1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Mark E. Merin (State Bar No. 043849) Paul H. Masuhara (State Bar No. 289805) LAW OFFICE OF MARK E. MERIN 1010 F Street, Suite 300 Sacramento, California 95814 Telephone: (916) 443-6911 Facsimile: (916) 447-8336 E-Mail: mark@markmerin.com paul@markmerin.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS and SHELLEY DEBBS		
9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
10	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
11	SACRAMENTO DIVISION		
12 13	ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS and SHELLEY DEBBS,	Case No.	
14	Plaintiffs,	COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS	
15	VS.	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL	
16 17	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 1 to 50,		
18	Defendants,		
19	and		
20	RIGOBERTO ARRIAGA,		
21	Nominal Defendant.		
22	INTRODUCTION		
23	BRYAN DEBBS, a mentally-ill inmate at the Sacramento County Main Jail, was housed by jail		
24	staff employed by the COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S		
25	DEPARTMENT, and Sheriff SCOTT R. JONES, with a violent inmate who murdered BRYAN DEBBS		
26	JURISDICTION & VENUE		
27	1. This Court has jurisdiction over the federal claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (in that they		
28	arise under the United States Constitution) and 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a)(3) (in that the action is brought to		

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address deprivations, under color of state authority, of rights, privileges, and immunities protected by the U.S. Constitution). This Court has supplemental jurisdiction of the state claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

- Venue is proper in the United State District Court for the Eastern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Defendants are located in the Eastern District of California and because many of the acts and/or omissions described herein occurred in the Eastern District of California.
- 3. Intradistrict venue is proper in the Sacramento Division of the Eastern District of California pursuant to E.D. Cal. L.R. 120(d) because the claims asserted herein arise from acts and/or omissions which occurred in the County of Sacramento, California.

EXHAUSTION

4. Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS and SHELLEY DEBBS filed a government claim with COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT regarding the claims asserted herein on January 6, 2020. No response to the government claim was provided. The government claim was rejected by February 20, 2020, as a matter of law. See Cal. Gov. Code § 912.4(c).

PARTIES

- 5. Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS, the decedent ("BRYAN DEBBS"), brings this action pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 377.30. Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS brings this action on behalf of Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS, as a successors-in-interest. Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS's declaration regarding her status as BRYAN DEBBS's successor-in-interest is attached, pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 377.32.
- 6. Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS is a resident of the State of California, County of Sacramento. Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS brings this action: (a) on behalf of Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS, in her representative capacity as a successor-in-interest; and (b) on behalf of herself, in her individual capacity. Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS is the biological mother of BRYAN DEBBS.
- 7. Defendant COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO is a "public entity" within the definition of Cal. Gov. Code § 811.2.
- 8. Defendant SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT is a "public entity" within the definition of Cal. Gov. Code § 811.2.

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9. Defendant SCOTT R. JONES is and was, at all times material herein, a law enforcement officer and the Sheriff for Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, acting within the scope of that employment. Defendant SCOTT R. JONES is sued in his individual capacity.

- 10. Defendants DOE 1 to 50 are and/or were agents or employees of Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and/or SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT and acted within the scope of that agency or employment and under color of state law. The true and correct names of Defendants DOE 1 to 50 are not now known and, as a result, they are sued by their fictitious names and true and correct names will be substituted when ascertained.
- 11. Nominal Defendant RIGOBERTO ARRIAGA is the biological father of BRYAN DEBBS and a successor-in-interest on behalf of Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS. Nominal Defendant RIGOBERTO ARRIAGA has declined to participate in this action and is joined as a party solely in a nominal capacity.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 12. At all times relevant herein, all wrongful acts described were performed under color of state law and/or in concert with or on behalf of those acting under the color of state law.
- 13. BRYAN DEBBS shared a close relationship and special bond with his mother, Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS, prior to his death, which included deep attachments, commitments, and distinctively personal aspects of their lives. Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS's relationship with BRYAN DEBBS was typical of a loving mother-son relationship.
- 14. BRYAN DEBBS was a 33-year-old man suffering from mental-illness, including schizophrenia. BRYAN DEBBS had been formally diagnosed with mental-illness, had previously received mental health treatment for his mental illness, and had been on medication.
- 15. BRYAN DEBBS was an inmate in the custody of Defendant SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT at the Sacramento County Main Jail.
- 16. BRYAN DEBBS was known by Defendant SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT and its officials, including Defendants DOE 1 to 25, to be a vulnerable inmate, due to his mental-illness. On information and belief, BRYAN DEBBS's mental-illness was not accommodated,

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inmate at the Sacramento County Main Jail. 19.

despite notice of the need to officials, including Defendants DOE 1 to 25.

