plaintiff sustained injuries and damages, as set forth above, in ¶ 22. Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons are, therefore, entitled to general and compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial, as well as punitive damages against Defendants in their individual capacities. No punitive damages are sought against County directly.

1 PRAYER FOR RELIEF 2 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests the following relief against each and every 3 Defendant herein, jointly and severally: 4 1. Compensatory damages in an amount according to proof, which is fair, just, and 5 reasonable; 6 2. Punitive damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, federal law, and California law, in an 7 amount according to proof and which is fair, just, and reasonable against all Defendants except the public entities: 8 For attorney's fees and costs of suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1988; 3. 9 4. For attorney's fees and cost of suit under California Civil Code §§ 52(b)(3) and 10 52.1(h); 11 5. All other damages, penalities, costs, interest, and attorney's fees as allowed by 42 12 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988; California Code of Civil Procedure § 102.5; California Civil Code §§ 52 et seq. and 52.1; and as otherwise may be allowed by California 13 and/or federal law; 14 For declaratory and injunctive relief against County; and 6. 15 6. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper. 16 **JURY TRIAL DEMAND** 17 Plaintiff hereby respectfully demands a jury trial, pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal 18 Rules of Civil Procedure. 19 20 Dated: November 20, 2019 /s/ Andrew Chan Kim 21 ANDREW CHAN KIM 22 Attorney for Plaintiff 23 24 25 26 27 28

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The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I.	(a) PLAINTIFFS Jillian Pierce and all others similarly situa						
	Jillian Pierce	and all	others	similarly	situated		

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Andrew Chan Kim; 2603 Barclay Way, Belmont, CA 94002; (650) 339-2005

DEFENDANTS

County of San Francisco, et al.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

[.	BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)	III.	CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff (For Diversity Cases Only)					
				PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
1	U.S. Government Plaintiff		Citizen of This State	1	1	Incorporated <i>or</i> Principal Place of Business In This State	4	4
2	U.S. Government Defendant 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)		Citizen of Another State	2	2	Incorporated <i>and</i> Principal Place of Business In Another State	5	5
	(marcute Chizenship of Furnes in hem hi)		Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3	3	Foreign Nation	6	6

NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) CONTRACT **TORTS** FORFEITURE/PENALTY BANKRUPTCY OTHER STATUTES 110 Insurance 625 Drug Related Seizure of 422 Appeal 28 USC § 158 375 False Claims Act PERSONAL INJURY PERSONAL INJURY Property 21 USC § 881 120 Marine 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 310 Airplane 365 Personal Injury - Product § 3729(a)) 690 Other 130 Miller Act Liability 315 Airplane Product Liability PROPERTY RIGHTS 400 State Reapportionment LABOR 140 Negotiable Instrument 367 Health Care/ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander Pharmaceutical Personal 410 Antitrust 150 Recovery of 330 Federal Employers' 710 Fair Labor Standards Act 820 Copyrights Injury Product Liability 430 Banks and Banking Overpayment Of Liability 720 Labor/Management 830 Patent 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Veteran's Benefits 450 Commerce 340 Marine Relations 835 Patent-Abbreviated New Product Liability 151 Medicare Act 460 Deportation 740 Railway Labor Act 345 Marine Product Liability Drug Application PERSONAL PROPERTY 152 Recovery of Defaulted 470 Racketeer Influenced & 350 Motor Vehicle 751 Family and Medical 840 Trademark Student Loans (Excludes 370 Other Fraud Corrupt Organizations 355 Motor Vehicle Product Leave Act SOCIAL SECURITY 371 Truth in Lending 480 Consumer Credit 790 Other Labor Litigation Liability 153 Recovery of 861 HIA (1395ff) 380 Other Personal Property 485 Telephone Consumer 360 Other Personal Injury 791 Employee Retirement Overpayment Damage 862 Black Lung (923) Protection Act Income Security Act 362 Personal Injury - Medical of Veteran's Benefits 385 Property Damage Product 490 Cable/Sat TV 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) Malpractice 160 Stockholders' Suits IMMIGRATION Liability 864 SSID Title XVI 850 Securities/Commodities/ 190 Other Contract 462 Naturalization CIVIL RIGHTS PRISONER PETITIONS Exchange 865 RSI (405(g)) Application 195 Contract Product Liability 890 Other Statutory Actions ★ 440 Other Civil Rights HABEAS CORPUS FEDERAL TAX SUITS 465 Other Immigration 196 Franchise 891 Agricultural Acts 441 Voting 463 Alien Detainee Actions 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or REAL PROPERTY 893 Environmental Matters 442 Employment 510 Motions to Vacate Defendant) 895 Freedom of Information 210 Land Condemnation 443 Housing/ Sentence 871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC Act Accommodations 530 General § 7609 220 Foreclosure 896 Arbitration 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment 445 Amer, w/Disabilities-535 Death Penalty 899 Administrative Procedure Employment 240 Torts to Land OTHER Act/Review or Appeal of 446 Amer. w/Disabilities-Other 245 Tort Product Liability 540 Mandamus & Other Agency Decision 448 Education 290 All Other Real Property 550 Civil Rights 950 Constitutionality of State 555 Prison Condition Statutes 560 Civil Detainee-Conditions of Confinement ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only) Original Removed from Remanded from Multidistrict Reinstated or 5 Transferred from Proceeding Appellate Court Reopened Another District (specify) Litigation-Transfer Litigation-Direct File Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): CAUSE OF 42 USC Section 1983 ACTION Brief description of cause:

Unlawful Body Cavity Searches of Female Inmates

VII. REQUESTED IN CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION DEMAND \$

COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P.

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S),

IF ANY (See instructions):

DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) × SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND SAN JOSE EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE 11/20/2019 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Andrew Chan Kim

Print

Save As...

Reset

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- **I. a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)."
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 - (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 - (3) <u>Federal question</u>. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 - (4) <u>Diversity of citizenship</u>. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)**
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS-CAND 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.
 - (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) <u>Transferred from Another District</u>. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) <u>Multidistrict Litigation Transfer</u>. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) <u>Multidistrict Litigation Direct File</u>. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
 - Please note that there is no Origin Code 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC § 553. Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.
 - Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 - Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- **IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: "the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated."

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Class Action Claims Inmates at San Francisco County Jail Denied Constitutional Rights</u>