#### JURISDICTIONAL ALLEGATIONS

- 1. As this action is brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, this court has jurisdiction over this case under its federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.
- 2. As the incidents complained of in this action occurred in the County of Riverside, State of California, within the territorial jurisdiction of this court, venue properly lies in this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2).
- 3. As plaintiff's claims brought under California state law arise out of the same transactions and occurrences and out of a common nucleus of operative facts as the plaintiff's federal questions claims, this court has jurisdiction over the plaintiff's California state law claims under its Supplemental Jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, and otherwise pursuant to *United Mine Workers of America v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715 (1966).
- 4. Plaintiff FELIX TELLEZ timely filed his Claim For Damages against the County of Riverside or about September 30, 2022, pursuant to the California Tort Claims Act, Cal. Gov't. Code§ 900 et seq. Said claim was been denied by defendant County of Riverside on or about October 27, 2022, less than six months prior to the filing of this instant action.

#### **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

- 5. Plaintiff Felix Tellez, hereinafter referred to as "Tellez" and/or "plaintiff and/or is a natural person, who, at all times complained of in this action, resided in the State of California, County of Riverside. He is 61-years-old.
- 6. Defendant County of Riverside, hereinafter also referred to as "County", is a political subdivision of the State of California and is a municipal entity, located within the territorial jurisdiction of this Honorable Court.
- 7. Defendant Deputy Straton (First Name Unknown), hereinafter referred to as "Straton", is a sworn peace officer and deputy sheriff with the County of Riverside Sheriff's Department, who, at all times complained of in this

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action was acting as an individual person under the color of state law, and was acting in the course of and within the scope of his employment with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department and defendant County of Riverside.

- Defendant Deputy Garcia (First Name Unknown), hereinafter referred to as "Garcia", is a sworn peace officer and deputy sheriff with the County of Riverside Sheriff's Department, who, at all times complained of in this action was acting as an individual person under the color of state law, and was acting in the course of and within the scope of his employment with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department and defendant County of Riverside.
- Defendant Deputy Prajin (First Name Unknown), hereinafter referred 9. to as "Prajin", is a sworn peace officer and deputy sheriff with the County of Riverside Sheriff's Department, who, at all times complained of in this action was acting as an individual person under the color of state law, and was acting in the course of and within the scope of his employment with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department and defendant County of Riverside.
- 10. Defendant Sergeant Traviz Mountz, hereinafter referred to as "Mountz" or "Sgt. Mountz," is a sworn peace officer and deputy sheriff with the rank of sergeant with the County of Riverside Sheriff's Department, who, at all times complained of in this action was acting as an individual person under the color of state law, and was acting in the course of and within the scope of his employment with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department and defendant County of Riverside.
- 11. Defendants DOES 1 through 6, and 8-9 inclusive, are sworn peace officers and/or deputy sheriffs and/or supervisors and/or investigators and/ Special Officers and/or a dispatchers and/or some other public officer, public official or employee of defendant County of Riverside and/or some other public entity, who in some way committed some or all of the tortious actions (and constitutional violations) complained of in this action, and/or are otherwise responsible for and

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- liable to plaintiffs for the acts complained of in this action, whose identities are, and remain unknown to plaintiff, who will amend his complaint to add and to show the actual names of said DOE defendants when ascertained by plaintiff.
- 12. At all times complained of herein, DOES 1 through 6, inclusive, were acting as individual persons acting under the color of state law, pursuant to their authority as sworn peace officers and/or deputy sheriffs and/or Special Officers and/or Supervisors (i.e. Sergeants, Lieutenants, Captains, Commanders, etc.) and/or dispatchers and/or public officers, employed by defendant County of Riverside and/or some other public entity, and were acting in the course of and within the scope of their employment with defendant County of Riverside.
- Defendants DOES 7-8, and 10 inclusive, are sworn peace officers and/or Supervisors and/or Commanders and/or Captains and/or Lieutenants and/or Sergeants and/or Detectives and/or other Supervisory personnel (such as) and/or policy making and/or final policy making officials, such as the elected Sheriff of Riverside County, the Undersheriff of Riverside County, the Assistant Sheriff for Riverside County, and other top-level policy making personnel, employed by the County of Riverside, who are in some substantial way liable and responsible for, or otherwise proximately caused and/or contributed to the occurrences complained of by plaintiffs in this action, such as via supervisory liability (i.e. failure to properly supervise, improperly directing subordinate officers, approving actions of subordinate officers), via bystander liability (failing to intervene in and stop unlawful actions of their subordinates and/or other officers), and such as by creating and/or causing the creation of and/or contributing to the creation of the policies and/or practices and/or customs and/or usages of the County of Riverside for: 1) for wrongfully arresting persons; 2) for using excessive/unreasonable force on persons; 3) for unlawfully seizing and searching persons; 4) for unlawful searching and seizing persons and their personalty/property; 5) for falsely detaining and falsely arresting persons; 6) for interfering with persons' and/or

