

chased”.

170. At no point on October 31, 2009 did plaintiff exhibit or engage in any of the behavior that defendants’ falsely alleged in order to secure plaintiff’s involuntary confinement.

Plaintiff Is Handcuffed and Restrained in the Emergency Room, Where He is Denied Fundamental Rights and Treated as a Criminal

171. After his arrival to Jamaica Hospital, plaintiff was handcuffed to a gurney for more than nine hours, during which time he was denied use of phone, water, food or bathroom facilities.

172. When plaintiff was finally allowed to make a phone call at approximately 6:00 a.m., one of the NYPD members watching over him, SGT. FREDERICK SAWYER, said out loud: “HEY, I THOUGHT PERPS WEREN’T ALLOWED TO USE THE PHONE.” Thereafter, SGT. SAWYER forcibly disconnected the phone and hung it up, thereby instantly terminating plaintiff’s phone call.

173. SGT. SAWYER then said “OKAY, NOW!”, at which point SGT. SAWYER, assisted by five other members of the New York City Police department – including SGT. SHANTEL JAMES, P.O. RAYMOND MILLER and P.O. ARTUR SADOWSKI, and two armed police officers – forcibly grabbed plaintiff’s hair, head and body, and threw him back on top of the gurney which he had been standing next to when making the phone call. SGT. SAWYER then placed a second handcuff on plaintiff’s left hand so tightly that it caused excruciating pain, and caused his hand to turn blue.

Plaintiff Spends Three Full Days In The Emergency Room of the Psychiatric Ward

174. From October 31, 2009 through November 2, 2009, plaintiff was involuntarily confined in the emergency room of the psychiatric ward of Jamaica Hospital.

175. While there plaintiff was kept involuntarily confined with other psychiatric

patients in a room that had no windows and was secured by double locked sequential doors, with a security guard present at all times standing outside.

176. During this time, plaintiff was forced to relinquish all of his clothing and personal possessions. The only clothing plaintiff was given was a hospital gown. He was not even allowed to wear underwear.

177. Further, during the first three days in the hospital, plaintiff was not even given a bed to sleep in. Rather, he was forced to sleep every night on a gurney located in the hallway of the emergency room of the psychiatric ward. As a result, there were always lights on and plaintiff had no privacy whatsoever.

178. Most importantly, during this time, plaintiff was denied access to the outside world. Plaintiff repeatedly requested an opportunity to speak with internal affairs, and to have photographs taken of his multiple bruises, but these requests were steadfastly ignored by doctors and hospital staff.

179. After three days, plaintiff was formally admitted into the psychiatric ward at JHMC, where he spent the remainder of his confinement.

180. During this time, plaintiff was forced to cohabit with individuals who had severe psychiatric disorders and engaged in bizarre and unsettling behavior.

181. For example, one patient routinely combed his hair with feces, while another patient continuously walked around the unit wearing bloody bandages on his wrists and neck.

182. Additionally, another patient tried repeatedly and persistently to induce herself to vomit, which she succeeded in doing right near plaintiff. Still other patients in the unit would routinely scream and yell until they were forcibly sedated.

183. There were no clocks in the unit, nor were there any mirrors. Plaintiff ADRIAN

SCHOOLCRAFT was completely cut off from the outside world, and there was nothing he could do it about it.

Plaintiff's Involuntary Confinement Continues for Six Full Days, in Clear Violation of New York Law

184. For six full days, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT was confined against his will in the psychiatric ward of Jamaica Hospital.

185. This confinement was unlawful, illegal and in clear violation of both New York law and the Constitution of the United States.

186. There was no medical basis whatsoever for detaining plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT in a psychiatric ward, much less for six days.

187. To the contrary, hospital records make clear that plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT was at all times, lucid, rational and fully coherent and exhibited no signs whatsoever of presenting a danger to himself or to others. In fact as defendant ISAKOF himself noted:

During the observation in the unit without taking any medications, patient was appropriate in interaction, calm and not agitated. He denied suicidal or homicidal ideations. He was not experiencing any paranoid ideations, but was concerned about issues in the precinct. After observation for a few days on the unit, *there were no significant psychiatric symptoms* to treat with medications.

188. In fact, from the *very outset*, when plaintiff was first examined at JHMC, it was manifestly clear that plaintiff was *not* in need of any psychiatric treatment, much less involuntary confinement in a psychiatric ward. As the hospital itself noted about plaintiff:

He is coherent, relevant with goal directed speech and good eye contact. He is irritable with appropriate affect. He denies hallucination ... He denies suicidal ideation, homicidal ideation at the present time. His memory and concentration is intact. He is alert and oriented

189. Plaintiff's clear mental state was so obvious that one of the doctors who initially examined plaintiff stated out loud that it was "ridiculous" that he was even brought to the hospital, and assured plaintiff that he would be going home shortly.

190. Notwithstanding this fact, and despite the objective medical evidence documenting that plaintiff did not meet the psychological criteria of an emotionally disturbed patient requiring confinement, plaintiff remained unlawfully and involuntarily detained without any justification for six (6) days.

191. Additionally, plaintiff was denied the right to vote on November 3, 2009, despite repeated requests to do so, a fact that is even documented in the medical records of JHMC.

192. On November 5, 2009, plaintiff was suddenly deemed safe, despite no change in plaintiff's prior behavior, and released from Jamaica Hospital.

193. In detaining plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT for six full days against his will, defendant JHMC violated the express provisions of Mental Hygiene Law § 9.39(a). This statute provides, inter alia, that a patient may *not* be detained against his will unless there is either 1) a "substantial risk of physical harm to himself as manifested by threats or attempts at suicide or other conduct demonstrating that he is dangerous to himself" or 2) "a substantial risk of physical harm to other persons as manifested by homicidal or other violent behavior by which others are placed in reasonable fear of serious physical harm."