BRYAN DEBBS sustained serious and life-threatening injuries as a result of the attack.

BRYAN DEBBS was serving a six-month sentence for prior criminal charges.

On July 8, 2019, BRYAN DEBBS was brutally attacked by Christian Ento, a fellow

- 20. BRYAN DEBBS was transported to the Sutter Medical Center for treatment.
- 21. On August 3, 2019, BRYAN DEBBS died as a result of his injuries.
- 22. BRYAN DEBBS's death certificate identifies the cause of death as "complications of neck compression."
- 23. Defendant SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT and its officials did not disclose that an inmate had been hospitalized, or that he had later died, until a local newspaper started investigating the death. (See https://www.sacbee.com/news/local/crime/article239123253.html.)

POLICY OR CUSTOM ALLEGATIONS

- 24. Defendant SCOTT R. JONES, acting as Sheriff, was a final policy-making authority for Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT as it relates to the maintenance and operation of detention facilities, including Sacramento County Jail facilities; training, supervision, and discipline of law enforcement officers acting under his command; and the safekeeping of inmates/prisoners in his custody. See Cal. Const., art. XI, § 1(b); Cal. Pen. Code § 4000; Cal. Pen. Code § 4006; Cal. Gov. Code § 26605; Cal. Gov. Code § 26610. Defendant SCOTT R. JONES has served as Sheriff since December 2010.
- 25. Defendants DOE 26 to 50 are/were policy-making authorities, based on a delegation of authority, for Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT as it relates to the maintenance and operation of detention facilities, including Sacramento County Jail facilities, and training, supervision, and discipline of law enforcement officers acting under their command.
- 26. Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50 maintain a policy or custom whereby their personnel, including Defendants DOE 1 to 25, fail to provide necessary medical treatment to inmates

housed at Sacramento County Jail facilities; and/or fail to transfer inmates housed at Sacramento County Jail facilities to medical facilities where necessary medical treatment is available, where it is not available in Sacramento County Jail facilities. Specifically, inadequate training and supervision of staff at Sacramento County Jail facilities results in the following deficiencies:

- a. Failure to provide inmates with access to medical care;
- b. Failure to create and implement appropriate mental health treatment plans;
- c. Failure appropriately to assign inmates suffering from mental-illness;
- d. Failure to follow clinical judgments and recommendations;
- e. Failure promptly to evaluate and transfer inmates to a psychiatric hospital who are gravely disabled or at risk of serious harm;
 - f. Failure to implement appropriate emergency treatment policies; and/or
- g. Failure appropriately to staff and train personnel at Sacramento County Jail facilities to provide minimally-adequate treatment for inmates suffering from mental-illness.
- 27. These policies or customs proximately caused the violation of BRYAN DEBBS's civil and constitutional rights.
- 28. Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50's deficient policies and customs are evidenced by, on information and belief, their failure to comply with the standards set forth by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care's ("NCCHC") "Standards for Health Services in Jails."
- 29. Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50's deficient policies and customs are evidenced by numerous incidents where vulnerable inmates have been severely injured or killed while under their custody and care, in addition to BRYAN DEBBS, including:
- a. On December 6, 2019, Antonio Thomas, a known mentally-ill inmate, was placed in general population and attacked and severely injured by a fellow inmate at the Sacramento County Main Jail. On January 21, 2020, Mr. Thomas died as a result of his injuries. Defendant SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT and its officials did not report Mr. Thomas injuries to his family until well-after it occurred and, even then, officials falsely reported: "Nobody's hurt, nobody's in

trouble," despite the fact that Mr. Thomas was brain-dead and had entered a comatose state which he would never leave. (See <https://www.sacbee.com/news/local/crime/article239123253.html> & Estate of Thomas v. County of Sacramento, E.D. Cal. Case No. 2:20-cv-00903-KJM-DB.)

