

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO**

Civil Action No. 23-1108

BARRY MORPHEW,

Plaintiff,

V.

Chaffee County, Colorado,  
Board of County Commissioners of Chaffee County, Colorado,  
Chaffee County Sheriff's Department,  
District Attorney Linda Stanley, in her individual and official capacity,  
Chaffee County Sheriff John Spezze, in his individual and official capacity,  
Chaffee County Undersheriff Andrew Rohrich,  
Eleventh Judicial District Attorney's Office Investigator Alex Walker,  
Deputy District Attorney Jeffrey Lindsey,  
Deputy District Attorney Mark Hurlbert,  
Chaffee County Sheriff's Detective Robin Burgess,  
Chaffee County Sheriff's Deputy Randy Carricato,  
Chaffee County Sheriff's Deputy Scott Himschoot,  
Chaffee County Sheriff's Sergeant Claudette Hysjulien.  
Chaffee County Sheriff's Sergeant William Plackner,  
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Director John Camper,  
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Agent Joseph Cahill,  
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Agent Megan Duge,  
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Agent Caitlin Rogers,  
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Agent Derek Graham,  
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Agent Kevin Koback,  
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Agent Kirby Lewis,  
Colorado Bureau of Investigations Deputy Director of Investigations Chris  
Schaefer,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Jonathan Grusing,

Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Kenneth Harris,  
John/Jane Does 1-10,  
and other unknown employees of the Eleventh Judicial District Attorney,  
and other unknown officers of the Chaffee County Sheriff's Department.

---

**CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT  
WITH DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

---

Plaintiff, Barry Morpew, by and through his attorneys, Fisher & Byrialsen, PLLC, Samler & Whitson, PC, and Eytan Law LLC brings claims against the above-listed Defendants in their individual and official capacities and requests trial by jury.

**I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. This is a civil rights action in which Barry Morpew seeks relief based on wrongful acts against him by the above named Defendants. Specifically, conspiracy to violate his state and federal constitutional rights, misconduct, wrongful acts, constitutional violations, and violations of rights secured by the laws and constitution of the United States and of Colorado (collectively referred to as “the misconduct”).

2. As set forth below, the misconduct was committed by Defendants Chaffee County and the Chaffee County Sheriff's Department, Chaffee County Sheriff John Spezze, Andrew Rohrich, Robin Burgess, Claudette Hysjulien,

William Plackner, Scot Himschoot, Alex Walker, Randy Carricato, Joseph Cahill, Derek Graham, Kevin Koback, Megan Duge, Caitlin Rogers, John Camper, Chris Schaefer, Kirby Lewis, Linda Stanley, Jeffrey Lindsey, Mark Hurlbert, Jonathan Grusing, and Kenneth Harris.

3. Each Defendant acted under color of law and within the scope of their employment when engaging in the misconduct described herein. They are being sued in their official and individual capacities.

4. Plaintiff Barry Morpew asserts that his Constitutional rights were violated as a result of the actions and omissions of the Defendants as well as the policies, procedures, lack of procedures, customs and/or practices of the Chaffee County Sheriff's Department and the inadequate supervision and training by by the Chaffee County Sheriff's Department and by Chaffee County, Colorado.

## **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1988 to redress the Defendants' deprivation of Mr. Morpew's rights secured by the U.S. Constitution.

6. This Court has jurisdiction over Mr. Morpew's federal claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343. Supplemental jurisdiction over Barry Morpew's state law claims exists pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

7. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). The majority of the Defendants reside in this judicial district, and the events and omissions giving rise to Mr. Morpew's claims occurred within the State of Colorado.

### **III. PARTIES**

8. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff Barry L. Morpew was a citizen and resident of the State of Colorado.

9. Defendant Chaffee County, located in the state of Colorado, (“Chaffee County”), is a municipality organized under the laws of the State of Colorado. Defendant Chaffee County enforces local and state law through its law enforcement agency, the Chaffee County Sheriff’s Department (“CCSD”).

#### **A. Defendant Prosecutors Acting in their Investigatory Capacities**

10. At all times relevant to the allegations in this Complaint, Defendants Linda Stanley, Jeff Lindsey, and Mark Hurlbert were acting under the color of state law in their capacities as District Attorney (Stanley) and Deputy District Attorney (Lindsey and Hurlbert). Each defendant’s acts or omissions were conducted within the scope of their official duties or employment.

11. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Linda Stanley was acting within the scope of her official duties and employment and under

color of state law in her capacity as the elected District Attorney for the 11th Judicial District at the Eleventh Judicial District Attorney's Office ("EJDAO"). At all relevant times, Defendant Stanley was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

12. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Jeff Lindsey was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as a Chief Deputy District Attorney for the 11th Judicial District. At all relevant times, Defendant Lindsey was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

13. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Mark Hurlbert was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as a Deputy District Attorney for the 11th Judicial District. At all relevant times, Defendant Hurlbert was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

14. All acts by Defendant DAs Stanley, Lindsey, and Hurlbert alleged herein were performed in an investigative and/or administrative phase of the case and not in their prosecutorial roles as an advocate for the state.

15. Defendants Stanley, Lindsey, and Hurlbert are included in the collective reference, "Defendant Prosecutors."

**B. DA Investigator Alex Walker**

16. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Alex Walker was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity, first as a Criminal Investigator with the EJDAO and, beginning in June 2021, as a CCSD Investigations Commander. This defendant's acts or omissions were conducted within the scope of his official duties or employment.

17. At all relevant times, Defendant Walker was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

18. Defendant Walker is included in the collective reference, "Defendant Officers."

**C. Officer Defendants – Chaffee County Sheriff's Office**

19. At all times relevant to the allegations in this Complaint, the Individual CCSD Defendants – John Spezze, Andrew Rohrich, Robin Burgess, Randy Carricato, Scott Himschoot, Claudette Hysjulien, William Plackner, and Alex Walker – were "peace officers" under Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-31-901(3) and were employed by a local government and as such, were acting under color of state law and within the course and scope of their employment. Each of these defendant's acts or omissions were conducted within the scope of their official duties or employment.

20. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant John Spezze was the Chaffee County Sheriff, elected pursuant to Colo. Const., Const. art. 14, § 8 and a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

21. Defendant Spezze acted in a supervisory capacity over the other Defendant-CCSD Officers at all times relevant to this Complaint.

22. The constitutional injuries complained of herein were proximately caused by a pattern and practice of misconduct within the CCSD, which occurred with the knowledge and consent of Defendant Spezze and Defendant Undersheriff Andrew Rohrich.

23. Defendants John Spezze and Andrew Rohrich had personal knowledge about and participated in, facilitated, approved, and/or condoned this pattern and practice of misconduct, or at least recklessly caused the alleged deprivation by their actions or by their deliberately indifferent failure to act.

24. As the Sheriff of Chaffee County, Defendant Spezze oversees the CCSD, which, at the time of the events alleged herein, employed Defendants Andrew Rohrich, Robin Burgess, Claudette Hysjulien, William Plackner, Scot Himschoot, Alex Walker, Randy Carricato, and other unknown officers of the CCSD. The Chaffee County Sheriff is also responsible for the policies and practices of the CCSD.

25. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Andrew Rohrich was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as the Chaffee County Undersheriff. At all relevant times, Defendant Rohrich was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

26. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Robin Burgess was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as a Chaffee County Sheriff's Deputy. At all relevant times, Defendant Burgess was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

27. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Claudette Hysjulien was acting within the scope of her official duties and employment and under color of state law in her capacity as a CCSD Sergeant. At all relevant times, Defendant Hysjulien was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

28. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant William Plackner was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as a CCSD Sergeant. At all relevant times, Defendant Plackner was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.



29. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Scott Himschoot was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as a CCSD Deputy. At all relevant times, Defendant Himschoot was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

30. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Randy Carricato was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as a CCSD Deputy. At all relevant times, Defendant Carricato was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

31. All of the above defendants are included in the collective reference, “Defendant CCSD Officers.”

**D. Officer Defendants – Colorado Bureau of Investigation**

32. At all times relevant to the allegations in this Complaint, the Individual CBI Defendants – John Camper, Joseph Cahill, Megan Duge, Caitin Rogers, Derek Graham, Kevin Koback, Kirby Lewis, and Chris Schaefer – were “peace officers” under Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-31-901(3) and were employed by a Colorado state agency, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (“CBI”) and as such, were acting under color of state law and within the course and scope of

their employment. Each of these defendant's acts or omissions were conducted within the scope of their official duties or employment.

33. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Joseph Cahill was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as a CBI Agent. At all relevant times, Defendant Cahill was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

34. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Derek Graham was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as a CBI Agent. At all relevant times, Defendant Graham was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

35. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant John Camper was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as the Director of the CBI. At all relevant times, Defendant Camper was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

36. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Chris Schaefer was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as a Deputy Director of Investigations at CBI.