- 14. Plaintiff is presently unaware of the identities of DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, and will amend his complaint to add and to show the actual names of said DOE defendants, when ascertained by plaintiff.
- 15. At all times complained of herein, DOES 7 through 8, inclusive, were acting were acting as individual persons acting under the color of state law, pursuant to their authority as Deputy Sheriffs and/or Supervisory Officers, Commanders and/or Captains and/or Lieutenants and/or Sergeants and/or other Supervisory personnel and/or policy making and/or final policy making officials, employed by the County of Riverside and/or some other public entity, and/or some other public official(s) with the County of Riverside, and were acting in the course of and within the scope of their employment with defendant the County of Riverside.
- 16. At all times complained of herein, defendants DOES 7 through 9, inclusive, were acting as individual persons under the color of state law; under and pursuant to their status and authority as peace officers and/or Supervisory peace officers (as described herein, above and below), and/or policy making peace officers, with defendant County of Riverside.
- 17. Moreover, at all times complained of herein, defendants DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, were acting pursuant to, or otherwise contributed to the

- 18. In addition to the above and foregoing, defendants DOES 1 through 9, inclusive, acted pursuant to a conspiracy, agreement and understanding and common plan and scheme to deprive the plaintiff Felix Tellez of his federal Constitutional and statutory rights, as complained of in this action, and acted in joint and concerted action to so deprive plaintiff of those rights as complained of herein; all in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and otherwise in violation of United States (Constitutional and statutory) law.
- 19. Said conspiracy/ agreement/ understanding/ plan/ scheme/ joint action/ concerted action, above-referenced, was a proximate cause of the violation of the plaintiff Felix Tellez ' federal and state constitutional and statutory rights, as complained of herein.

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#### **FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS**

- 20. Plaintiff repeats and re-allege each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 19 of this Complaint with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 21. Plaintiff Felix Tellez is a veteran having served in the marine corp, navy reserve, and California army national guard with combat deployment to the Iraq theater.
  - 22. Plaintiff has no felony of misdemeanor convictions.
- 23. On or about **June 22, 2022**, Felix Tellez called 911 because an unknown person was pounding on his bedroom window in the early morning, at or after 1:15 am.
- 24. No law enforcement arrived. After 10-15 minutes Tellez called 911 again. He was told by 911 that officers were on the way.
- 25. No law enforcement arrived. Tellez called again after approximately 10 minutes. At that time he asked for a supervisor.
  - 26. He had armed himself, but did not want to use his firearm.
- 27. Tellez informed the 911 operator that he was armed, and informed them he was prepared to shoot any intruder who came up against him. He did not want to use self-help, however.
- 28. Tellez spoke to the 911 operator and supervisor and complained about the lack of law enforcement response and its timeliness. The 911 supervisor became increasingly condescending.
- 29. The 911 operator asked if he would shoot officers. He emphasized that he did not mean officers. The question seemed offensive to Tellez, and he began to realize that the 911 operator and supervisor was being condescending or dismissive, when the 911 supervisor told Tellez that they were "kinda busy that night."
  - 30. Tellez called approximately three to four times after his initial call.

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- He had in mind that the unknown person at or near his home would see the police arrival and understand that police would respond; Tellez, though trained in the military, did not want to defend himself.
- 31. Sheriff's personnel did not arrive to his home for at least 40 minutes. Deputy Stratton, 4592; Deputy Garcia 5849; Deputy Prajin 5758; Deputy Sgt. Traviz Mountz (who later identified themselves) responded.
- 32. Tellez was outside when Officers arrived. He had started his truck to use its headlights to light the house from outside. Once he saw the police arrive, he got on the ground, with hands out near his garage door and trashcans. Police did not order him to get on the ground. He thought it prudent.
- 33. Tellez was wearing a loose pair of gym shorts, a tank top, and shower shoes.
- The four Sheriff Deputies, Deputy Stratton, 4592; Deputy Garcia 34. 5849; Deputy Prajin 5758 and Sgt. Traviz Mountz, set up 35 yards away, across a vacant lot, and armed themselves with a shotgun, a long gun and other weapons.
- 35. Tellez was within the bright lights of his house and headlights of his truck when the deputies arrived.
- 36. When the deputies arrived they used their patrol vehicle's spotlights to further light where he lay.
- 37. The Sheriff's personnel ordered Tellez via a PA speaker, to walk to the street outside his home, hands up, and then walk backward 25 or more yards.
- 38. Tellez informed the police that he was the complaining party, that he was the homeowner.
- The Deputy Stratton, 4592; Deputy Garcia 5849; Deputy Prajin 5758 39. or Sgt. Traviz Mountz did not ask Tellez for his name, nor ask for his driver's or identification card, nor did they frisk him, nor they ask him where his weapon or weapons were.
  - 40. Once in handcuffs, Telez became more irritated since he was the