- b. On June 16, 2017, Clifton Harris, a gay inmate who had requested accommodation from the jail, was attacked and severely injured by a fellow inmate at the Sacramento County Main Jail, causing him to become comatose. On March 2, 2018, Mr. Harris died as a result of the injuries he sustained. Defendant SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT did not inform Mr. Harris's family that he had been attacked and was in a coma until two weeks after the attack. (*See* https://www.newsreview.com/sacramento/what-happened-to-our-brother/content?oid=26996966.)
- c. On January 16, 2015, Choi Saeteurn, an inmate, was attacked and smothered with a blanket by his cellmate at the Sacramento County Main Jail. Mr. Saeteurn's motionless body was discovered by jail staff at approximately 5:38 a.m. but jail medical staff did not arrive until approximately 5:52 a.m. with an automated external defibrillator in attempt to resuscitate Mr. Saeteurn. Mr. Saeteurn died from blunt force injuries and asphyxia; he had contusions and lacerations throughout his head and body and fractures to his clavicle and ribs. (See <https://www.sacda.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/In_Custody_Death_Review_-_Saeteurn_Choi.pdf>.)
- d. December 14, 2014, Edward Larson, an inmate, was attacked by his cellmate at the Sacramento County Main Jail and died of blunt force injuries. Nearby inmates heard Mr. Larson pleading, "Stop hitting me" or "Quit hitting me," but no staff came to his aid. Mr. Larson was discovered lying on the ground, motionless and non-responsive, at approximately 3:10 a.m. Jail staff only returned to the cell with medical staff "a couple minutes" after 3:22 a.m. On December 13, 2014, the day before the deadly assault, jail staff noticed red bruises on Mr. Larson's head but did not report the injuries. (*See* https://www.sacda.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/In_Custody_Death_Review_-_Larson_Edward_1.pdf>.)
- e. On March 22, 2012, Carlos Aguirre, an inmate classified as being under protective custody, was attacked by a general population inmate at the Sacramento County Main Jail, when he was required by sheriff's deputies to travel through a stairwell with general population access, while the staff knew that general population inmates were present and had access to protective custody inmates.

Thereafter, Defendant SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT and its staff failed
adequately to investigate the attack and failed to provide Mr. Aguirre with necessary medical attention
The resulting civil rights lawsuit was settled by Defendant COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO. (Aguirre v.
County of Sacramento, United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:12-cv-
02165-TLN-KJN.)

- 30. Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50's deficient policies and customs are evidenced by jail staff's lax supervision of inmates and failure to provide necessary medical treatment, in numerous incidents where inmates were able to attempt and actually commit suicide, including:
- a. On March 8, 2017, Tom Korrell, an inmate, was able to hang himself using a hand-made ligature fashioned from pieces of a ripped t-shirt at the Sacramento County Main Jail. Mr. Korrell began strangling himself at approximately 12:35 a.m. and his body stopped moving a few minutes later. Mr. Korrell was not discovered by jail staff until nearly an hour later, when Mr. Korrell's cellmate alerted staff at 1:20 a.m. (*See* < https://www.sacda.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/In_Custody_Death_Review_-_Korrell_Tom.pdf>.)
- b. On January 6, 2017, Jonathan Carroll, an inmate, was able to hang himself using a hand-made ligature fashioned from pieces of string and ripped clothing at the Sacramento County Main Jail. Mr. Carroll was discovered motionless and non-responsive at approximately 4:18 a.m. It is unknown for how long Mr. Carroll had been dead before being discovered, or when jail staff last checked-on Mr. Carroll before he was discovered dead. (*See* < https://www.sacda.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/In_Custody_Death_Review_-_Carroll_Jonathan.pdf>.)
- c. On November 2, 2016, Brian Guerin, an inmate, was able to hang himself using a hand-made ligature fashioned from pieces of torn blanket at the Sacramento County Main Jail. Mr. Guerin's body was discovered by jail staff at approximately 3:28 a.m. It is unknown for how long Mr. Guerin had been dead before being discovered, where jail staff last checked his cell more than an hour earlier at approximately 2:20 a.m. (*See* < https://www.sacda.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/In_Custody_Death_Review_-_Guerin_Brian.pdf>.)
 - d. On August 1, 2015, Joshua Gonder, an inmate, was able to hang himself using a

hand-made ligature fashioned from pieces of a torn t-shirt at the Sacramento County Main Jail. Mr. Gonder was discovered at approximately 7:07 p.m. Mr. Gonder had covered the surveillance camera in his cell with wet toilet paper prior to hanging himself and, on information and belief, jail staff failed to investigate their inability to surveil Mr. Gonder. (*See* < https://www.sacda.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/In_Custody_Death_Review_-_Gonder_Joshua.pdf>.)