At all relevant times, Defendant Schaefer was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

37. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Kirby Lewis was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as the head of the Major Crimes Division of the CBI. At all relevant times, Defendant Camper was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

38. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Kevin Koback was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as a CBI Agent. At all relevant times, Defendant Koback was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

39. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Jason Hebrard was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of state law in his capacity as a CBI Agent. At all relevant times, Defendant Koback was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

40. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Megan Duge was acting within the scope of her official duties and employment and under color of state law in her capacity as a CBI Agent. Defendant Duge was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

41. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Caitlin Rogers was acting within the scope of her official duties and employment and under color of state law in her capacity as a CBI Agent. At all relevant times, Defendant Duge was a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Colorado.

42. All of the above defendants are included in the collective reference, “Defendant CBI Agents.”

**E. “Officer Defendants” Federal Bureau of Investigation (Bivens Defendants)**

43. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Kenneth Harris was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of federal law in his capacity as an Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”).

44. Defendant Harris personally participated in the conduct underlying the Claims against him. Defendant Harris helped draft the Arrest Affidavit and was personally aware of the falsehoods, material omissions, inaccuracies, and misleading statements.

45. Defendant Harris lied to and misled Barry Morpew during interviews with him.

46. Congress has provided no adequate remedy for the constitutional violations committed by Defendant Harris.

47. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Jonathan Grusing was acting within the scope of his official duties and employment and under color of federal law in his capacity as an FBI Agent.

48. Defendant Grusing personally participated in the conduct underlying the Claims against him.

49. Defendant Grusing helped draft the Affidavit for Arrest Warrant and was personally aware of the falsehoods, material omissions, inaccuracies, and misleading statements.

50. Defendant Grusing lied to and misled Barry Morpew during interviews with him.

51. Congress has provided no adequate remedy for the constitutional violations committed by Defendant Grusing.

52. Defendants Grusing and Harris are included in the collective reference, “Defendant FBI Officers.”

#### **IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

##### **A. DISAPPEARANCE OF SUZANNE MORPHEW**

53. Suzanne Morpew of Maysville, Colorado disappeared on May 10, 2020.

54. Barry and Suzanne Morpew have been married for more than 20 years. They have two daughters, Mallory, then 20-years-old and Macy then 16-years-old.

55. On May 10, 2020, Barry Morpew, who owned a landscaping business, went to Broomfield (a Denver, Colorado suburb) to prepare for a previously-contracted landscaping job to commence on May 11, 2020.

56. Barry last saw Suzanne in their bed sleeping around 5:00 a.m. on May 10, 2020, before he left to drive to Broomfield.

57. The daughters, Mallory and Macy, were on a road trip in Utah and planned to get home on May 10 or May 11, 2020.

58. On May 10, 2020, Barry Morpew and Mallory and Macy had been calling and texting Suzanne's phone numerous times, but she did not answer.

59. At approximately 3 p.m. on May 10, 2020, Barry Morpew called a neighbor to go to the Morpew home and look for Suzanne because he and his daughters had been unable to reach her.

60. The neighbors drove to the Morpew home and were unable to find Suzanne. They also did not see her mountain bike that she rode almost daily.

61. At approximately 5:30 p.m. Barry asked the neighbors to call the authorities while he packed up his things and drove from Broomfield to their home.

62. Shortly after law enforcement was contacted, on May 10, 2020, Chaffee County Sheriff's Deputies Damon Brown and Lamine Mullenax found a mountain bike off a dirt road, down a ravine, near the Morphew home.

63. Deputies Brown and Mullenax moved the bike from the location where it was laying in the ravine, up to the dirt road.

64. The Deputies had no cell reception and could not reach Barry on their cell phones.

65. Using their radio, they requested that emergency dispatch contact Barry Morphew while he was driving back to confirm that the bike they found matched the description of Suzanne's bike.

66. Barry confirmed the description matched Suzanne's bike.

67. Barry arrived from Broomfield two and a half hours later and wanted to help search for Suzanne.

68. As can be seen on law enforcement body-worn cameras, when Barry arrived, dozens of people were milling around the dirt road where Suzanne's bike was located.

69. Barry assisted law enforcement in finding an article of Suzanne's clothing from Suzanne's closet to use in a search for Suzanne.

70. As part of the emergency search and rescue operation to find Suzanne, an employee of the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC), Doug Spence.

71. Doug Spence gave the article of clothing provided by Barry to his scent dog ("Rosco") to smell Suzanne's scent, who was then deployed to the area near where Suzanne's bike was found.

72. Rosco alerted to Suzanne's scent and followed it down to a rushing river where Suzanne's scent then disappeared.

73. This fact was not disclosed in the Arrest Affidavit.

74. More search and rescue personnel were brought in to assist that evening.

75. Suzanne was never found.

76. A massive search, involving numerous law enforcement entities and volunteer community members from nearby Salida ensued for weeks following Suzanne's disappearance.

77. On May 13, 2020, Defendant Scott Himschoot, a Chaffee County Sheriff's Deputy, found Suzanne' bike helmet approximately 0.84 miles



northwest of the site the bicycle was found, approximately ten meters south of Highway 50 and about 1.52 miles from the Morpew residence.

78. Law enforcement suspected foul play and immediately targeted Barry Morpew as the perpetrator.

79. Barry is an avid hunter. Defendants accused him of “hunting” Suzanne the same way he “hunted” animals.

80. The Defendants’ theory (as presented in the prosecution) was that while Barry Morpew was at work on a job site on the morning of May 9, 2020, Suzanne Morpew was at home communicating on her telephone with her secret, out-of-state lover.

81. Suzanne used WhatsApp and LinkedIn, phone apps she installed on her phone to communicate with her lover.

82. For approximately two years prior to her disappearance, Suzanne had a secret, romantic affair with Jeff Libler, a man she knew from her high school in Indiana.

83. Suzanne reconnected with Libler on Facebook.

84. Libler lived in Michigan with his wife and children (who did not know about the affair).

85. Over the period of a year and half preceding Suzanne's disappearance, Suzanne and Libler would meet each other in different cities without the knowledge of their spouses, relatives, children or closest friends.

86. In early 2021, Defendants Grusing and Harris told Barry about Suzanne's affair.

87. Barry, like all of Suzanne's friends and family, was shocked to learn about the affair.

88. The Defendants theorized that on May 9, 2020, Barry arrived home from work around 2:30 p.m., chased Suzanne around the house, killed her using tranquilizer serum in a dart shot by a gun, disposed of her body and all evidence of the crime, and then created an alibi by going to Broomfield the next day, Sunday, May 10, 2020.

89. For weeks following Suzanne's disappearance, the Morpew residence, including vehicles parked in the garage were thoroughly searched with the use of K-9's and multiple crime scene investigators.

90. CCSD officers seized Barry's truck, Barry's phone, Suzanne's car, the car belonging to Macy Morpew, the phones of his daughters. .

91. The Defendant Officers took DNA samples from the Morpew home and items there, as well as from the bike, bike helmet, and vehicles belonging to Barry, Suzanne, and Macy.

92. Approximately nine days after the Morpew home was seized, Defendant Himschoot reported he found a plastic cap to what was believed to be a needle cover to a syringe, by itself at the bottom of the empty clothes dryer.

93. Defendant Himschoot had also been responsible for the search and collection of possible evidentiary items in the Morpew garage and the locked gun safe before finding the needle cover.

94. On at least sixty occasions between the time of Suzanne's disappearance and the day Barry was arrested, Barry voluntarily spoke with one or more of the Defendant officers.

95. Almost all of Barry's interactions with Defendant officers were secretly tape recorded, including one occasion in July 2020, on which Barry hosted Defendants Cahill and Graham for dinner at the Morpew home where they prayed to find Suzanne.

96. Barry's statements with Defendant Officers were also secretly recorded while Barry and Defendant officers handed out flyers in December 2020 at a local grocery store seeking the community's help in finding Suzanne.

97. The Defendants never got the confession from Barry that they were hoping for.

98. Barry was continuously searching for Suzanne and helping Defendant officers in the search.

99. In the summer of 2020, Defendant CBI Agents Megan Duge and Caitlin Rogers, and the other Defendant CBI Agents determined foreign unknown male DNA was found on various items of the crime scene including: the exterior cushion of the bike helmet, Suzanne's bike seat, Suzanne's bike brakes and handlebars, Suzanne's bike grips, the carpet by the Morpew's bed, on a stair in the Morpew home, and on the back seat and the glovebox of Suzanne's Range Rover that was parked in the Morpew garage.

100. Barry Morpew, along with nearly sixty other investigative personnel working the scene and lay people who could have possibly been the source of the unknown male DNA, were excluded as sources of the DNA samples.

101. Defendant Cahill, a CBI Agent, was the lead CBI investigator assigned to assist local authorities in the investigation of Suzanne's disappearance.