194. Additionally, defendant ALDANA-BERNIER violated the express provisions of Mental Hygiene Law § 9.39(a) she failed to perform the necessary tests and examinations in order to determine that plaintiff was either 1) a "substantial risk of physical harm to himself as manifested by threats or attempts at suicide or other conduct demonstrating that he is dangerous to himself" or 2) "a substantial risk of physical harm to other persons as manifested by homicidal

plaintiff's possession ever surface.

201. In furtherance of this objective, the NYPD defendants maintained contact with JHMC for the six (6) days to ensure that plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT remained at the hospital, and did so for the sole purpose of ensuring that JHMC continued to detain plaintiff.

202. In fact, when questioned by plaintiff about his release date, defendant ISAKOV responded that he "WANTED TO HEAR FROM THE [POLICE] DEPARTMENT FIRST" before he could answer that question and tell plaintiff when he would be released.

203. In allowing the NYPD to dictate the medical policy at JHMC, and in utterly disregarding the legal requirements of Mental Hygiene law § 9.39(a) by ignoring objective medical evidence that plaintiff was *not* a danger to himself or others, defendant JHMC departed from good and accepted medical practice by unlawfully and involuntarily confining plaintiff for six days.

204. Additionally, defendant JHMC, in furtherance of its agreement and conspiracy with NYPD officials, explicitly and/or tacitly formed an agreement to involuntarily confine plaintiff despite objective medical evidence mandating his release, as a "favor" to defendant officers in furtherance of their scheme to ultimately silence plaintiff and/or otherwise impeach his credibility.

Defendants' Egregious Conduct Forces Plaintiff To Leave The NYPD and Move Upstate, Yet Defendants' Campaign of Harassment And Intimidation Continues

~~205. As a result of the forgoing, the NYPD defendants, through a campaign of harassment and intimidation, forced plaintiff to sever his employment with the NYPD, thereby constructively terminating plaintiff causing him to suffer the financial harm of losing his salary, benefits and pension.~~

206. As a result of defendants' actions, plaintiff was forced to move to upstate New

York, approximately three hundred fifty (350) miles away from New York City.

207. Notwithstanding this move, between December 2009 and continuing on through the present, armed NYPD officials continued their relentless efforts to silence, harass and/or otherwise harm plaintiff and his father in the form of making over a dozen appearances at his home in upstate New York.

208. During these “visits”, the NYPD has dispatched teams of armed detectives and other armed members of the New York City Police Department to harass and intimidate plaintiff by pounding and kicking on his door and shouting “NYPD. WE KNOW YOU’RE IN THERE, OPEN UP!!!”

209. In one instance, on December 9, 2009, an armed NYPD Sergeant drove three hundred fifty (350) miles outside of NYPD jurisdiction – on taxpayer’s money – merely to “spy” on plaintiff through his bedroom window.

210. In response to this blatant and endless attempt to continuously harass and intimidate plaintiff, plaintiff moved his bed out of said bedroom in order to prevent imminent physical and emotional harm upon his person.

211. Notwithstanding this action, armed NYPD officials continue, up and through the present, to come to his home, repeatedly pound on his door, photograph him, and engage in efforts designed to purposefully intimidate and harass plaintiff in a tireless effort to silence him once and for all.

212. Further, defendants have willfully and maliciously interfered with plaintiff’s ability to apply for, and receive, benefits from the local community where he currently resides, in that defendants have blatantly and deliberately lied to local government officials about the circumstances of plaintiff’s departure from the NYPD, and about their knowledge of plaintiff’s

current address.

Defendants' Pattern of Misconduct and Unlawful Behavior, and the NYPD's Deliberate Indifference to Disciplining Supervising Officers.

213. The incidents set forth above were not isolated events, but rather, were part of an ongoing pattern of illegal and unlawful conduct on the part of the defendants herein.

214. In fact, many of the NYPD defendants named in this action have been the subject of internal affairs investigations and/or departmental hearings concerning allegations of misconduct, as set forth below.

Defendant Marino's Prior Misconduct

215. For example, in October 2007, more than a year prior to the incidents alleged herein, defendant CHIEF MICHAEL MARINO was the subject of a high-profile investigation involving the illegal distribution of anabolic steroids and human growth hormone at a Brooklyn pharmacy.

216. Specifically, defendant CHIEF MICHAEL MARINO was implicated in this scandal when investigators raided Lowen's pharmacy in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, seizing an estimated \$7 million worth of steroids and human growth hormone.

217. As a result of this raid, investigators found steroid prescriptions for Marino, as well as six other members of the NYPD.

218. Despite his denial of the use and/or distribution of illegal and illicit contraband, ~~defendant CHIEF MICHAEL MARINO had previously acknowledged publicly of having~~ miraculously "bulked up from 152 pounds to 190", resulting in "eighteen inch arms" and an ability to "bench press 350 pounds".

219. Further, on September 25, 2009 – just one month prior to the events described herein – defendant MARINO faced an internal NYPD trial arising from his illegal use of

steroids, in which it was alleged that defendant CHIEF MARINO violated the NYPD's drug policy by using testosterone for bodybuilding purposes.

220. Despite these allegations and NYPD's ongoing investigation, absolutely none of defendant MARINO's authority or duty was modified in any way.

Defendant Nelson's Prior Misconduct

221. Defendant CHIEF GERALD NELSON has also been the subject of at least two NYPD internal investigations for grossly improper and unprofessional conduct.

222. The first incident took place on February 25, 2005, when defendant Nelson, then chief of the School Safety Division, addressed 850 School Safety Agents from Queens.

223. During this address, defendant CHIEF GERALD NELSON referred to students' mothers as "bitches" who should be knocked down, handcuffed and arrested when they interfere with an agent's work.