- 31. Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50's deficient policies and customs are evidenced by numerous and significant settlements in actions where indifference to inmates' needs for necessary medical treatment were alleged, including:
- a. In Mays v. County of Sacramento, United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:18-cv-02081-TLN-KJN, the plaintiffs alleged numerous "dangerous, inhumane and degrading conditions" at jail facilities operated by Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT. Defendant COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO settled the case in June 2019, agreeing to millions of dollars'-worth of changes to jail staffing, facilities, inmate health services, and custodial practices, including the creation and enforcement of polices and trainings that ensure compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA") requirements, and improving the delivery of medical care through timely referrals, responses to requests for care and medication disbursement, chronic care treatment plans, appropriate clinic space, and staff training. (See https://www.sacbee.com/news/local/article231792088.html.)
- b. In *Estate of Scott v. County of Sacramento*, United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:13-cv-00024-GEB-KJN, the plaintiff died from untreated vomiting which resulted from unchecked bleeding caused by esophageal tears at the Sacramento County Main Jail. The plaintiffs alleged that the decedent was sick and vomiting, coughing and spitting-up blood, from the morning of January 6, 2012, until his death later that evening, but that, despite the decedent's numerous pleas for medical attention made to multiple jail staff members, no medical attention was provided. The resulting civil rights lawsuit was settled by Defendant COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO.
- c. In *Cain v. County of Sacramento*, United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:17-cv-00848-JAM-DB, the plaintiff alleged that he was beaten by a police officer

and transported to the Sacramento County Main Jail. Jail staff did not offer or provide necessary medical care to the visibility-injured plaintiff, but, rather, placed him in an isolation cell where he was subsequently attacked by multiple jail staff members. The resulting civil rights lawsuit was settled by Defendant COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO.

- d. In *Rodrique v. County of Sacramento*, United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:17-cv-02698-WBS-EFB, the plaintiff alleged that, after a sheriff's deputy intentionally broken his arm during jail intake, he was placed in a "sobering" cell. The plaintiff requested, and was denied, immediate medical attention. The deputy responsible for breaking his arm opened the cover of the cell's viewing portal, pointed at the plaintiff, and laughed. The plaintiff filed a citizen complaint with Defendant SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT against the deputy. Defendant SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT "Exonerated" the deputy of the allegations of misconduct [2017PSB-814]. The resulting civil rights lawsuit was settled by Defendant COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO.
- e. In *Mayfield v. Orozco*, United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:13-cv-02499-JAM-AC, the plaintiff alleged that he was diagnosed with serious mental illness and, as a result, was identified by jail staff as a suicide risk but, despite this knowledge, failed to be provided with necessary mental care in the jail. After being beaten by a jail staff member, the plaintiff attempted to commit suicide in his cell, causing a significant spinal injury that left him paralyzed and cognitively impaired. The resulting civil rights lawsuit was settled by Defendant COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO.
- f. In <u>The Sacramento Bee</u> article, *Questions Persist Over Jail Health Care* (Dec. 18, 2005) (http://www.parentadvocates.org/nicecontent/dsp_printable.cfm?articleID=6557), numerous incidents of Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT and jail staff's failure to provide inmates' necessary treatment and care are documented.
- 32. On information and belief, Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50 did not meaningfully discipline, re-train, or otherwise penalize any of the law enforcement officers under their command involved in the incidents described, including the deaths of BRYAN DEBBS, Bryan Debbs, Clifton

Harris, Choi Saeteurn, Edward Larson, Tom Korrell, Jonathan Carroll, Brian Guerin, Joshua Gonder, and Mark Scott.

- 33. On information and belief, Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50 routinely failed to hold subordinates accountable for violations of law or policies and/or acquiesced in the violations, creating an environment where personnel believe they can "get away with anything."
- 34. On information and belief, Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50 were aware of the multiple settlements, prior incidents, and prior complaints.
- 35. On information and belief, despite knowledge of these numerous incidents and systematic problems at Sacramento County Jail facilities, Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50 perpetuated the problem by knowingly turning a blind eye to the abuses and have ignored or refused to investigate complaints of subordinate misconduct, acquiescing to and implicitly condoning the misconduct through a culture of impunity. These allegations are supported by The Sacramento Bee's recent reporting on misconduct at Sacramento County Jail facilities. (See, e.g., https://www.sacbee.com/opinion/article238722483.html (Memo to Sheriff Jones: Abusive deputies should be fired and charged, not protected).) Additionally, Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, and SCOTT R. JONES affirmatively seek to avoid laws requiring disclosure of incidents which could reflect misconduct by their personnel. (See, e.g., https://www.sacbee.com/news/local/crime/article240513976.html (Judge finds Sacramento Sheriff still fails to comply with law on disclosing deputy files).)
- 36. Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50 were or should have been on notice regarding the need to discontinue, modify, or implement new and different versions of the deficient policies or customs because the inadequacies were so obvious and likely to result in the violation of rights of inmates housed at Sacramento County Jail facilities under their command.