102. In the fall of 2020, Defendant CBI Agent Cahill submitted a request that the CBI lab conduct forensic analysis of numerous items. He explained, "this unknown male profile was submitted ... because [there is]

additional information to suspect the 2015 Range Rover was used in commission of a criminal offense."

103. Defendant CBI Agent Rogers determined the partial genetic profile warranted uploading the sample into CODIS, a national DNA database.

104. CODIS is the acronym for the Combined DNA Index System. CODIS contains DNA samples of convicted offenders nationwide, along with unknown samples from unsolved crimes and active investigations.

105. In October and November 2020, CBI Defendants Rogers and Duge were made aware of two CODIS matches to two different unsolved sex offenses in Arizona.

106. On December 4, 2020, Defendants Cahill, Burgess, Walker, Rohrich, Hysjulien, Grusing and Graham were made aware of one of the CODIS matches from an unsolved sex offense in Tempe, Arizona to the partial genetic DNA profile collected from Suzanne's car.

107. In April 2021, Defendant CBI Agents Roger and Duge were made aware of another CODIS match from Suzanne's Range Rover to another unsolved sex offense in Illinois.

108. This highly exculpatory information was not disclosed in the Affidavit for Arrest Warrant prepared by Defendants Walker, Stanley, Lindsey, Cahill, and other defendants and co-conspirators.

109. Barry was arrested on May 4, 2021 for the alleged murder of Suzanne.

110. Suzanne has still not been found.

111. On May 27, 2021, the judge ordered Defendant Prosecutors to ensure that all discovery mandated by the Colorado Rules of Criminal Procedure be produced to Barry by June 2, 2021.

112. On June 3, 2021, the judge issued a written discovery order commensurate with the verbal rulings made on May 27, 2021.

113. The judge also issued a written order that “any electronic communications created or received by law enforcement officers related to this case must be disclosed to the defense if they are material to the prosecution of the case or if they contain any evidence that would be in any way favorable to the defense.”

114. As described below in this Complaint, Defendant Officers and Defendant Prosecutors did not comply with that Order.

115. On May 19, 2021, Defendant CBI Agent Duge sent Defendants CBI Agents Cahill, Burgess and Chris Adams a CODIS match letter via email indicating the unknown male DNA swabbed from the glovebox of Suzanne’s Range Rover partially matched DNA found in three out-of-state unsolved sexual assault investigations in Tempe, Phoenix, and Chicago.

116. Defendant CBI Agent Duge's May 19, 2021 letter stated that due to the "limited genetic profile" this was only a lead and further investigation was necessary.

117. "Limited genetic profile" is not a scientific term mentioned or accepted in the FBI CODIS manual.

118. Defendant Duge created this term.

119. Defendant Duge advised Defendants Stanley, Hurlbert, Lindsey, Walker, Spezze, Rohrich, Rogers, Graham, Cahill, Grusing and Harris that this was not a scientific term.

120. The Defendants knew the contents of Barry's phone was searched for location data.

121. On June 2, 2020, Defendant Cahill was advised by FBI agents that certain GPS location data obtained from Barry's phone was unreliable because of a phenomenon known as "static drift."

122. Defendants utilized that unreliable data and did not disclose its unreliability in the Arrest Affidavit.

123. After January 2021, DA Defendants Stanley, Lindsey, and Walker conferred and met with each other about the Morphey investigation.

124. In April 2021, Defendant Walker circulated a draft Affidavit for Arrest Warrant ("Arrest Warrant Affidavit") to numerous defendants,

including Defendant CBI Agents Cahill and Graham, Burgess, Rohrich, Grusing and Harris.

125. Defendants Cahill and Graham were highly critical of the affidavit and opposed the impending arrest of Barry, citing the need for more forensic testing, evidence collection, and review and analysis of the investigation and materials seized up to date.

126. In April 2021, Defendants Cahill and Graham raised their concerns with their immediate supervisor, Defendant Kirby Lewis, head of the Major Crimes Division of CBI who agreed with Defendants Cahill and Graham and conveyed the concerns to Defendant Deputy Director Chris Schaefer.

127. In late April 2021 to early May 2021, Defendant CBI Deputy Director of Investigations Schaefer contacted Defendant Sheriff Spezze and advised against arresting Barry at that time.

128. Shortly thereafter, Defendant CBI Director John Camper contacted Defendant Sheriff Spezze and reiterated the concerns with arresting Barry.

129. According to sworn testimony by Defendant Camper, it was the first time in his career that he ever called a sheriff about holding off on the decision to arrest an individual.

130. Defendants Spezze, Camper, Schaefer, Lewis, Cahill and Graham have each alleged that they did not inform Defendants Stanley, Lindsey or



Walker about the multiple calls Defendant Spezze received from Defendants Camper and Schaefer.

131. The sworn Arrest Affidavit dated May 4, 2021, does not contain information about the multiple calls made to Defendant Spezze or the serious concerns of CBI Defendants Camper, Schaefer, Lewis, Cahill and Graham to arrest Barry.

132. Barry was held in the Chaffee County jail without a bond until September 20, 2021.

133. On April 8, 2022, the judge issued a written discovery order sanctioning the Defendant Prosecutors for violating its May and June 2021 discovery orders.

134. The April 8, 2022 order ruled that the prosecutors concealed exculpatory information from the Arrest Affidavit.

135. All Defendants caused the Arrest Warrant to be issued despite knowing there was no probable cause.

136. All Defendants caused the murder and related charges to be brought despite knowing there was no probable cause.

137. No Defendant intervened to prevent the damage to Mr. Morphew, even though each had sufficient information and reasonably could have done so.

138. Had the Arrest Affidavit not contained false and misleading statements, there would have been no probable cause on the face of the Affidavit.

139. Had the Arrest Affidavit included exculpatory information that was omitted, there would have been no probable cause on the face of the Affidavit.

### **B. THE ARREST AFFIDAVIT**

140. Leading up and into early May, 2021, Defendant Walker, Defendant Prosecutors Stanley and Lindsey; Defendant CBI Agents Cahill and Lewis; Defendant Officers Rohrich, Spezze, and Graham; Defendant FBI Agents Grusing and Harris, and other Defendants and co-conspirators whose identities are not known to Mr. Morpew at this time, authored the Arrest Affidavit. See Arrest Affidavit pp. 2, 126.<sup>1</sup> (These Defendants are referred to herein as “Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit” or “Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit”).

141. On May 4, 2021, Defendant Alex Walker signed the 129-page Arrest Affidavit.

142. Defendant Walker stated he had been “duly sworn” and that he “deposes and swears” to the Affidavit.

---

<sup>1</sup> In this Complaint, Mr. Morpew sets forth language from the Affidavit and provides page references for convenience. Mr. Morpew has attached the 129-page Affidavit to this Complaint. Mr. Morpew incorporates it by reference because blocking and copying all of its content into the Complaint would be impracticable. Wherever a fact is pertinent, Mr. Morpew has endeavored to quote the Affidavit herein.

143. Just above the signature line, Defendant Walker “affirm[ed] that this affidavit and warrant has been reviewed by [Defendants Stanley and Lindsey].

144. Judge Patrick Murphy signed the Affidavit, affirming that it was “[s]ubscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May 2021.”

145. Even though only Defendant Walker subscribed and swore to the Arrest Affidavit, all Defendants identified above as “Defendants who authored the Arrest Warrant” personally participated in meetings and conversations and exchanged emails and other communications as participation in drafting of the Arrest Affidavit.

146. Defendant Walker affirmed that he prepared the case synopsis in the Arrest Affidavit “with the assistance of FBI Special Agent Jonathan Grusing” and that it “was edited and reviewed by [FBI Special Agent] Harris and CBI Agents Joseph Cahill and Derek Graham.”

147. The Defendants’ theory, as stated throughout the Arrest Affidavit, is that Barry killed Suzanne on the afternoon of May 9, 2020, by injecting her with animal tranquilizer shot from a tranquilizer gun as she ran around the home trying to get away from him.

148. Defendants theorized that Barry “staged” Suzanne’s bicycle and helmet to divert attention from himself.

149. Barry's motive, according to Defendants, was jealousy and fear of Suzanne leaving him.

150. Defendants posited that Barry found out about Suzanne's affair with Libler and killed Suzanne in a rage.

151. On the afternoon of May 9, 2020, Suzanne sent a photo of herself via LinkedIn to Libler, her lover.

152. In the Arrest Affidavit, Defendants suggested perhaps Barry learned about the affair at that time and perhaps that prompted him to kill Suzanne.

153. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit also suggest that Barry knew of the affair long before May 9, 2020.

154. The Arrest Affidavit contained false and misleading statements and omitted exculpatory information.

155. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knowingly, recklessly, and maliciously omitted material, exculpatory information and included misleading and false information.

156. There was no probable cause to arrest Barry Morpew.

157. No Defendant intervened to ensure that the information in the Arrest Affidavit was true and that exculpatory information was included therein.