224. Specifically, CHIEF GERALD NELSON instructed the agents as follows: "THESE MOTHERS, WHO ARE REAL BITCHES, NEED TO BE BODY SLAMMED DOWN TO THE GROUND, CUFFED AND ARRESTED."

225. As a result, defendant CHIEF GERALD NELSON was allegedly *reprimanded* by NYPD Commissioner Raymond Kelly for these grossly improper remarks, however, defendant CHIEF GERALD NELSON was never actually given any meaningful punishment by the NYPD.

226. To the contrary, on December 23, 2006 – less than two years after the subject incident – defendant CHIEF GERALD NELSON was astonishingly promoted to Borough Commander of Brooklyn North, notwithstanding the incident which took place on February 25, 2005.

227. Additionally, in June 2008, defendant CHIEF GERALD NELSON, once again

engaged in grossly improper conduct resulting in another internal affairs investigation.

228. Specifically, on June 10, 2008, P.O. Shelron Smikle made a report to the Internal Affairs Bureau that a Sergeant at the 83rd precinct had called him a "NIGGER."

229. Thereafter, IAB "leaked" this complaint to defendant CHIEF GERALD NELSON – just as it had "leaked" plaintiff's IAB complaint to his supervisors at the 81st Precinct – leading defendant Nelson to order P.O. Smikle and his partner, P.O. Blanch O'Neal, to appear at his office.

230. The aforesaid meeting occurred on June 12, 2008 wherein defendant CHIEF GERALD NELSON berated both officers for having filed the complaint, stating: "WE HAVE FRIENDS ON THE IAB AND YOU'RE FULL OF SHIT!"

231. Defendant Nelson then continued his tirade, screaming: "SO WHAT IF HE CALLED YOU A NIGGER? IF YOU CAN'T HANDLE IT, RESIGN!"

232. Thereafter, defendant CHIEF GERALD NELSON referred to P.O. Smikle as a "DOLLAR VAN DRIVER", and told him to "GO BACK TO YOUR COUNTRY," and instructed him to "GET THE FUCK OUT OF MY OFFICE!"

233. Subsequently, in retaliation to any officers who made their complaints public, defendant CHIEF GERALD NELSON threatened: "IF I SEE THIS IN THE PAPER, I WILL DISCIPLINE THEM AGAIN. I DON'T NEED THIS IN MY CAREER."

234. Despite these allegations and NYPD's ongoing investigation, absolutely none of defendant NELSON's authority or duty was modified in any way.

Defendant Mauriello's Misconduct

235. Defendant MAURIELLO has also been the subject of an internal affairs investigation.

236. As a direct result of plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT'S allegations, IAB is investigating defendant MAURIELLO's manipulation of crime statistics.

237. Specifically, defendant MAURIELLO routinely fabricated crime reports resulting in violent felonies being downgraded to petty misdemeanors, creating the appearance that the 81st Precinct's crime rate was much lower statistically than in reality.

238. Further, defendant MAURIELLO also commanded officers to increase their "activity" and meet their quotas, instructing them on how to take people into custody illegally and without probable cause.

239. Additionally, as evidence of these directives, Sgt. Raymond Stukes and Officer Hector Tirado of the 81st Precinct were recently indicted for their perjurious testimony regarding an incident where they had falsely alleged that they had bore witness to an individual (an undercover IAB agent) attempt to sell bootleg cigarettes to two people, when in fact it had never occurred.

240. Notwithstanding the fact that plaintiff's aforementioned allegations against defendant MAURIELLO were confirmed by the internal affairs investigation, absolutely none of defendant MAURIELLO's authority or duty was modified in any way.

241. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT sustained, *inter alia*, bodily injuries, mental anguish, shock, fright, apprehension, embarrassment, humiliation, and deprivation of his constitutional rights.

242. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT was deprived of his liberty, was denied fundamental constitutional rights, was publicly embarrassed and humiliated, was caused to suffer severe emotional distress, was caused to suffer physical injuries to his head, neck, back and arms, was involuntarily confined to hospital treatment, was forced to

incur substantial expenses, had his personal and professional reputation destroyed, and lost his livelihood as a police officer.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
DEPRIVATION OF FEDERAL RIGHTS UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

243. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "242" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

244. All of the aforementioned acts of defendants, their agents, servants and employees, were carried out under the color of state law.

245. All of the aforementioned acts deprived plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT of the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed to citizens of the United States by the First, Fourth, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America, and in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

246. The acts complained of were carried out by the aforementioned individual defendants in their capacities as police officers, with all the actual and/or apparent authority attendant thereto.

247. The acts complained of were carried out by the aforementioned individual ~~defendants in their capacities as police officers, pursuant to the customs, usages, practices,~~ procedures, and the rules of the City of New York and the New York City Police Department, all ~~under the supervision of ranking officers of said department.~~

248. Defendants, collectively and individually, while acting under color of state law, engaged in conduct which constituted a custom, usage, practice, procedure or rule of the respective municipality/authority, which is forbidden by the Constitution of the United States.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
FALSE ARREST UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

249. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "248" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

250. As a result of the aforesaid conduct by defendants, plaintiff was subjected to illegal, improper and false arrest by the defendants and taken into custody and caused to be falsely imprisoned, detained, and confined, without any probable cause, privilege or consent.

251. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff's liberty was restricted for an extended period of time, he was put in fear for his safety, and he was humiliated and subjected to handcuffing and other physical restraints, without probable cause.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

252. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs "1" through "251" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

253. The actions taken by defendants on the night of October 31, 2009 violated plaintiff's first amendment right as he was specifically preparing to disclose information to the public at large that the largest Police Department in the United States had committed serious and continuous breaches of the public trust.