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FIRST CLAIM

Failure to Protect

(U.S. Const., Amend. VIII; 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

- 37. This Claim is asserted by Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS (pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 377.30) against Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 1 to 50.
- 38. Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS realleges and incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs 1 to 36, to the extent relevant, as if fully set forth in this Claim.
- 39. Defendants DOE 1 to 25, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official duties as law enforcement officers, intentionally refused to provide BRYAN DEBBS with necessary medical care or treatment, refused to transfer BRYAN DEBBS to a mental health facility that could provide such necessary care or treatment, or intentionally placed BRYAN DEBBS with a dangerous cellmate, putting BRYAN DEBBS at substantial risk of suffering serious harm, and did not take reasonable available measures to abate that risk, where a reasonable official in the circumstances would have appreciated the high degree of risk involved, resulting in the violation of BRYAN DEBBS's rights protected by the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- 40. Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50, acting under color of state law and as policymaking authorities, knew or should have known that law enforcement officers under their command, including Defendants DOE 1 to 25, were inadequately trained, supervised, or disciplined resulting from either the lack of proper training, pursuant to policy, or the result of the lack of policy, resulting in the violation of BRYAN DEBBS's rights protected by the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- 41. Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50's actions and inactions were motivated by evil motive or intent, involved reckless or callous indifference to constitutional rights, or were wantonly or oppressively done.
- 42. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 1 to 50's actions and inactions, BRYAN DEBBS suffered injuries entitling Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN

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DEBBS to receive compensatory damages against Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 1 to 50; and punitive damages against Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS prays for relief as hereunder appears.

SECOND CLAIM

Right of Familial Association

(U.S. Const., Amend. XIV; 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

- 43. This Claim is asserted by Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS against Defendants DOE 1 to 25.
- 44. Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS realleges and incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs 1 to 23, to the extent relevant, as if fully set forth in this Claim.
- 45. Defendants DOE 1 to 25, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official duties as law enforcement officers, intentionally refused to provide BRYAN DEBBS with necessary medical care or treatment, refused to transfer BRYAN DEBBS to a mental health facility that could provide such necessary care or treatment, or intentionally placed BRYAN DEBBS with a dangerous cellmate, putting BRYAN DEBBS at substantial risk of suffering serious harm, and did not take reasonable available measures to abate that risk, where a reasonable official in the circumstances would have appreciated the high degree of risk involved, resulting in the violation of BRYAN DEBBS's rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Defendants DOE 1 to 25's conduct shocks the conscience, resulting in the violation of Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS's rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- 46. Defendant DOE 1 to 25's actions and inactions were motivated by evil motive or intent, involved reckless or callous indifference to constitutional rights, or were wantonly or oppressively done.
- 47. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants DOE 1 to 25's actions and inactions, Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS suffered injuries entitling her to receive compensatory and punitive damages against Defendants DOE 1 to 25.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS prays for relief as hereunder appears.

THIRD CLAIM

Right of Familial Association

(U.S. Const., Amend. I; 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

- 48. This Claim is asserted by Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS against Defendants DOE 1 to 25.
- 49. Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS realleges and incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs 1 to 23, to the extent relevant, as if fully set forth in this Claim.
- 50. Defendants DOE 1 to 25, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official duties as law enforcement officers, intentionally refused to provide BRYAN DEBBS with necessary medical care or treatment, refused to transfer BRYAN DEBBS to a mental health facility that could provide such necessary care or treatment, or intentionally placed BRYAN DEBBS with a dangerous cellmate, putting BRYAN DEBBS at substantial risk of suffering serious harm, and did not take reasonable available measures to abate that risk, where a reasonable official in the circumstances would have appreciated the high degree of risk involved, resulting in the violation of BRYAN DEBBS's rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Defendants DOE 1 to 25's conduct shocks the conscience, resulting in the violation of Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS's rights protected by the First Amendment (as incorporated through the Fourteenth Amendment) to the U.S. Constitution.
- 51. Defendant DOE 1 to 25's actions and inactions were motivated by evil motive or intent, involved reckless or callous indifference to constitutional rights, or were wantonly or oppressively done.
- 52. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants DOE 1 to 25's actions and inactions, Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS suffered injuries entitling her to receive compensatory and punitive damages against Defendants DOE 1 to 25.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS prays for relief as hereunder appears.