### ***1. DNA Information***

158. The Affidavit failed to accurately inform the judge of the existence of unknown male DNA in various relevant places, CODIS matches between DNA found in the investigation and DNA found in other sex assault investigations in other states.

159. During pendency of the nearly year-long criminal murder case against Barry, and the following 11 months of litigation, the District Judge imposed sanctions against the prosecution in a written order which included the following finding:

The Judge who found probable cause and set a no bond hold was not told that unknown foreign male DNA was found on various items at the crime scene or in the alleged victim's car at the time of signing the warrant for Mr. Morpew's arrest. See *Aff.*, at 44-45 (discussing CBI laboratory results related to DNA analysis of various items). If the Judge had known at the time of reviewing the arrest warrant about foreign unknown male DNA and CODIS matches to out-of-state cases, he may not have required Mr. Morpew to sit in jail for five months pending the PEPG and Hearings.<sup>2</sup>

160. Unknown DNA and unknown male DNA was found on (i) Suzanne Morpew's bedside, (ii) one of the stairs of the Morpew home, (iii)

---

<sup>2</sup> People v. Morpew, Fremont County No. 22 CR 47, *Order Re: [D-17] Defendant's Renewed Motion for Discovery and Contempt Sanctions and Forthwith Hearing; [D-17a] Supplement; [D-17b] Supplement; [D-17c] Supplement; and [D-17d] Supplement* (filed April 8, 2022), p. 12.

the sheets in the dryer, (iv) the bicycle grips, (v) the bicycle seat, (vi) the bicycle brakes and handlebars, (vii) Suzanne's bicycle helmet exterior, (viii) Suzanne's bicycle helmet interior cushions, (ix) the front driver door of Suzanne's car, (x) the front passenger door of Suzanne's car, (xi) the glove compartment of Suzanne's car, and (xii) the rear driver side seat cushion of Suzanne's car.

161. The Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit mentioned unknown DNA on only item (v) above, the bicycle seat.

162. During pendency of the criminal case against Barry, the State District Court Judge expressly found that “the foreign male DNA being found on pieces of evidence at the crime scene that would exclude Mr. Morpew...would tend to negate guilt.”<sup>3</sup>

163. A swab taken from the glove compartment of Suzanne's car revealed that at least one unknown male contributed to the DNA profile.

164. The DNA from the glove compartment was tested against at least 70 profiles, including but not limited to the Morpew family and friends, many of the Defendants, CCSD investigators, and other law enforcement personnel.

---

<sup>3</sup> People v. Morpew, Fremont County No. 22 CR 47, Transcript of February 10, 2022, p. 94.

165. The DNA from the glove compartment did not match any one of at least 70 profiles, of people known to have been at or near Suzanne's car, that it was tested against.

166. On October 12, 2020, Defendant CBI Agent Cahill submitted to Defendants CBI Agents Duge and Rogers his determination that not only he but also the CBI, the CCSD, and the 11th Judicial District Attorney's office all believed that Suzanne's Range Rover was "used in the commission of a criminal offense connected to the disappearance of Suzanne Morpew."

167. At the request of Defendant CBI Agent Cahill and Defendant FBI Agent Grusing the swab from the glove compartment of Suzanne's car was submitted in October 2020 to CODIS.

168. In October 2020, Defendant CBI Agents Duge and Rogers knew there was a DNA match from the CODIS search between the swab from the glove compartment of Suzanne's car and DNA recovered from an unsolved sex assault in Tempe, Arizona.

169. In November 2020, Defendants CBI Agents Duge and Rogers learned that there was a DNA match from the CODIS search between the swab from the glove compartment of Suzanne's car to DNA recovered from an unsolved sex assault in Phoenix, Arizona.

170. Defendant CBI Agent Duge notified the labs in Tempe and Phoenix and referred them to Defendant Officer Burgess and Defendant CBI Agent Cahill for follow up investigation regarding the DNA matches.

171. On December 2, 2020, Defendant Officer Burgess received an email notifying him of the DNA match between the swab from the glove compartment of Suzanne's car and an unsolved sex assault in Tempe, Arizona.

172. Defendant Burgess notified Defendant Officers Walker, Hysjulien, Cahill, Graham, and Rohrich, Defendant CBI Agent Cahill, and other defendants and co-conspirators (including other named and/or unnamed defendants and co-conspirators whose identities are not yet known to Mr. Morpew).<sup>4</sup>

173. In April 2021, Defendants CBI Agents Duge and Rogers were notified that there was a DNA match between the swab from the glove compartment of Suzanne's car and an unsolved sexual assault in Chicago, Illinois.

174. Defendants CBI Agents Duge and Rogers knew about these matches but claimed they intentionally withheld the Phoenix and Illinois matches to Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit.

---

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Morpew's counsel have a good faith basis to believe that other Defendant Officers and Defendant CBI Agents would have had to be involved. Mr. Morpew believes that discovery will reveal the identity of these as-yet unknown Defendants.



175. The Arrest Affidavit does not include any information about the three DNA matches described above in paragraphs \_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_ (“the three DNA matches”).

176. Barry was arrested on May 4, 2021 on murder and related charges.

177. All the Defendants knew on or around May 4, 2021 that Barry was arrested on murder and related charges.

178. CBI Agents Duge and Rogers issued a document titled “CODIS DNA Casework Match,” dated May 19, 2021, addressed to Defendant CBI Agents Cahill and Adams and Defendant Officer Burgess.

179. The Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit did not amend the Arrest Affidavit to include the information about the three DNA matches.

180. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit stated that there was no evidence of any alternate suspect.

181. The statements that there was no evidence of an alternate suspect were false and misleading. The unknown male DNA discovered in the Morphew home, vehicles, bicycle and bicycle helmet, in addition to the three CODIS matches, constituted evidence of alternate suspects.

182. All Defendants knew that Suzanne’s car was used in the commission of a criminal offense connected to the disappearance of Suzanne Morphew.

183. All Defendants knew unknown DNA had been found and DNA had been submitted to CODIS.

184. None of the Defendants with knowledge of the three DNA matches and the unknown DNA intervened to ensure that this exculpatory DNA information was included in the Arrest Affidavit before it was presented to the Court.

185. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit included information about DNA that was misleading, incomplete, and false.

186. The Arrest Affidavit states that Mallory Morphew was a “low level” contributor to a DNA sample found on a dart in a box found in the garage.

187. The affidavit failed to include anyone else as a DNA contributor to the dart in a box found in the garage. This was false and incomplete. (Arrest Affidavit, p. 45).

188. There was another potential contributor – Deputy Scott Himschoot, who was an equally likely “low level” contributor according to the laboratory reports.

189. The Affidavit does not disclose that both Barry and Suzanne were excluded as possible contributors to the DNA sample from the dart in a box found in the garage.

190. The Affidavit identified Suzanne and Macy as possible low level contributors to the DNA profile collected from the plastic hypodermic needle cover (“needle cover”) recovered from the dryer. (Arrest Affidavit, p. 45).

191. This statement was false. Suzanne was not a possible contributor to the swab from the needle cover.

192. The DNA report states that the potential contributors to the swab from the needle cover include two of three people: (1) Defendant Alex Walker, (2) a male friend of both Suzanne and Barry, and (3) Macy Morphew.

193. The Arrest Affidavit does not include the fact in the previous paragraph.

194. The fact that Defendant Walker may have handled the needle cover is exculpatory, as it demonstrates that Walker knew what the item was and had examined it.

195. The Arrest Affidavit identifies the needle cover as a “dart cap.”

196. The needle cover was not a “dart cap.”

197. Defendant Walker knew the needle cover was not a “dart cap.”

198. The Arrest Affidavit stated that a partial DNA profile was developed from the interior cushions of Suzanne’s bike helmet and that it was more likely to be a mixture of the DNA of Barry and Suzanne than of any other people.

199. A DNA swab from the outside of the bike helmet revealed DNA from Suzanne and an unknown male.

200. The Arrest Affidavit did not disclose the results of the swab of the exterior of the bike helmet. It did not disclose the existence of unknown male DNA on the exterior of the bike helmet.

201. The Arrest Affidavit stated that DNA on the bicycle grips excluded Barry as a contributor.

202. The Arrest Affidavit did not disclose all the results of the swab from the bicycle grips. It did not disclose the existence of 2 unknown profiles on the bicycle grips.

203. The Arrest Affidavit stated that Barry was excluded as a contributor on the bicycle brakes and handlebars, and that Suzanne, Deputy Brown and Deputy Himschoot were primary contributors.

204. The Arrest Affidavit did not disclose all the results of the swab from the bicycle brakes and handlebars. It did not disclose the existence of at least one unknown male profile on the bicycle brakes and handlebars.

205. The Affidavit states: “These items [Suzanne’s bicycle and helmet] were not indicative of Suzanne being a runaway or the victim of a stranger abduction.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 2.