254. Plaintiff's aforementioned unjustified arrest and detention was not authorized by law and instead constituted a prior restraint on plaintiff's speech, which is presumptively unconstitutional.

255. Defendants unconstitutionally imposed this prior restraint on plaintiff's speech in an effort by defendants to silence, intimidate, threaten and prevent plaintiff from disclosing the

evidence of corruption and misconduct plaintiff had been collecting and documenting to the media and the public at large.

256. Specifically, Defendants illegally seized plaintiff's draft report to Commissioner Raymond Kelly detailing the police corruption and misconduct he had been documenting and collecting in an effort to prevent said material from being disclosed to anyone.

257. Additionally, Defendants also seized plaintiff's personal notes and other effects regarding his complaints against the 81st precinct in an effort to prevent said material from being disclosed to anyone and especially members of the news media and victims of the aforementioned corruption.

258. The aforementioned conduct resulted in a chilling effect on plaintiff's speech thereby physically preventing his speech from being uttered to the media and public at large; or ~~alternatively, to ultimately discredit his speech when and if it were to be uttered by making him~~ appear "emotionally disturbed."

259. Further defendants actions deprived plaintiff's first amendment right to speak out as citizen regarding a matter of extreme public concern, namely widespread corruption and illegal practices by the very same individuals sworn to protect the public at large.

260. In fact, defendants MARINO, MAURIELLO, NELSON and LAUTERBORN, who were present inside plaintiff's apartment in order to carry out this violation of plaintiff's First Amendment rights, had a vested interest in silencing plaintiff's disclosure of rampant NYPD corruption as they all had pending Internal Affairs Investigations against them involving similar allegations of misconduct.

261. Moreover the actions taken by defendants following October 31, 2009 in continuing to involuntarily confine him at JHMC and relentlessly harassing, threatening and

intimidating him at his new home in upstate New York violated plaintiff's First Amendment right as he was continuing to attempt to disclose information to the public at large that the largest Police Department in the United States had committed serious and continuous breaches of the public trust.

262. Defendant's aforementioned conduct was not authorized by law and instead constituted a continued attempt to restrain plaintiff's speech from ever being uttered, which is presumptively unconstitutional.

263. Defendants continued to attempt to impose this prior restraint on plaintiff's speech in an effort to silence, intimidate, threaten and prevent plaintiff from disclosing the evidence of corruption and misconduct plaintiff had been collecting and documenting to the media and the public at large.

~~264. Further defendants actions continued to deprive plaintiff's First Amendment right~~ to speak out as citizen regarding a matter of extreme public concern, namely widespread corruption and illegal practices by the very same individuals sworn to protect the public at large.

265. Plaintiff's aforementioned speech and seized materials are entirely protected under the First and Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

266. As such, defendants conduct was in direct violation of plaintiff's right to freedom of speech as secured by the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

267. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff's liberty was restricted for an extended period of time, and he was put in fear for his safety, was humiliated and subjected to handcuffing, and other physical restraints.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
MALICIOUS ABUSE OF PROCESS UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

268. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in

paragraphs "1" through "267" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

269. Defendants issued legal process to place plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT under arrest.

270. Defendants arrested plaintiff in order to obtain collateral objectives outside the legitimate ends of the legal process.

271. Defendants arrested plaintiff in order to obtain the collateral objective of preventing plaintiff from appealing his performance evaluation.

272. Defendants arrested plaintiff in order to obtain the collateral objective of preventing plaintiff from disclosing the aforementioned evidence of NYPD misconduct and corruption plaintiff had been collecting and documenting.

273. Defendants arrested plaintiff in order to obtain the collateral objective of forcibly terminating plaintiff's employment with the NYPD.

274. Defendants acted with intent to do harm to plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT, without excuse or justification.

275. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff's liberty was restricted for an extended period of time, he was put in fear for his safety, and he was humiliated and subjected to handcuffing and other physical restraints, without probable cause.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
EXCESSIVE FORCE UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

276. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "275" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

277. The level of force employed by defendants was objectively unreasonable and in violation of the constitutional rights of the plaintiff.

278. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT sustained, *inter alia*, bodily injuries, mental anguish, shock, fright, apprehension, embarrassment, and humiliation, and deprivation of his constitutional rights.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
FAILURE TO INTERCEDE UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

279. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "278" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

280. The defendants had an affirmative duty to intercede when plaintiff's constitutional rights were being violated in defendants' presence by the use of excessive force.

281. Defendants further violated plaintiff's constitutional rights when they failed to intercede and prevent the violation or further violation of plaintiff's constitutional rights and the injuries or further injuries caused as a result of said failure.

282. The defendants had an affirmative duty to intercede when plaintiff's constitutional rights were being violated in defendants' presence by falsifying evidence of probable cause to arrest plaintiff.

283. As a result of the defendants' failure to intercede when plaintiff's constitutional rights were being violated in defendants' presence, plaintiff sustained, *inter alia*, physical and emotional injuries.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
UNLAWFUL SEARCH AND ENTRY UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

284. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "283" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

285. As a result of the aforesaid conduct by defendants, plaintiff's home and possessions were illegally and improperly entered without consent, a valid warrant, probable cause, privilege or consent, in violation of his constitutional rights as set forth in the Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

286. As a result of the aforesaid conduct by the defendants, plaintiff's home was entered illegally at a time not prescribed in the warrant, in violation of his constitutional rights as set forth in the Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

287. As a result of the aforesaid conduct by the defendants, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT was not provided a copy of said warrant upon his request, in violation of his constitutional rights as set forth in the Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

288. As a result of the aforesaid conduct by defendants, plaintiff's home and possessions were illegally and improperly searched without any warrant, probable cause, privilege or consent, in violation of his constitutional rights as set forth in the Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
INVOLUNTARY CONFINEMENT UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

289. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "288" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

290. Despite plaintiff's numerous statements to Jamaica Hospital Center physicians and staff that he was refusing medical treatment and plaintiff's numerous requests to be released from the Jamaica Hospital Center, plaintiff remained unlawfully detained and involuntarily

confined to hospital treatment without any justification for six (6) days.