FOURTH CLAIM

Rehabilitation Act

(29 U.S.C. § 701, et seq.)

53. This Claim is asserted by Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS (pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 377.30) against Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS realleges and incorporates the allegations of the

Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S

DEPARTMENT are each a "public entity" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 12131(1)(A) and 28 C.F.R.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT receive federal financial assistance. BRYAN

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DEBBS, at all times material herein, was regarded as having a physical or mental impairment that substantially limited one or more major life activities; or perceived to have a physical or mental impairment.

56. Defendants DOE 1 to 25, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official duties as law enforcement officers, intentionally refused to provide BRYAN DEBBS with necessary

§ 35.104. Upon information and belief, Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and

preceding paragraphs 1 to 36, to the extent relevant, as if fully set forth in this Claim.

- duties as law enforcement officers, intentionally refused to provide BRYAN DEBBS with necessary medical care or treatment, refused to transfer BRYAN DEBBS to a mental health facility that could provide such necessary care or treatment, or intentionally placed BRYAN DEBBS with a dangerous cellmate, putting BRYAN DEBBS at substantial risk of suffering serious harm, and did not take reasonable available measures to abate that risk, where a reasonable official in the circumstances would have appreciated the high degree of risk involved, resulting in the violation of BRYAN DEBBS's rights protected by the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 701, et seq.
- 57. Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50, acting under color of state law and as policymaking authorities, knew or should have known that law enforcement officers under their command, including Defendants DOE 1 to 25, were inadequately trained, supervised, or disciplined resulting from either the lack of proper training, pursuant to policy, or the result of the lack of policy, resulting in the violation of BRYAN DEBBS's rights protected by the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 701, et seq.
- 58. Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50's actions and inactions were motivated by evil motive or intent, involved reckless or callous indifference to statutory rights, or were wantonly or oppressively done.
- 59. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 1 to 50's

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actions and inactions, BRYAN DEBBS suffered injuries entitling Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS to receive nominal, compensatory, and punitive damages against Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS prays for relief as hereunder appears.

FIFTH CLAIM

Americans with Disabilities Act

(42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq.)

- 60. This Claim is asserted by Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS (pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 377.30) against Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.
- 61. Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS realleges and incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs 1 to 36, to the extent relevant, as if fully set forth in this Claim.
- 62. Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT are each a "public entity" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1) and 28 C.F.R. § 35.104. BRYAN DEBBS, at all times material herein, was regarded as having a physical or mental impairment that substantially limited one or more major life activities; or perceived to have a physical or mental impairment.
- 63. Defendants DOE 1 to 25, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official duties as law enforcement officers, intentionally refused to provide BRYAN DEBBS with necessary medical care or treatment, refused to transfer BRYAN DEBBS to a mental health facility that could provide such necessary care or treatment, or intentionally placed BRYAN DEBBS with a dangerous cellmate, putting BRYAN DEBBS at substantial risk of suffering serious harm, and did not take reasonable available measures to abate that risk, where a reasonable official in the circumstances would have appreciated the high degree of risk involved, resulting in the violation of BRYAN DEBBS's rights protected by the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq.
- 64. Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50, acting under color of state law and as policymaking authorities, knew or should have known that law enforcement officers under their command,

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including Defendants DOE 1 to 25, were inadequately trained, supervised, or disciplined resulting from either the lack of proper training, pursuant to policy, or the result of the lack of policy, resulting in the violation of BRYAN DEBBS's rights protected by the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seg.

- Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50's actions and inactions were motivated 65. by evil motive or intent, involved reckless or callous indifference to statutory rights, or were wantonly or oppressively done.
- 66. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 1 to 50's actions and inactions, BRYAN DEBBS suffered injuries entitling Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS to receive nominal, compensatory, and punitive damages against Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS prays for relief as hereunder appears.