206. That statement is false as there was unknown foreign DNA found on the bicycle and the helmet, which was indicative of a stranger handling her bicycle helmet and bicycle. The unknown foreign DNA tends to prove an abduction, contrary to the Arrest Affidavit's theory that the bike and helmet were "staged."

207. The Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit knew the statement in paragraph 205 was not true.

208. The Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit included a section labeled "Ongoing Investigation." Arrest Affidavit, p. 122.

209. That section says nothing about the ongoing investigation into the unknown male DNA and CODIS matches.

210. The state court judge presiding over the state criminal prosecution later entered a finding that "[i]n all the information included in the 129 page affidavit, the affidavit was devoid of any discussion of the fact that foreign male DNA, not belonging to Mr. Morpew, was found all over the crime scene: on the bike helmet, bike seat, bike breaks, glovebox of her car and rear seat of car. *See Aff. generally.*"

211. The above false and misleading information about DNA and omitted exculpatory information about DNA were material to a finding of probable cause.

212. The omission of the exculpatory facts as described above and throughout this Complaint about DNA was material to a finding of probable cause.

213. Had the above false and misleading information about DNA been omitted and the exculpatory information about unknown male DNA, unknown DNA, the CODIS matches, and the DNA information described above been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

## ***2. False GPS Phone Locations - "Pushpin" Map***

214. The Arrest Warrant Affidavit states that Barry chased Suzanne Morpew around their home on May 9, 2020 at 2:44-2:45 p.m. Arrest Affidavit, p. 126.

215. The Arrest Affidavit claims this is the time period when Barry allegedly caused the death of Suzanne.

216. The Arrest Affidavit includes "Attachment 6", which is described as "An estimate of the activity of Barry's phone as it appears to move from porch to porch, which he [Barry] explained by chasing and shooting a chipmunk." The following image was presented:



217. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew this was a false and misleading allegation.

218. Defendants knew this was false and misleading because an FBI Report (“the CAST Report”) alerted them to this fact and an FBI Specialist had alerted Defendant Cahill of this in an email, as described below.

219. The above pushpin map, if believed, would mean that Barry was moving 36.8 to 50 miles per hour from point to point, through the walls of his home.

220. If Barry was moving around the walls of his home he would have had to travel even faster than 50 miles an hour.

221. On June 2, 2020, Defendants Cahill and Grusing learned from FBI Special Agent Hoyland that “data” used to “pinpoint” Barry’s movements was unreliable.

222. FBI Special Agent Kevin Hoyland was with the FBI's Cellular Analysis Survey Team (C.A.S.T.), which interpreted data from Barry's cell phone.

223. Special Agent Hoyland wrote:

“As an FYI, one of the challenges in determining movement with GPS readings in such a tight area is that there is a phenomenon known as static drift wherein **a stationary device can mistakenly be shown to be moving** because of the number of satellites taking measurements and their corresponding locations to the stationary device. Or it could be him walking around the property. Just hard to say but **I would be cautious in jumping right to the conclusion that he was bouncing around his property at these hours.**”

224. The complete June 2, 2020, email from FBI Hoyland is:

---

**Fwd: Re: screenshots of movement on 5/10**

2 messages

Grusing, Jonathan D. (DN) (FBI) <jdgrusing@fbi.gov>  
To: "joseph.cahill@state.co.us" <joseph.cahill@state.co.us>

Tue, Jun 2, 2020 at 3:42 PM

-

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Hoyland, Kevin P. (DN) (FBI)" <kphoyland@fbi.gov>

Date: Jun 2, 2020 1:57 PM

Subject: Re: screenshots of movement on 5/10

To: "Turner, Brian T. (DN) (FBI)" <bturner2@fbi.gov>,"Grusing, Jonathan D. (DN) (FBI)" <jdgrusing@fbi.gov>,"McMillen, Jason T. (DN) (FBI)" <jtmcmillen@fbi.gov>,"Beutelschies, Jon E. (DN) (FBI)" <jbeutelschies@fbi.gov>

Cc: "Donati, David (DN) (FBI)" <ddonati@fbi.gov>

Hey Brian,

Are you able to determine which apps triggered the GPS coordinates to be recorded?

As an FYI, one of the challenges with in determining movement with GPS readings in such a tight area is that there is a phenomenon known as static drift wherein a stationary device can mistakenly be shown to be moving because of the number of satellites taking measurements and their corresponding locations to the stationary device. Or, it could be him walking around his property. Just hard to say but I would be cautious in jumping right to the conclusion that he was bouncing around his property at these hours. A review of data from other nights could potentially give us more confidence if his device appears completely stationary vs. that night.

Just my two cents.

**SA Kevin Hoyland**

Cellular Analysis Survey Team (C.A.S.T.)

**(970) 663-1028 (Main)**

**FBI - Fort Collins, CO**



225. As shown above, Agent Grusing forwarded the email to Defendant Cahill the same day he received it.

226. At page 27 of the CAST Report, the FBI illustrates the phenomenon of static drift and cautions that “[m]ore analysis is needed to determine the frequency of such anomalous data in and around the residence.”

227. This critical exculpatory information showed that the Arrest Affidavit statements about Barry supposedly having been moving rapidly around his property were purposely misleading.

228. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew this information was highly material and exculpatory.

229. This exculpatory information was purposely omitted from the Arrest Affidavit and the email was concealed from the defense and the court.

230. The Defendant Prosecutors concealed this June 2020 email until it was produced in late January 2022.

231. The Arrest Affidavit included false and misleading statements about GPS phone location data allegedly showing where Barry drove his truck in the early morning hours of May 10, 2020.

232. In the Arrest Affidavit, Defendants stated that Barry’s truck drove nearby where Suzanne’s bicycle helmet was later discovered.

233. Defendants' theory was that Barry intentionally discarded Suzanne's helmet in that location in order to "stage" an abduction.

234. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew that the GPS phone locator detail was unreliable because of the "static drift" phenomenon.

235. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit also knew that there were no truck telematics<sup>5</sup> indicating the truck was in that area between May 9 and May 10.

236. Defendant Cahill expressly warned other Defendants and co-conspirators about the unreliability of such data, including Defendants Graham, Rohrich, Lindsey, Walker, Grusing, and Harris.

237. Defendant Cahill received a recommendation from a technical engineering firm that, even though inaccurate and unreliable, the GPS location data could be used to "squeeze" Barry during interrogations. Defendant Cahill forwarded this recommendation to Defendant Rohrich:

---

<sup>5</sup> "Telematics" is a term describing technology whereby a computer within automobiles and trucks can capture events occurring in and around the vehicle, e.g., doors and windows opening and closing, the motor running and being shut off, etc. and essentially provide a digital blueprint of the vehicle's activity.

**Cahill - CDPS, Joseph** <joseph.cahill@state.co.us>  
To: Andy Rohrich <arohrich@chaffeesherriff.org>

Wed, Jul 8, 2020 at 12:16 PM

----- Forwarded message -----

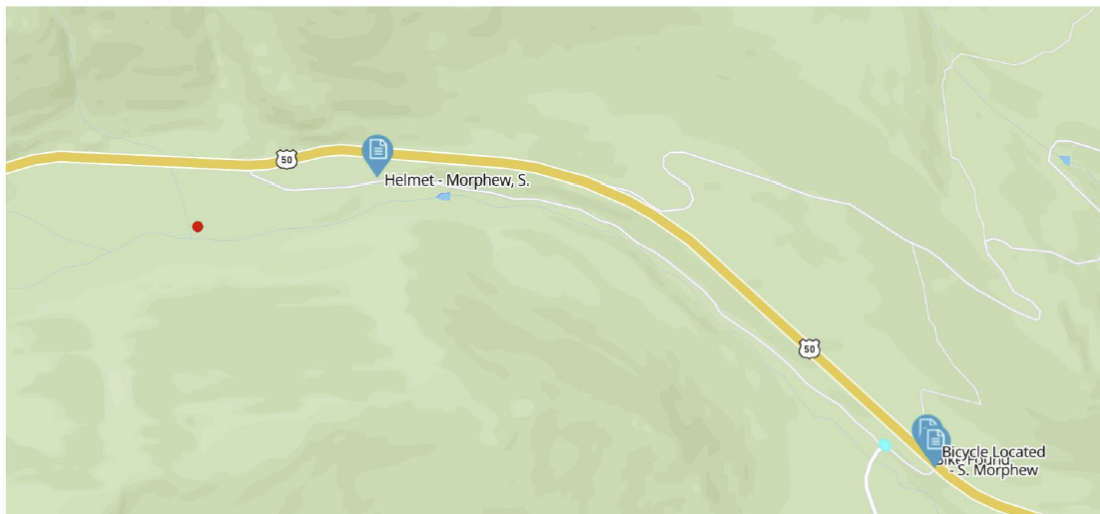
From: **Matthew Fyles** <matthew.fyles@radixmeta.com>  
Date: Wed, Jul 8, 2020 at 12:01  
Subject: Consideration  
To: <joseph.cahill@state.co.us>, Dave Krieger <dave.krieger@radixmeta.com>

Joe -

This was interesting. You would need to be careful with this as the confidence of this particular Location Estimate for Barry's Phone is low and there are real considerations about its accuracy, however in an interrogation, this could be very powerful in potentially squeezing Barry.