291. Defendant JHMC, through its agents and employees, unlawfully and involuntarily confined plaintiff to JHMC for six (6) days without plaintiff's permission, consent or any lawful basis for doing so, in violation of his constitutional rights as set forth in the Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

292. Further, defendants JHMC, ISAKOV and ALDANA-BERNIER violated plaintiff's rights under the New York State Mental Hygiene law § 9.39(a) when they failed to perform the proper and necessary tests to determine that plaintiff was either 1) a "substantial risk of physical harm to himself as manifested by threats or attempts at suicide or other conduct demonstrating that he is dangerous to himself" or 2) "a substantial risk of physical harm to other persons as manifested by homicidal or other violent behavior by which others are placed in reasonable fear of serious physical harm."

293. As a result of the aforesaid conduct by defendants, plaintiff was unlawfully detained and involuntarily confined to hospital treatment without any justification, in violation of his constitutional rights as set forth in the Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

294. As a result of the aforesaid conduct by the defendants, plaintiff was deprived of his substantive and procedural due process rights, as set forth in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

295. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT was deprived of his liberty, was denied fundamental constitutional rights, was publicly embarrassed and humiliated, was caused to suffer severe emotional distress, was involuntarily confined to hospital treatment, was forced to incur substantial expenses, had his personal and professional reputation

destroyed, and lost his livelihood as a police officer.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE PLAINTIFF'S CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

296. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs "1" through "295" as if the same were more fully set forth at length herein

297. Defendants conspired and acted in concert to do whatever was necessary, lawful or not, to cause the arrest, imprisonment, and involuntary confinement of plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT.

298. Throughout the period of the conspiracy, the defendants pursued their objectives with actual malice toward plaintiff, with utter and deliberate indifference to and disregard for plaintiff's rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without probable or reasonable cause to believe plaintiff committed any crime or any other lawful basis for doing so.

299. Pursuant to the conspiracy, the conspirators, and their employees, agents and servants, intentionally, recklessly, negligently, and/or with complete indifference to the rights of plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT: (a) manufactured false evidence; (b) unlawfully entered plaintiff's home; (c) illegally seized plaintiff's property; (d) verbally and physically threatened plaintiff in an attempt to silence him; (e) stalked and menaced plaintiff at his home; and (b) pressured, bribed, coerced and induced individuals to have plaintiff involuntarily confined to hospital treatment without his consent or any other lawful basis for doing so.

300. ~~The aforesaid conduct of defendants operated to deprive plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT of important and well-established rights under the Constitution and the laws of the United States including, but not limited to, his rights:~~

- i. Not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law;
- ii. To be free from seizure and arrest not based upon probable cause;

- iii. Not to have excessive force imposed upon him;
- iv. Not to have summary punishment imposed upon him; and
- v. To receive equal protection under the law.
- vi. Not to be deprived of his right to free speech.

301. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT was deprived of his liberty, was denied fundamental constitutional rights, was publicly embarrassed and humiliated, was caused to suffer severe emotional distress, was involuntarily confined to hospital treatment, was forced to incur substantial expenses, had his personal and professional reputation destroyed, and lost his livelihood as a police officer.

TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF DUE PROCESS UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

300. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "299" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

301. As a result of the aforesaid conduct by defendants, plaintiff was deprived of his liberty and involuntarily confined for six (6) days in the psychiatric ward of JHMC without, notice, hearing or any opportunity to be heard and challenge the aforesaid confinement in violation of his procedural due process rights as set forth in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
MUNICIPAL LIABILITY UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

302. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "301" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

303. Defendants, collectively and individually, while acting under color of state law, engaged in conduct that constituted a custom, usage, practice, procedure or rule of the respective municipality/authority, which is forbidden by the Constitution of the United States.

304. The aforementioned customs, policies, usages, practices, procedures and rules of the City of New York and the New York City Police Department included, but were not limited to:

- i. Creating a quotas system for NYPD subordinate officers requiring the officers to issue a certain number of summonses per month and year regardless of probable cause;
- ii. Creating a policy of awarding incentives to officers who meet or exceed the required number of summonses to be issued according to NYPD's quota;
- iii. Creating a policy of punishing officers who fail to meet the required number of summonses established by NYPD's quota;
- iv. Intimidating and threatening police officers with retaliation when said police officers challenge unlawful NYPD quota policies;
- v. Intimidating and threatening police officers with retaliation when said police officers attempt to disclose instances of NYPD corruption and police misconduct;
- vi. Retaliating against police officers with suspensions and disciplinary hearings who disclose or attempt to disclose NYPD corruption and police misconduct;
- vii. Displaying a deliberate indifference to disciplining supervisors, despite allegations of illegal and/or unconstitutional conduct; and
- viii. Intentionally "leaking" officers IAB complaints - which IAB is duty bound to keep confidential - for purposes of alerting NYPD personnel and other supervisory officers, whom are the subject of the complaints, in an ongoing effort to discourage future IAB complaints and/or silence those in existence.

304. The existence of the aforesaid unconstitutional customs and policies may be inferred from repeated occurrences of similar wrongful conduct as has been recently publicized in the matters Police Officer's Adhyl Polanco and Frank Pallestro.

305. The foregoing customs, policies, usages, practices, procedures and rules of the

City of New York and the New York City Police Department were the moving force behind the constitutional violations suffered by plaintiff as alleged herein.