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- person calling the police and irritated because they had been pointing guns at him, including a shotgun and a long gun. He criticized them crudely for their actions and lack of professionalism.
- 41. Immediately after being handcuffed Tellez told the Sheriff's personnel that he would not talk to them. While Tellez did cuss, while calling them out, Tellez did not voice any threats against the Sheriff's personnel.
  - 42. There was no negative history associated with Tellez's home.
- 43. Tellez was complaining about the officers and their late response, and their his detention, and defacto arrest and handcuffing.
- Tellez complained that if his wife had been alone anything could have 44. happen to her as they had been so late.
- 45. The officers then asked where his wife was, and he reiterated that he was not talking to them in handcuffs.
- 46. Sgt. Traviz Mountz, ordered several deputies, either Deputy Stratton, 4592; Deputy Garcia 5849; or Deputy Prajin 5758 to enter and search Tellez's residential home.
- 47. Tellez did not give the police permission to enter his home. He affirmatively told Sgt. Traviz Mountz that the deputies did not have permission to enter his home.
- 48. Yet the police went to the door, briefly knocked on the closed door, and then, at the direction of Sgt. Traviz Mountz, two deputies, either Deputy Stratton, 4592; or Deputy Garcia 5849; or Deputy Prajin 5758 entered his home.
- 49. The Deputies searched his three bedroom home for approximately 30 minutes. Then searched his trashcans and the deputy with the shotgun took control over Tellez's cellphone which he had left laying next to the trashcans when he laid down. The deputies also searched his mailbox and then his truck.
- 50. During this time, Sgt. Traviz Mountz and another deputy aided that entry, by keeping Tellez handcuffed, his movement restrained by color of his

- 51. Neither Sgt. Traviz Mountz or Deputy Stratton, 4592; Deputy Garcia 5849; or Deputy Prajin 5758 and DOES 1-10 searched for the suspect who had pounded on Tellez's window earlier than night. That is, they did not search for the person, or investigate whether the intruder had been at Tellez's home. The Sgt and Deputies (and DOES 1-10) asked no question about the incident.
- 52. One deputy left guarding Tellez asked if a friend of Tellez's could have been the person knocking on the Tellez's window.
- 53. Tellez continued to complain about the detention, because, he was the homeowner who had called the police and was now being treated like a criminal.
- 54. The trashcan the deputies searched was too small for a person to fit, as was the mailbox.
- 55. The Officers were wearing body-cameras. Tellez was told that the event was recorded.
- 56. Tellez continued to complain and repeated he would not speak with the officers until he was taken out of the handcuffs.
- 57. After the search was completed, Sgt. Traviz Mountz approached Tellez, telling Tellez, 'I wont take you out of the cuffs until you start talking.'
  - 58. Tellez continue to refuse to speak with the officers.
- 59. No charges filed. There was no probable cause or reasonable suspicion that Tellez had committed a crime.
- 60. When he was finally let out of the handcuffs, about an hour later, he asked for name and badge numbers. The Sgt came up to Tellez menacingly.
- 61. A preservation of evidence letter regarding preserving all audio and video of the event was sent to the Sheriff's department on or about July 11, 2022, within a month of the June 22, 2022 event.
  - 62. Tellez was scared during the event.
  - 63. The Deputies actions made little to no sense. They did not seem to be

driving at a legitimate legal goal, such as investigating a crime. It did not seem to be an appropriate response.

### FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Deprivation of Civil Rights – Individual Liability (42 U.S.C. § 1983)

(Against Deputy Stratton, 4592; Deputy Garcia 5849; Deputy Prajin 5758;

Deputy Traviz Mountz, and DOES 1through 10)

[Unlawful Detention or arrest, excessive force, and the unlawful and unconstitutional search of Tellez's home, truck, mail box and trash.]