I placed a location pin for the helmet that was recovered based on the GPS that the reports noted for its recovery. I then produced these two artifacts for it, one standard and one zoomed in with a measurement as the crow flies. Let me know if you have any questions.

The date and time for this is May 10th at 4:13:20 a.m.



238. Defendants FBI Agents Grusing and Harris lied to Barry about the alleged phone location data during the numerous interrogations with him.

239. Upon information and belief, these interrogations were conducted and/or reviewed and utilized by Defendants Cahill, Graham, Walker, Rohrich, Spezze, Stanley, Lindsey, and other defendants and co-conspirators as described herein, all of whom knew that false and misleading information was being

presented in the Affidavit and that material, exculpatory information was being omitted.

240. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit, and other Defendants and co-conspirators whose identities are not known to Mr. Morpew at this time, included false information in the Arrest Affidavit garnered from lying to Barry about his movements on the day on May 10, 2020.

241. The Defendants stated in the Arrest Affidavit that Barry was “blaming.... a chipmunk for why he was running around his house after arriving home at 2:44 PM, and the firing a gun of a .22 caliber to describe his violence towards Suzanne that afternoon and the caliber of the tranquilizer darts.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 125.<sup>6</sup>

242. The Arrest Affidavit does not disclose that the map and the GPS phone data underlying it were fabricated and not based on any reliable science.

243. The “pushpin map” was not the only subject matter in the Arrest Affidavit that relayed false and misleading information about alleged locations of Barry’s phone based on GPS location data.

244. On page 34 and 35, the Arrest Affidavit states:

The location activities registered by Barry's phone were abnormally high in frequency during the late nights and early morning hours of May 8-9, 2020 and

---

<sup>6</sup> The issues regarding the “caliber of the tranquilizer darts” is a separate set of facts and falsehoods inserted into the Arrest Affidavit and are discussed elsewhere in this Complaint.

May 9-10, 2020 while at the Morphey residence.  
(Arrest Affidavit, p. 34)

...

That May 9-10, 2020 night, approximately 210 locations for Barry's phone registered near the Morphey residence, compared to zero-to-two locations on previous nights from May 1st through May 8th. (Arrest Affidavit, p. 35).

245. Just as above, when the Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit wrote these statements, they knew they were false and misleading and knew the GPS location data from Barry's phone (or any phone) was unreliable.

246. In relevant part, the Arrest Affidavit states: (1) "Barry blamed... a chipmunk for why he was running around his house after arriving home at 2:44 PM..." (Arrest Affidavit, p. 125) and (2) "Barry says he is running around the house, most likely chasing Suzanne while she is conscious." (Arrest Affidavit, p. 126).

247. That is false. Barry did not "blame" a chipmunk, he did not say "he is running around the house," and certainly did not say he was "most likely chasing Suzanne..."

248. When confronted with the fabricated "pinpoint" map, Barry merely said that he was in the habit of shooting chipmunks.

249. In making that statement, Barry was responding to fictitious and false information being provided to him by Defendants about his supposed movements on May 9, 2020.

250. The above false and misleading information about GPS phone locations and omitted exculpatory information about GPS phone locations were material to a finding of probable cause.

251. The omission of the exculpatory facts as described above and throughout this Complaint about GPS phone locations was material to a finding of probable cause.

252. Had the above false and misleading information about GPS phone locations been omitted and the exculpatory information about GPS phone locations been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***3. Falsehoods and Omissions about Barry's Phone on May 9, 2020***

253. The Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit stated that forensic evidence showed that Barry's phone was turned off or placed on "airplane mode" for 8 hours on May 9, 2020 starting at 2:47 p.m.

254. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit included the “airplane mode” asserting Barry purposefully placed his phone in airplane mode in order to conceal his location while he was hiding Suzanne’s body and evidence of the alleged murder.

255. The Arrest Affidavit alleges that Barry arrived home on Saturday afternoon around 2:30 p.m., at 2:44 p.m. he chased Suzanne around the house, and at 2:47 p.m. he placed his phone in airplane mode.

256. The Arrest Affidavit alleges that Barry intentionally kept his phone in airplane mode throughout the evening until Saturday night at 10:30 pm. Arrest Affidavit, pp. 77, 90, 99.

257. The Arrest Affidavit states: “On May 9th, at 2:47 PM, Barry's phone appears to enter Airplane Mode” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 34).

258. The Arrest Affidavit states: and “On May 9th, at 10:17 PM, an ‘airplane mode off’ event started on Barry's phone” Arrest Affidavit, p. 35.

259. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit mentioned “airplane mode” 24 times in the Affidavit.

260. It is false that the phone was in airplane mode for eight (8) hours as represented by the Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit.

261. On June 24 and 25, 2020, Defendants Walker, Cahill, Grusing, Adams, Hysjulien, Burgess and Rohrich, received or were forwarded an email and a chart from a FBI expert that explained the airplane mode phenomenon.

262. The June 24, 2020 email and chart explained that Barry's phone was not in airplane mode for even one hour, nor intentionally placed in airplane mode, and if it was in airplane mode it was for less than a minute and when the phone was powering down or powering up.

263. The Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit did not disclose these highly exculpatory facts in the June 24, 2020 FBI email and chart but instead inserted only the 24 false and misleading statements about the "airplane mode."

264. The Defendants concealed this June 24, 2020 email and chart analyzing the airplane mode phenomenon from the defense until late January 2022.

265. During Defendants Grusing and Harris' interviews with Barry in March and April 2021, Defendants Grusing and Harris lied to Barry telling him that he intentionally placed his phone in airplane mode for hours on May 9th to prevent detection of his movements.



266. The Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit stated “Barry admitted to running around their property with a gun and placing his phone in Airplane Mode at 2:47 PM.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 2.

267. That is a false statement.

268. On page 75 of the Arrest Affidavit, it states that Barry “demonstrated how he placed his phone in Airplane Mode.” This statement is misleading and included out of context.

269. On March 5, 2021, during the (approximate) 30th interview of Mr. Morpew, FBI Agent Grusing (Grusing) told Barry that his phone was in airplane mode on May 9, 2020, to which Barry told him he did not recall putting his phone in airplane mode.

270. Defendant Grusing then told Barry that his phone was definitively in airplane mode from 2:47 p.m. to 10:18 p.m. on May 9, 2020, and added that if Barry accidentally put his phone on airplane mode, then he also must have accidentally turned it off, questioning Barry’s veracity.

271. In response to these statements, Barry told Defendant Grusing, “It’s the first thing that comes up when you hit settings. If that happened, it was probably an accident. I do not recall that.”

272. The Defendants authoring the Affidavit inserted these false and misleading statements about Barry intentionally putting his phone in airplane

mode for eight hours as it was critical to sell their false theory that Barry was attempting to cover up his location, after he supposedly murdered Suzanne right after supposedly chased her around the house at 35-50 miles per hour to subdue her.

273. Furthermore, the Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew that the area in Colorado – specifically in and around the Morpew home, and the Maysville area to Poncha Springs had virtually no cell phone reception and cellular data is scant and imprecise

274. The Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit did not include the exculpatory facts that there is little to no cell reception and the cellular data collected from the area of Barry’s home and Maysville is imprecise.

275. The Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit omitted these exculpatory facts as it would have significantly weakened their theory that Barry murdered Suzanne as their theory was largely based on the “alleged” movements of Barry’s phone.

276. The Arrest Affidavit states that Barry’s phone contained “deleted web searches” of pornographic and/or dating sites on January 7, 8, 24, and 25, 2020. Arrest Affidavit, pp. 32-33.

277. By referring to these as “deleted web searches on Barry’s phone,” the Arrest Affidavit implies that Barry was actively searching and/or visiting these sites.

278. This statement was false. These were not manual searches or even visits made to these sites, rather (similar to a pop-up advertisement), his phone was redirected to these sites.

279. The Defendants either knew this inflammatory and irrelevant information was false or utterly failed to conduct a reasonable forensic investigation that would have readily disclosed the true facts.

280. In a footnote, the Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit quote Barry’s response when asked if he had ever searched online to meet other women (he replied, “No, never”). Arrest Affidavit, p. 33, footnote 38. Because the true facts had been omitted, the Arrest Affidavit makes it look like Barry was lying, when in fact he was telling the truth and a reasonable forensic investigation would have readily revealed that.

281. The Arrest Affidavit claims Barry had a second cell phone that was not located. “Possible Second Device for Barry.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 42.