306. Additionally, the NYPD's deliberate indifference to proper training, supervising and/or disciplining of policy making officials such as defendants MARINO, NELSON and MAURIELLO constituted explicit and/or tacit approval of their illegal and unconstitutional conduct.

307. Further, the NYPD's deliberate indifference to proper training and supervision of the Internal Affairs Bureau regarding maintaining the confidentiality of complainants constitutes implicit and/or tacit approval of illegal and unconstitutional conduct thereby discouraging the disclosure of illegal and unconstitutional acts in violation of the First, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

308. ~~As a result of the foregoing customs, policies, usages, practices, procedures and~~ rules of the City of New York and the New York City Police Department, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT was subjected to unlawful and excessive force resulting in permanent and disabling injuries.

309. Defendants, collectively and individually, while acting under color of state law, were directly and actively involved in violating plaintiff's constitutional rights.

310. Defendants, collectively and individually, while acting under color of state law, acquiesced in a pattern of unconstitutional conduct by subordinate police officers, and were directly responsible for the violation of plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT's constitutional rights.

311. The acts complained were a direct and proximate result of the usages, practices, procedures and rules of the City of New York and the New York City Police Department, which

constituted deliberate indifference to the safety, well-being and constitutional rights of plaintiff.

312. The foregoing customs, policies, usages, practices, procedures and rules of the City of New York and the New York City Police Department were the direct and proximate cause of the constitutional violations suffered by plaintiff as alleged herein.

- i. Not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law;
- ii. To be free from seizure and arrest not based upon probable cause;
- iii. Not to have excessive force imposed upon him;
- iv. Not to have summary punishment imposed upon him; and
- v. To receive equal protection under the law.
- vi. Not to be deprived of his right to free speech.

PENDANT STATE CLAIMS

313. ~~Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in~~ paragraphs numbered "1" through "312" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

314. On or about January 27, 2010, and within (90) days after the claim herein accrued, the plaintiff duly served upon, presented to and filed with defendant THE CITY OF NEW YORK, a Notice of Claim setting forth all facts and information required under the General Municipal Law § 50 (e).

315. Defendant THE CITY OF NEW YORK has wholly neglected or refused to make an adjustment or payment thereof and more than thirty (30) days have elapsed since the presentation of such claim as aforesaid.

316. Upon information and belief, defendant THE CITY OF NEW YORK has not yet demanded a hearing pursuant to General Municipal Law § 50-h.

317. This action was commenced within one (1) year and ninety (90) days after the cause of action herein accrued.

318. Plaintiff has complied with all conditions precedent to maintaining the instant action.

319. This action falls within one or more of the exceptions as outlined in C.P.L.R. § 1602.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF UNDER N.Y. STATE LAW: ASSAULT

320. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "319" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

321. Defendants' aforementioned actions placed plaintiff in apprehension of imminent harmful and offensive bodily contact.

322. As a result of defendants' conduct, plaintiff has suffered physical pain and mental anguish, together with shock, fright, apprehension, embarrassment, and humiliation.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF UNDER N.Y. STATE LAW: BATTERY

323. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "322" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

324. Defendant police officers touched plaintiff in a harmful and offensive manner.

325. Defendant police officers did so without privilege or consent from plaintiff.

326. As a result of defendants' conduct, plaintiff has suffered physical pain and mental anguish, together with shock, fright, apprehension, embarrassment and humiliation.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF UNDER N.Y. STATE LAW: FALSE ARREST

327. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "326" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

328. Defendant police officers arrested plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT in the absence of probable cause and without a warrant.

329. As a result of the aforesaid conduct by defendants, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT was subjected to an illegal, improper and false arrest by the defendants and taken into custody and caused to be falsely imprisoned, detained, confined, incarcerated and by the defendants. The aforesaid actions by the defendants constituted a deprivation of the plaintiff's rights.

330. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT was deprived of his liberty, was denied fundamental rights, was publicly embarrassed and humiliated, was caused to suffer severe emotional distress, was involuntarily confined to hospital treatment, was forced to incur substantial expenses, had his personal and professional reputation destroyed, and lost his livelihood as a police officer.

**FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF UNDER N.Y. STATE LAW:
FALSE IMPRISONMENT**

331. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "330" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

332. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT was falsely imprisoned, his liberty was restricted for an extended period of time, was put in fear for his safety, was humiliated and subjected to handcuffing, and other physical restraints.

333. Plaintiff was conscious of said confinement and did not consent to same.

334. The confinement of plaintiff was without probable cause and was not otherwise privileged.

335. As a result of the aforementioned conduct, plaintiff has suffered physical and mental injury, together with embarrassment, humiliation, shock, fright and loss of freedom.

336. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT was deprived of his liberty, was denied fundamental rights, was publicly embarrassed and humiliated, was caused to suffer severe emotional distress, was involuntarily confined to hospital treatment, was forced to incur substantial expenses, had his personal and professional reputation destroyed, and lost his livelihood as a police officer.

**FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF UNDER N.Y. STATE LAW: INTENTIONAL
INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**

337. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "336" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

338. The aforementioned conduct was extreme and outrageous, and exceeded all reasonable bounds of decency.

~~339. The aforementioned conduct was committed by defendants while acting within~~
the scope of their employment by defendant THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

~~340. The aforementioned conduct was committed by defendants while acting in~~
furtherance of their employment by defendant THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

341. The aforementioned conduct was committed by defendants while acting within the scope of their employment by defendant JAMAICA HOSPITAL CENTER.

342. The aforementioned conduct was committed by defendants while acting in

furtherance of their employment by defendant JAMAICA HOSPITAL CENTER.

343. The aforementioned conduct was intentional and done for the sole purpose of causing severe emotional distress to plaintiff.

344. As a result of the aforementioned conduct, plaintiff suffered severe emotional distress, physical and mental injury, together with embarrassment, humiliation, shock, fright and loss of freedom.

345. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT was deprived of his liberty, was denied fundamental rights, was publicly embarrassed and humiliated, was caused to suffer severe emotional distress, was involuntarily confined to hospital treatment, was forced to incur substantial expenses, had his personal and professional reputation destroyed, and lost his livelihood as a police officer.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF UNDER N.Y. STATE LAW:
NEGLIGENT HIRING/TRAINING/SUPERVISION/RETENTION
(Defendant City of New York)

346. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "345" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

Negligent Retention and Supervision of Defendant Marino

347. Defendant CITY OF NEW YORK was on notice that defendant Marino had a volatile, explosive temperament and was wholly unfit for duty as Assistant Chief of Patrol Borough Brooklyn North charged with the responsibility of overseeing all the precincts in Kings County.

348. Specifically, the CITY OF NEW YORK was on notice of the fact that Marino had violent propensities and an explosive temperament which would and did result in numerous

instances of excessive force and physical altercations.

349. Additional evidence of the CITY's negligence is apparent from even a cursory review of defendant MARINO's record since the inception of his career in the NYPD, which is replete with history "force complaints."

350. Illustrative of defendant MARINO's violent tendency was an incident in which he physically assaulted the patron of a restaurant in Bensonhurst for uttering profanities directed at the NYPD.

351. Further evidence of his unfitness for his NYPD assignment should have been apparent when he threatened physical violence and removal of sick/vacation days from an officer who refused to discuss his "activity" with MARINO.

352. Upon information and belief, MARINO's vicious and violent propensity earned him the nickname "ELEPHANT BALLS."

353. Additionally, defendant MARINO also engaged in multiple unrelated acts of misconduct during his career with the NYPD, which resulted in numerous departmental hearings.

354. In one such instance, Marino was specifically identified by another police officer – in sworn deposition testimony – as having engaged in an illegal and unlawful conduct.

355. Moreover, as previously stated, CHIEF MARINO was also directly linked to a scandal involving his possession and use of anabolic steroids and human growth hormone.

356. However, CHIEF MARINO was never disciplined in any way for his involvement in that incident despite the fact that five other implicated officers were all placed on modified duty and forced to hand over their guns and badges.

357. Finally, as previously stated, CHIEF MARINO was found to be directly responsible for violating New York State Labor Law in 2006 by implementing an unlawful quota

policy in the 75th Precinct.

358. Following that finding, the CITY OF NEW YORK not only failed to discipline him but in fact promoted him from the commanding officer of the 75th Precinct to Assistant Chief Patrol Borough Brooklyn North.

359. As a result of the foregoing acts of unlawful conduct and/or grossly improper behavior by defendant MARINO, defendant City of New York knew, or should have known, that defendant MARINO was wholly unfit for any of position of command, much less Assistant Borough Chief.

360. Notwithstanding defendant Marino's history of unlawful and improper conduct, however, defendant CITY OF NEW YORK failed to take proper disciplinary action against CHIEF MARINO, and failed to otherwise modify or limit defendant Marino's responsibilities or position of command.

361. To the contrary, the NYPD actually rewarded defendant Marino for his misconduct by *promoting* him to Assistant Borough Chief Brooklyn North – which includes the 81st Precinct – leading directly to the events which took place on October 31, 2009.

362. Defendants' negligent retention and supervision of defendant Marino was the direct and proximate cause of the injuries sustained by plaintiff on October 31, 2009 and thereafter.

363. As a result of the foregoing negligent acts and omissions by defendant CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT has suffered physical and mental injury, pain and trauma, together with embarrassment, humiliation shock, fright, and loss of freedom.

364. Defendant CITY OF NEW YORK selected, hired, trained, retained, assigned and supervised all members of said its Police Department, including the defendants individually

named above.

365. Defendant CITY OF NEW YORK was negligent and careless when it selected, hired, trained, retained, assigned, and supervised all members of its Police Department including the defendants individually named above.

366. Defendant CITY OF NEW YORK was negligent and careless when it repeatedly failed to act and/or discipline supervisory personnel in the face of obvious evidence of corruption and misconduct.

Negligence in Failing to Keep IAB Complaints Confidential

367. Defendant CITY OF NEW YORK was further negligent and careless when it repeatedly allowed allegedly confidential IAB complaints regarding supervisory personnel to be “leaked” to the very same officials of who were the subjects of the complaints.

~~368. Additionally defendant CITY OF NEW YORK was on notice that IAB was~~
failing to keep complaints of corruption and illegality confidential due to a similar “leak” in the 42nd Precinct regarding allegations of illegality which occurred in September, 2009 involving P.O. Frank Pallestro.

369. Further defendant CITY OF NEW YORK was on notice that IAB was failing to keep complaints of corruption and illegality confidential due to a similar “leak” in the 42nd Precinct regarding allegations of illegality involving P.O. Adhyl Polanco.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF UNDER N.Y. STATE LAW
MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

370. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered “1” through “369” with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

371. That JHMC, its agents, officials, doctors, nurses, physician’s assistants, servants,

employees, and/or independent contractors, including, but not limited to, DR. ISAK ISAKOV, and DR. LILIAN ALDANA-BERNIER, jointly and severally, and individually, departed from good and accepted standards of medical care, and were negligent and careless in the service rendered for and on behalf of plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT, in failing to timely diagnose and render proper treatment to decedent; in failing to recognize that he was not emotionally disturbed and in need of involuntary confinement; in improperly and negligently documenting decedent's medical conditions on his chart on the basis of unsubstantiated hearsay; in failing to properly interpret the diagnostic tests that were performed; in failing to call for or request necessary additional diagnostic tests and studies; in failing to properly and timely obtain consults; in failing to hire a competent and efficient staff; in negligently hiring, retaining, supervising and controlling staff, doctors, nurses and other personnel; in forming a diagnosis solely based on non-medical professionals and/or staff's non expert and unprofessional lay opinion.