- 64. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth the previous paragraphs, above, paragraphs 1-63, as if set forth in full herein including those in the factual statement in common.
- 65. Defendants, Deputy Stratton, 4592; Deputy Garcia 5849; Deputy Prajin 5758; Sgt. Traviz Mountz, and each of them, while acting under color of law, deprived Tellez of rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to be secure in his person, be free from excessive force (pointing firearms), an unlawful or prolonged detention, false arrest, and the search of his home, truck, and belongings. The other individual defendants present at the scene authorized or failed to intervene to prevent or minimize the wrongful acts. They also subjected Tellez to excessive force by pointing firearms at him without legal justification.
- 66. The above acts and omissions, while carried out under color of law, have no justification or excuse in law, and instead constitute a gross abuse of governmental authority and power, shocks the conscience, are fundamentally unfair, arbitrary and oppressive, and unrelated to any activity in which governmental officers may appropriately and legally undertake in the course of protecting persons or property, or ensuring civil order. The above acts and omissions were consciously chosen from among various alternatives and violated clearly established law, which is not subject to reasonable debate.
  - 67. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid acts and omissions of

1	the aforementioned defendants, Tellez was injured in his health and person. He
2	suffered and will continue to suffer mental anguish, fright, nervousness, anxiety,
3	shock, humiliation, indignity, embarrassment, harm to reputation, and
4	apprehension, which have caused Plaintiff to sustain damages in a sum to be
5	determined at trial.
6	68. The above mentioned individually named and DOE defendants, acted
7	under color of law, and both separately and in concert. Each could have intervened
8	to stop the other from committing or continuing the constitutional violation. The
9	aforementioned acts of those defendants, and each of them, were willful, wanton,
10	malicious and oppressive, with reckless disregard for, with deliberate indifference
11	to, and with the intent to deprive Tellez of his constitutional rights and privileges,
12	and did in fact violate the aforementioned rights and privileges, entitling Tellez to
13	exemplary and punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial.
14	SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
15	VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH/ RETALIATION CLAIM,
16	PETITION TO REDRESS
17	UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES
18	CONSTITUTION
19	[42 u.s.c. § 1983]
20	(By Plaintiff Felix Tellez Against Defendants Deputy Stratton, 4592; Deputy
21	Garcia 5849; Deputy Prajin 5758; Deputy Traviz Mountz; and DOES 1 through
22	DOES 1 through 9, inclusive)
23	69. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference the
24	allegations set forth the previous paragraphs, above, as if set forth in full herein
25	including those in the factual statement in common.
26	70. As shown above, defendants Defendants Deputy Stratton, 4592;
27	Deputy Garcia 5849; Deputy Prajin 5758; Sgt. Traviz Mountz and/or DOES 1 -5,
28	unlawfully detained or arrested, and used unlawful force by pointing firearms at

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- As discussed above, Plaintiff complained about the officers to 911 and complained about the officers failing to arrive I a reasonable period of time. When defendants Deputies Stratton, Garcia, Prajin, Sgt Traviz Mountz and/or DOES 1 -5 and arrived they treated him with disdain for no apparent reason other than he had complained, Then after he either complained about the officers tardiness, or complained about the officers pointing firearms, or holding him in handcuffs, or refusing to speak with him, or refusing to give consent to search the home, and/or complaining about the search they conducted at his home, Deputies Stratton, Garcia, Prajin, Sgt Traviz Mountz and and/or DOES 1 -5 and DOES 8-9 retaliated against plaintiff Tellez for engaging in constitutionally protected free speech, speech protected under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. Furthermore, defendants Deputies Stratton, Garcia, Prajin, Sgt Traviz Mountz and and/or DOES 1 through DOE 5 and DOES 8-9, knew that the plaintiff Tellez had not committed a crime, yet held him without reasonable suspicion, or arrested him without the benefit of probable cause, and otherwise unlawfully searched his home, truck, mailbox and garbage without his consent and against his express wishes because of his outspoken criticism of the officers.
- 72. Moreover, defendants Deputies Stratton, Garcia, Prajin, Sgt Traviz Mountz and and/or DOE 1-5 and 8-9,'s actions against the plaintiff Tellez would chill a person of ordinary firmness from continuing to engage in that protected activity.
- 73. Plaintiff Felix Tellez' protected activity was a substantial or motivating factor in the defendants Deputies Stratton, Garcia, Prajin, Sgt Traviz Mountz and's and/or DOE 1 5 and DOES 8-9, decision to subject Tellez to unlawful and unjustified depravations of his US Constitutional Rights.
- 74. Said retaliation by said defendants was committed by holding Telez at gunpoint, handcuffing and holding him for almost or more than an hour, searching

his home, trucks and mailbox.

75. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of defendants Deputies Stratton, Garcia, Prajin, Sgt Traviz Mountz and and/or DOE 1 - 5and DOE 8-9 inclusive, plaintiff Felix Tellez was: 1) substantially mentally and emotionally injured, 2) incurred attorney's fees and expenses, and 3) incurred other special and general damages and expenses associated costs, including lost wages / profits; all in an amount to be proven at trial but in excess of \$632,185.95, plus punitive damages that equal that sum.

## THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Cal. Civ. Code § 52.1; Bane Act)

(All Named Defendants and DOES 1 through 9)

- 76. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth the previous paragraphs, above, paragraphs 1-75, as if set forth in full herein including those in the factual statement in common.
- 77. In committing the acts alleged above, Riverside Sheriff Department / County employees, Sgt. Traviz Mountz or Deputy Stratton, 4592, Deputy Garcia 5849, or Deputy Prajin 5758, and DOES 1 through 9, used, threats, intimidation and/or coercion that denied Plaintiff his rights as protected under Cal. Civ. Code § 43 to protection from bodily restraint or harm, threats of gratuitous use of force, and the search of his property, when Plaintiff should have been protected from such acts and gratuitous seizures as protected by the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, Fourteenth, and Art. I §13 of the California constitution, and for his false imprisonment, unlawful restraint, excessive force, assault and battery and unlawful threat, thus giving Plaintiff remedies under Cal. Civ. Code §§ 52 and 52(b), 52.1(b).
- 78. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid acts and omissions of the aforementioned defendants, Tellez was injured in his mind and person. He suffered mental anguish, fright, worry, nervousness, anxiety, shock, humiliation,

9 acts of those defendants, and each of them, were willful, wanton, malicious and

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oppressive, with reckless disregard for, with deliberate indifference to, and with the intent to deprive Tellez of his constitutional and statutory rights and privilege

the intent to deprive Tellez of his constitutional and statutory rights and privileges, and did in fact violate the aforementioned rights and privileges, entitling Tellez to

from committing or continuing the constitutional violation. The aforementioned

exemplary and punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

# FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(State CAUSE OF ACTION)

FALSE IMPRISONMENT / DETENTION AND FALSE ARREST

# (AGAINST The County of Riverside as employer to All Named Defendants and DOES 1 through 10)

- 81. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth the previous paragraphs, above, paragraphs 1-80 as if set forth in full herein including those in the factual statement in common.
- 82. In committing the acts alleged above, Riverside Sheriff Department / County employees, Sgt. Traviz Mountz or Deputy Stratton, 4592; Deputy Garcia 5849; or Deputy Prajin 5758, and DOES 1 through 9, used, threats, intimidation and/or coercion to detain, arrest and otherwise falsely imprisoned Tellez as stated elsewhere herein, without legal justification and in violation of his rights as enumerated in the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, Fourteenth, and Art. I §13 of the California constitution.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Monell v. Department of Soc. Svcs., 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

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- 89. Ultimately, acts such as those discussed herein can be avoided with proper training and the supervision. Respect for individual rights, professionalism and ethical conduct are key. Behavior of those at the bottom of a chain of command come from the top through leadership and example.
- 90. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of defendants County of Riverside that encouraged or allowed the acts of its employees and supervisors and DOES 1 through 10 inclusive, plaintiff Felix Tellez: 1) was substantially suffered mental and emotional injury, humiliation, fright, worry, distress, and incurred other special or general damages and expenses, in an amount to be proven at trial, or in excess of \$632,185.95

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>To protect themselves and other deputy sheriffs and supervisory personnel from civil, administrative and criminal liability.

1 **PRAYER** 2 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests relief as follows, according to proof, against all 3 Individual and the County of Riverside, and such DOE defendants as identified: 1. General and compensatory damages in an amount according to proof; 4 5 2. Special damages in an amount according to proof; With a general and special damages combined estimated in excess of 6 7 \$632,185.95. 8 3. Punitive damages against each individual and DOE defendant, but not 9 against the County of Riverside, in an amount according to proof; 10 4. As to the Third, for general and special damages and statutory fees, and 11 any such damages, enhancements and civil penalties as determined or expressed 12 by California Civil Code 52(a) or (b); and 52.1, as applicable and appropriate. 5. Costs of suit, including attorneys' fees, under 42 U.S.C. § 1988; and 13 6. Such other relief as may be warranted or as is just and proper. 14 15 SCHLUETER LAW FIRM, PC 16 Dated: April 27, 2023 17 18 19 Plaintiff Felix Tellez 20 21 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL** 22 Plaintiff demands trial by jury. 23 SCHLUETER LAW FIRM, PC 24 Dated: April 27, 2023 25 /s/ Peter Schlueter 26 Plaintiff Felix Tellez 27 28 18 Complaint & Demand for Jury Trial