SIXTH CLAIM

Right to Medical Care / Treatment

(Cal. Gov. Code § 845.6)

- 67. This Claim is asserted by Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS (pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 377.30) against Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 1 to 50.
- 68. Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS realleges and incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs 1 to 36, to the extent relevant, as if fully set forth in this Claim.
- 69. Defendants DOE 1 to 25, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official duties as law enforcement officers, knew or had reason to know that BRYAN DEBBS was in need of immediate medical care and failed to take reasonable action to summon such medical care.
- 70. Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 26 to 50, acting under color of state law and as policymaking authorities, maintained policies or customs of action and inaction resulting in the violation of BRYAN DEBBS's rights protected by Cal. Gov. Code § 845.6.

	71.	Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO and SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S
DEPA	RTME	NT are vicariously liable, through the principles of respondeat superior and pursuant to Cal
Gov. C	Code §§	815.2(a), 820(a), and 845.6, for injuries proximately caused by the acts and omissions of
their employees acting within the scope of their employment, including Defendants SCOTT R. JONES		
and Do	OE 1 to	50.

- 72. Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50's actions and inactions constituted oppression, fraud, and/or malice resulting in great harm to BRYAN DEBBS.
- 73. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants DOE 1 to 25's actions and inactions, BRYAN DEBBS suffered injuries entitling Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS to receive compensatory damages against Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 1 to 50; and punitive damages against Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS prays for relief as hereunder appears.

SEVENTH CLAIM

Bane Act

(Cal. Civ. Code § 52.1)

- 74. This Claim is asserted by Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS (pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 377.30) against Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50.
- 75. Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS realleges and incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs 1 to 36, to the extent relevant, as if fully set forth in this Claim.
- 76. Defendants DOE 1 to 25, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official duties as law enforcement officers:
- a. intentionally refused to provide BRYAN DEBBS with necessary medical care or treatment, refused to transfer BRYAN DEBBS to a mental health facility that could provide such necessary care or treatment, or intentionally placed BRYAN DEBBS with a dangerous cellmate, putting BRYAN DEBBS at substantial risk of suffering serious harm, and did not take reasonable available measures to abate that risk, where a reasonable official in the circumstances would have appreciated the high degree of risk involved, with specific intent (*i.e.*, deliberate indifference or reckless disregard) to

deprive BRYAN DEBBS of his statutory and constitutional rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; art. I, § 17 of the California Constitution; the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 701, *et seq.*; and the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, *et seq.*; and/or

- b. knew or had reason to know that BRYAN DEBBS was in need of immediate medical care and failed to take reasonable action to summon such medical care, with specific intent (*i.e.*, deliberate indifference or reckless disregard) to deprive BRYAN DEBBS of his statutory rights protected by Cal. Gov. Code § 845.6.
- 77. Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 26 to 50, acting under color of state law and as policy-making authorities knew or should have known that law enforcement officers under their command, including Defendants DOE 1 to 25, were inadequately trained, supervised, or disciplined resulting from either the lack of proper training, pursuant to policy, or the result of the lack of policy, with specific intent (*i.e.*, deliberate indifference or reckless disregard) to deprive BRYAN DEBBS of his statutory and constitutional rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; art. I, § 17 of the California Constitution; the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 701, *et seq.*; the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, *et seq.*; and Cal. Gov. Code § 845.6.
- 78. Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50's actions and inactions constituted oppression, fraud, and/or malice resulting in great harm to BRYAN DEBBS.
- 79. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50's actions and inactions, BRYAN DEBBS suffered injuries entitling Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS to receive compensatory damages, treble damages, punitive damages, and civil penalties against Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50.
 - WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS prays for relief as hereunder appears.

EIGHTH CLAIM

Negligence

- 80. This Claim is asserted by Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS (pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 377.30) against Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50.
- 81. Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS realleges and incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs 1 to 36, to the extent relevant, as if fully set forth in this Claim.

	82.	Defendants DOE 1 to 25, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official
duties a	as law e	nforcement officers, owed BRYAN DEBBS a duty of care and breached that duty,
includii	ng by:	