372. That the defendants herein, their agents, officials, doctors, nurses, physician's assistants, servants and employees were further negligent and careless and violated accepted medical practices, medical customs and medical standards in that defendants, jointly and/or severally, failed to have an adequate, competent and/or sufficient nursing staff and/or other personnel to properly diagnose plaintiff which would have ensured his prompt and immediate release under the foreseeable circumstances; failed to have proper supervision of hospital-employed and/or affiliated physicians; failed to conform to the Joint Commission of Accreditation of Hospitals insofar as the making and/or keeping of hospital records; in failed to promulgate and/or enforce rules, regulations and guidelines as to proper psychiatric care; and failed to timely and/or properly carry out orders.

373. That as a result of the negligence and carelessness of the defendants herein, plaintiff was caused to and did sustain the severe consequence of being involuntarily confined against his will for six days, when there was no medical or professional basis to do so.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF UNDER N.Y. STATE LAW:
NEGLIGENT HIRING/TRAINING/SUPERVISION/RETENTION
(Defendant JHMC)

374. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "373" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

375. Defendant JHMC selected, hired, trained, retained, assigned and supervised all members of its staff, including the defendants individually named above.

376. Defendant JHMC was negligent and careless when it selected, hired, trained, retained, assigned, and supervised all members of its staff including the defendants individually named above.

377. Due to the negligence of the defendants as set forth above, plaintiff suffered physical and mental injury, pain and trauma, together with embarrassment, humiliation shock, fright, and loss of freedom.


378. By reason of the aforesaid conduct by defendants, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT requests the following relief:

- A. Compensatory damages in the amount of twenty five million dollars (\$25,000,000);
- B. Punitive damages in the amount of twenty five million dollars (\$25,000,000.00);
- C. An award of reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, as well as costs and disbursements; and
- D. Any further relief as the Court may find just and proper.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT demands judgment in the sum of twenty five million dollars (\$25,000,000.00) in compensatory damages, twenty five million (\$25,000,000.00) in punitive damages, plus attorney's fees, costs, and disbursements of this action.

Dated: New York, New York
August 10, 2010

BY:


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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT,

Plaintiff,

-against-

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, JAMAICA HOSPITAL
MEDICAL CENTER, DR. ISAK ISAKOV, DR. LILIAN
ALDANA-BERNIER, and JAMAICA HOSPITAL
MEDICAL CENTER EMPLOYEE'S "JOHN DOE"
1-50, Individually and in their Official Capacity (the name
John Doe being fictitious, as the true names are presently
unknown), et al.,

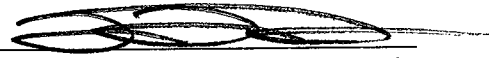
Defendants.
-----X

**CERTIFICATE
OF MERIT FOR
MEDICAL
MALPRACTICE
ACTION**

Jon L. Norinsberg, an attorney duly admitted to practice in the Courts of the State of
New York, hereby affirms, pursuant to Section 2106 CPLR:

The facts of this case have been reviewed and consultation has been had with at least
one physician who is licensed to practice in this state, or any other state, and it is reasonably
believed that said physician is knowledgeable as to the relevant issues involved in this
particular action and it has been concluded on the basis of such review and consultation that
there is a reasonable basis for the commencement of this action.

Dated: New York, New York
August 10, 2010


Jon L. Norinsberg (JN2133)

ADRIAN SCHOOLCRAFT,

Plaintiff,

-against-

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPUTY CHIEF MICHAEL MARINO, Tax Id. 873220, Individually and in his Official Capacity, ASSISTANT CHIEF PATROL BOROUGH BROOKLYN NORTH GERALD NELSON, Tax Id. 912370, Individually and in his Official Capacity, DEPUTY INSPECTOR STEVEN MAURIELLO, Tax Id. 895117, Individually and in his Official Capacity, CAPTAIN THEODORE LAUTERBORN, Tax Id. 897840, Individually and in his Official Capacity, LIEUTENANT JOSEPH GOFF, Tax Id. 894025, Individually and in his Official Capacity, SGT. FREDERICK SAWYER, Shield No. 2576, Individually and in his Official Capacity, SERGEANT KURT DUNCAN, Shield No. 2483, Individually and in his Official Capacity, LIEUTENANT CHRISTOPHER BROSCART, Tax Id. 915354, Individually and in his Official Capacity, LIEUTENANT TIMOTHY CAUGHEY, Tax Id. 885374, Individually and in his Official Capacity, SERGEANT SHANTEL JAMES, Shield No. 3004, and P.O.'s "JOHN DOE" #1-50, Individually and in their Official Capacity (the name John Doe being fictitious, as the true names are presently unknown) (collectively referred to as "NYPD defendants"), JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER, DR. ISAK ISAKOV, Individually and in his Official Capacity, DR. LILIAN ALDANA-BERNIER, Individually and in her Official Capacity and JAMAICA HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER EMPLOYEE'S "JOHN DOE" # 1-50, Individually and in their Official Capacity (the name John Doe being fictitious, as the true names are presently unknown),

Defendants.

SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT

JON L. NORINSBERG, ESQ.

Attorney for Plaintiff

Office and Post Office Address, Telephone

225 Broadway - Suite 2700

New York, New York 10007

(212) 791-5396

Signature (Rule 130-1.1a)

Print Name Beneath

To

Attorney(s) for Defendants

Service of a copy of the within is hereby admitted.

Dated

Attorney(s) for

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

NOTICE OF ENTRY

that the within is a (certified) true copy of a
duly entered in the office of the clerk of the within named court on