282. This statement was false.

283. The Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew this statement was false as the 2020 Search Warrant Return from Apple provided information to show that was not correct.

284. The Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew from the 2020 Search Warrant Return from Apple that the “second device” identifier is not a second “device” or phone, but instead likely identifies that Barry and Suzanne’s iPhones were connected to the same iCloud account for a while.

285. This falsehood is significant and material because of the implication that Barry was lying, concealing material evidence, and otherwise behaving in a culpable manner.

286. The numerous false and misleading statements in the Arrest Affidavit described above about Barry’s phone, and the omissions of exculpatory facts, are incorporated by reference.<sup>7</sup>

287. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information about Barry’s phone were material to a finding of probable cause.

---

<sup>7</sup> To repeat all of the false and misleading statements and omissions of exculpatory facts set forth in this Section would be voluminous and is unnecessary to provide additional notice to Defendants. Mr. Morpew incorporates throughout this Complaint into each section, subsection and claim all of the other information wherever it appears in the Complaint.

288. The omission of the exculpatory facts as described above and throughout this Complaint about Barry's phone was material to a finding of probable cause.

289. Had the above false and misleading information about Barry's phone been omitted and the exculpatory information about Barry's phone been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***4. False and Misleading Statements about Suzanne's Phone, Computer and Facebook Account***

***a. Suzanne's Phone***

290. Defendants Cahill, Lindsey, Walker, and Stanley purposely omitted material exculpatory facts from and made false statements in the Arrest Affidavit concerning Suzanne's phone activity on May 9th and 10th, 2020.

291. In the summer of 2020, Defendants Walker, Cahill, Burgess, Hysjulien, Rohrich, Graham, Lindsey, Stanley, and Grusing (and other named and/or unnamed defendants and co-conspirators whose identities are not yet known to the Mr. Morphew) received the FBI's CAST Report dated June 14, 2020.

292. The CAST Report documents that Suzanne’s phone and computer showed activity long after the time the Arrest Affidavit states Suzanne was killed.

293. According to the Arrest Affidavit Defendants claim that Suzanne was killed on May 9, 2020 at approximately 2:45 p.m.

294. The CAST Report documented that Suzanne’s phone was making and/or receiving calls late in the evening on May 9, 2020, and in the early morning hours of May 10, 2020.

295. Defendants Walker, Cahill, Burgess, Hysjulien, Rohrich, Graham, Lindsey, Stanley, and Grusing were aware of this information.

296. The Arrest Affidavit states that on May 9, 2020, “There is no phone activity for Suzanne after 2:30 p.m.” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 126).

297. That statement in the Arrest Affidavit is false.

298. There was phone activity on Suzanne’s phone later on May 9th and in the early morning hours of May 10th.

299. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit stated: “There are no electronic records of Suzanne communicating by any means with anyone after 14:11<sup>8</sup> on May 9, 2020 when she sent her last message by LinkedIn to Jeff Libler.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 5.

---

<sup>8</sup> The notation “14:11” is military time for “2:11 p.m.”

300. That statement by Defendants is false.

301. Defendants Grusing and Harris met with Libler in November 2020 in Michigan.

302. Defendants Grusing and Harris told Libler they would “protect” him.

303. Defendants Grusing and Harris asked Libler how he managed to hide the secret affair with Suzanne from the FBI for so long.

304. Libler explained to Defendants Grusing and Harris that Suzanne and Libler used secret LinkedIn and WhatsApp accounts so they could communicate surreptitiously and talk without a record of their communications.

305. Libler explained that Suzanne and Libler would both send text messages, voice messages, and talk to each other on the WhatsApp phone app, and would just send messages on LinkedIn.

306. Libler told Defendants Grusing and Harris, who already knew that WhatsApp communications are encrypted and would be impossible to recover unless Libler saved his account.

307. When questioned by Defendants Grusing and Harris, Libler claimed that immediately after Suzanne’s disappearance, he dropped his phone damaging the face plate, he got a new phone and the old one was gone.

308. When questioned by Defendants and Grusing about getting access to his secret LinkedIn and WhatsApp accounts, Libler stated he deleted his communications with Suzanne on both “LinkedIn” and “Whatsapp” before law enforcement was able to search his phone or obtain a search warrant for the records.

309. Libler advised Defendants and Grusing he deleted his communications with Suzanne on LinkedIn and WhatsApp because he did not want Suzanne’s daughters, his wife, Barry, or his employer to find out about their affair.

310. The Defendants who authored the Affidavit omitted the facts that they told Libler he was “protected”, and that that Libler intentionally deleted his secret LinkedIn and WhatsApp accounts and communications with Suzanne because he did not want to be discovered by his family, work or Barry or Barry’s family.

311. When questioned by Defendants Grusing and Harris, Libler provided Suzanne’s secret LinkedIn and WhatsApp profile names.

312. In December 2021, Defendant Walker obtained a search warrant for both Libler and Suzanne’s WhatsApp and LinkedIn records, but only communications on Suzanne’s secret LinkedIn account for the 30 days prior to Suzanne’s disappearance were recovered.



313. The Arrest Affidavit citing only a portion of Suzanne’s LinkedIn search warrant return states: “Suzanne did not respond to Libler’s return messages at 2:44 p.m. and 2:46 p.m....”

314. The Arrest Affidavit also states that the lack of phone activity for Suzanne after 2:30 p.m. on May 9, 2020 “is out of the norm for her typical behavior and an *abrupt* end following her 59 communications with Jeff Libler that morning and afternoon.” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 126; emphasis added).

315. Those statements are false because Suzanne’s phone did show activity late on May 9th and early on May 20, 2020.

316. Those statements are purposely misleading as they imply that the communication was abruptly terminated by Suzanne.

317. It was not “abrupt” and not terminated by Suzanne.

318. Jeff Libler sent a text via LinkedIn to Suzanne at 2:39 p.m. on May 10th, 2020, ending their communications that day because his family arrived home and he was no longer alone.

319. The Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit omitted the LinkedIn message Libler sent Suzanne a message at 2:39 p.m. that stated, “My crew is back. Well half of them.”

320. The Arrest Affidavit statement is purposely misleading and false as it does not include this 2:39 p.m. message from Libler to Suzanne that members

of his family had arrived home and he was no longer available to continue their secret chat.

321. This message from Libler proves that it was Libler who ended their secret chat and not Suzanne being interrupted by Barry chasing her around the house at 35-50 miles an hour as the Defendants wanted the court to surmise.

322. It was also misleading to claim Suzanne abruptly ended their communication.

323. Libler deleted his WhatsApp account in May of 2020 immediately after Suzanne disappeared, and in November 2020 when questioned he did not remember if he and Suzanne communicated via WhatsApp after 2:40 p.m.

b. Suzanne's Computer

324. Defendants Cahill, Lindsey, Walker, and Stanley purposely omitted material exculpatory facts from and made false statements in the Arrest Affidavit concerning Suzanne's computer activity.

325. In February 2021, Defendant Cahill received a forensic report documenting activity on Suzanne's computer.

326. The forensic report showed that Suzanne was on password protected sites to which only she would have had access.

327. The report showed that Suzanne was on her private Pinterest account late into the night of May 9, 2020, many hours after the Arrest Affidavit stated that she had been killed.

328. Defendants Cahill, Graham, Lindsey, Walker, Stanley, Grusing and Harris were aware of this report.

329. Defendants Cahill, Graham, Lindsey, Walker, Stanley, Grusing and Harris purposely omitted this material, exculpatory information from the Arrest Affidavit.

c. Suzanne's Facebook

330. Defendants Cahill, Graham, Lindsey, Walker, Stanley, Grusing and Harris purposely omitted material exculpatory facts from and made false statements in the Arrest Affidavit concerning Suzanne's Facebook activity.

331. The Arrest Affidavit states that, at 11:14 a.m. on May 9, 2020, Suzanne received a message from Facebook on her phone stating that her password had been reset. Arrest Affidavit, p. 34:

On May 9, 2020 at 11:14 AM, Suzanne's phone received a second password reset message from Facebook. Shortly after 11:15 AM, Barry's phone traveled west on HWY 50, arriving at the Morphew residence at around 11:27 AM.

332. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit also stated that Barry “pretended” to be Suzanne when he logged onto her Facebook Account and initiated “friend requests” with 23 people (20 males and 3 females). Arrest Affidavit, p. 31, 101.

333. These statements are false, misleading, and omit material information.

334. Defendants obtain records of Suzanne’s Facebook account.

335. The records from Suzanne’s Facebook account reveal that Suzanne changed her password on Friday night, May 8, 2020, and then initiated some Facebook friend requests.

336. The records from Suzanne’s Facebook account also reveal that, on May 9, 2020, Suzanne logged into Facebook at 11:11 a.m., changed her password again at 11:18, and logged off of Facebook at 11:23 a.m.

337. Suzanne could not have changed her password on the morning of May 9th unless she knew the current password - which she had changed on the night of May 8th.