- a. failing to protect BRYAN DEBBS, despite the existence of a special relationship;
- b. failing to provide BRYAN DEBBS with necessary medical care or treatment;
- c. failing to transfer BRYAN DEBBS to a mental health facility that could provide such necessary care or treatment;
 - d. placing BRYAN DEBBS with a dangerous cellmate;
- e. putting BRYAN DEBBS at substantial risk of suffering serious harm and failing to take reasonable available measures to abate that risk; and/or
- f. knowing or having reason to know that BRYAN DEBBS was in need of immediate medical care and failing to take reasonable action to summon such medical care, pursuant to Cal. Gov. Code § 845.6.
- 83. Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 26 to 50, acting under color of state law and as policy-making authorities, owed BRYAN DEBBS a duty of care and breached that duty, including by:
- a. failing to protect BRYAN DEBBS, despite the existence of a special relationship; and/or
- b. inadequately training, supervising, or disciplining law enforcement officers under their command, including Defendants DOE 1 to 25, resulting from either the lack of proper training, pursuant to policy, or the result of the lack of policy.
- 84. Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50's actions and inactions constituted oppression, fraud, and/or malice resulting in great harm to BRYAN DEBBS.
- 85. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50's actions and inactions, BRYAN DEBBS suffered injuries entitling Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS to receive compensatory and punitive damages against SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS prays for relief as hereunder appears.

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NINTH CLAIM

Wrongful Death

(Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 377.60)

- 86. This Claim is asserted by Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS against Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50; and against Nominal Defendant RIGOBERTO ARRIAGA
- 87. Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS realleges and incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs 1 to 36, to the extent relevant, as if fully set forth in this Claim.
- 88. Defendants DOE 1 to 25, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official duties as law enforcement officers, engaged in the following wrongful act or neglect which caused BRYAN DEBBS's death:
 - a. failing to protect BRYAN DEBBS, despite the existence of a special relationship;
 - b. failing to provide BRYAN DEBBS with necessary medical care or treatment;
- c. failing to transfer BRYAN DEBBS to a mental health facility that could provide such necessary care or treatment;
 - d. placing BRYAN DEBBS with a dangerous cellmate;
- e. putting BRYAN DEBBS at substantial risk of suffering serious harm and failing to take reasonable available measures to abate that risk; and/or
- f. knowing or having reason to know that BRYAN DEBBS was in need of immediate medical care and failing to take reasonable action to summon such medical care, pursuant to Cal. Gov. Code § 845.6.
- 89. Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 26 to 50, acting under color of state law and as policy-making authorities, engaged in the following wrongful act or neglect which caused BRYAN DEBBS's death:
- a. failing to protect BRYAN DEBBS, despite the existence of a special relationship; and/or
- b. inadequately training, supervising, or disciplining law enforcement officers under their command, including Defendants DOE 1 to 25, resulting from either the lack of proper training, pursuant to policy, or the result of the lack of policy.

90. Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50's actions and inactions constituted oppression, fraud, and/or malice resulting in great harm to Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS.

91. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50's actions and inactions, Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS suffered injuries entitling her to receive compensatory and punitive damages against Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff SHELLEY DEBBS prays for relief as hereunder appears.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS and SHELLEY DEBBS seek Judgment as follows:

- 1. For an award of nominal, compensatory, general, and special damages against Defendants COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SCOTT R. JONES, and DOE 1 to 50, according to proof at trial;
- 2. For an award of exemplary/punitive damages against SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50, in an amount sufficient to deter and to make an example of them, because their actions and/or inactions, as alleged, were motivated by evil motive or intent, involved reckless or callous indifference to constitutionally-protected rights, or were wantonly or oppressively done, and/or constituted oppression and/or malice resulting in great harm;
- 3. For an award of actual damages, treble damages, punitive damages, civil penalties, and any other available relief against Defendants SCOTT R. JONES and DOE 1 to 50, pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §§ 52, 52.1, and any other statute as may be applicable;
- 4. For an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, 29 U.S.C. § 794, 42 U.S.C. § 12205, Cal. Civ. Code § 52.1, Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1021.5, and any other statute as may be applicable; and

Case 2:20-cv-01153-TLN-DB Document 1 Filed 06/09/20 Page 22 of 23

1 5. For an award of any other further relief, as the Court deems fair, just, and equitable. 2 Respectfully Submitted, Dated: June 9, 2020 3 4 By: 5 Mark E. Merin Paul H. Masuhara 6 LAW OFFICE OF MARK E. MERIN 1010 F Street, Suite 300 7 Sacramento, California 95814 Telephone: (916) 443-6911 8 Facsimile: (916) 447-8336 9 Attorneys for Plaintiffs ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS 10 and SHELLEY DEBBS 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

A JURY TRIAL IS DEMANDED on behalf of Plaintiffs ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS and SHELLEY DEBBS.

Dated: June 9, 2020

Respectfully Submitted,

By:

Mark E. Merin Paul H. Masuhara

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs ESTATE OF BRYAN DEBBS and SHELLEY DEBBS