338. Barry was in his truck driving at 11:11, the time the password was changed on May 9th and therefore he could not have reset the password.

339. The Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit knew Barry was driving throughout the times the password was changed.

340. The Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit knew that Suzanne Morphey made the friend requests on Facebook, not Barry.

341. Suzanne was intentionally on Facebook on May 9, 2020, at a time she knew Barry was not home.

342. Some of these Facebook friend requests were initiated and accepted between 8:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. on Saturday, May 9, 2020, during a time when Barry was at work.

343. Suzanne was receiving alerts via SMS messages on her phone when people accepted her friend requests.

344. Defendants knew Suzanne had her phone and was receiving these alerts.

345. Defendants knew Barry arrived at work on May 9, 2020 at 7:30 a.m., and knew that he was continuously at work during the time that many of these Facebook friend requests were initiated by Suzanne.

346. Approximately 70 more pages into the Arrest Affidavit, Defendants authoring the Affidavit quote selective portions of an April 5, 2021 interrogation of Barry in which he vehemently denies ever logging onto her Facebook Account, ever changing her password, or ever initiating Facebook friend requests posing as her. Arrest Affidavit, pp. 101-102.

347. The Arrest Affidavit suggests that Barry's statements were contrary to the forensic evidence and that he was being deceitful, when the Defendants knew the forensic evidence corroborated his statements and he was telling the truth.

348. The Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit omitted the fact that they knew Barry's statements were truthful that he did not change Suzanne's password or initiate Facebook friend requests on her behalf.

349. These Defendants knew that Suzanne was changing her own Facebook password and initiating her own Facebook friend requests. They knew that Suzanne was getting alerts on her phone indicating she was accepting the friend requests.

350. Defendant Prosecutors admitted it was Suzanne, and not Barry, who was making the Facebook friend requests on September 17, 2021 in court.

351. The statements in the Arrest Affidavit regarding Suzanne's Facebook activity are false and misleading.

352. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew this when they wrote the affidavit.

d. Conclusion

353. The numerous false and misleading statements described above related to Suzanne’s phone, computer, and Facebook in the Arrest Affidavit, and the omissions of exculpatory facts, are incorporated by reference.<sup>9</sup>

354. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information about phone, computer, and Facebook were material to a finding of probable cause.

355. The omission of the exculpatory facts as described above and throughout this Complaint about phone, computer, and Facebook was material to a finding of probable cause.

356. Had the above false and misleading information about tranquilizers been omitted and the exculpatory information about phone, computer, and Facebook been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

---

<sup>9</sup> To repeat all of the false and misleading statements and omissions of exculpatory facts set forth in this Section would be voluminous and is unnecessary to provide additional notice to Defendants. Mr. Morphew incorporates throughout this Complaint into each section, subsection and claim all of the other information in the Complaint regardless of where it appears in the Complaint.

***5. False and Misleading Statements about “Telematics” and Omitted Information about Suzanne’s Phone Activity on May 9-10, 2020***

357. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit, including at least Defendants Cahill, Lindsey, Walker, Stanley, Grusing and Harris purposely omitted material exculpatory facts from and made false statements in the Arrest Affidavit concerning the telematics<sup>10</sup> of Barry’s truck and Suzanne’s phone activity during the time period that Defendants claim that Barry had killed Suzanne and was supposedly disposing of her body.

358. The Arrest Affidavit, on page 2, states:

The computer activity (telematics) from Barry's Ford F350, the activity of his cell phone and statements he made to law enforcement in multiple interviews confirm that from 2:47 PM on May 9, 2020 until 5:37 AM on May 10, 2020, he took steps to dispose of evidence of Suzanne's disappearance and death, create a false alibi for himself and stage a crime scene. In recent months, following the presentation of evidence by FBI Agents to Barry, he has changed critical details about his activities in the 2:00 PM hour on May 9th in attempts to match the evidence.

359. The Arrest Affidavit goes on to state: “On May 10, 2020, from 3:25 AM to 3:48 AM, the Ford F-350 registered 0 mph with GPS at Morpheus

---

<sup>10</sup> Telematics is the software on a computer within automobiles and trucks that can capture (some, but not all) events occurring in and the vehicle, e.g., doors opening and closing, phone calls coming in via a car’s bluetooth, the ignition turning on and off, GPS locations of a car, etc., etc.



residence as the doors opened and closed multiple times. SA Hoyland noted over eighty (80) events involving the F350 during this timeframe.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 35.

360. This statement was not true.

361. There were at most eighteen (18) registered “events” – not 80.

362. By the summer of 2020, Defendants had received a forensic report of the telematics download (“the BERLA Report”) documenting the number of registered events.

363. The BERLA report made it clear that the number “80” was simply something the Defendants made up out of thin air.

364. Known to the Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit, but not disclosed therein, was the fact that the FBI’s C.A.S.T. report (dated June 2020) documented activity on Suzanne’s phone in the early morning hours on May 10, 2020, just before the “events” on Barry’s truck.

365. Suzanne’s phone was both receiving and sending calls in the early morning hours of May 10, 2020.

366. The Arrest Affidavit (pp. 33-39) shows a purported timeline that purposely omits exculpatory information and excludes exculpatory timeline events.

367. For the overnight hours and early morning hours of May 10, 2020, the timeline omits any reference to the activity on Suzanne’s phone during that period.

368. The statements about “telematics” were false and misleading and the omitted material regarding Suzanne’s phone activity during the time that Barry’s truck was falsely engaged in “80” events is exculpatory information.

370. Defendants knowingly and purposely made false statements about the telematics and excluded Suzanne’s relevant and exculpatory phone activity in an effort to mislead the court.

371. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information about telematics and Suzanne’s phone and computer activity were material to a finding of probable cause.

372. The omission of the exculpatory facts as described above and throughout this Complaint about telematics and Suzanne’s phone and computer activity was material to a finding of probable cause.

373. Had the above false and misleading information about telematics and Suzanne’s phone and computer activity been omitted and the exculpatory information included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

**6. *Falsehoods and Omissions about Tranquilizer Chemicals, Gun and Needle Cap***

374. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit, including Defendants Cahill, Lindsey, Walker, and Stanley, purposely omitted material exculpatory facts from and made false statements in the Arrest Affidavit concerning the tranquilizer chemicals and a certain gun.

375. The Affidavit alleges that Barry killed Suzanne by means of an animal tranquilizer shot from a tranquilizer gun. Arrest Affidavit, pp. 125-126.

376. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit referred to “tranquilizer dart evidence,” Arrest Affidavit, p. 82, when there was no such evidence.

377. Barry Morpew is an avid hunter.

378. Barry and Suzanne lived in Indiana since birth, and owned a deer farm there.

379. Barry, Suzanne and Mallory and Macy moved to Colorado around 2018.

380. When Barry owned the deer farm, he obtained deer tranquilizers to manage the large herd on his property.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup> For example, one use for tranquilizing deer and elk is to move them, administer medicines, or to painlessly remove their antlers. It is not an unusual practice, nor is it uncommon for experienced hunters and deer farm owners to own tranquilizer dart guns.

381. When questioned by Defendants Grusing and Harris, Barry denied harming Suzanne and certainly denied tranquilizing her.

382. Defendants authorizing the Arrest Affidavit suggested that his denial was an indicator of a guilty conscience. In that respect they stated “Barry blamed....the deer for why his tranquilizer gun was used [and] to explain the needle sheath recovered in the dryer, ..... and the firing a gun of a .22 caliber [sic] to describe his violence towards Suzanne that afternoon and the caliber of the tranquilizer darts.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 125.

384. All of these statements were false and misleading.

385. Furthermore, the Arrest Affidavit states: “By around 2:30 p.m. on Saturday May 9th, it had become clear that Barry could not control Suzanne’s insistence on leaving him and he resorted to something he has done his entire life - hunt and control Suzanne like he had hunted and controlled animals.” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 126).

386. This inflammatory, baseless statement had no grounding in fact. It was misleading, intentionally designed to provoke passion, and false.

#### a. Lies About Tranquilizer Gun

387. The Affidavit failed to inform the judge that a true tranquilizer gun is the **only** method by which to shoot a tranquilizer dart.

388. A tranquilizer dart can never be shot from a 0.22.

389. In May 2020, Defendants Himshoot and Carricato, along with other defendants, found a tranquilizer gun in Barry’s locked gun safe in the garage of the Morpew home.

390. In May 2020, Defendants Himshoot and Carricato, along with other defendants, determined the tranquilizer gun was not operable and they determined it had not been used in a long time.

391. The facts that the tranquilizer gun was inoperable and had not been fired in a very long time were purposely omitted from the Arrest Affidavit.

392. Instead the Arrest Affidavit stated: “Barry blamed....the deer for why his tranquilizer gun was used to explain the needle sheath recovered in the dryer...” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 125).

393. That statement is purposely misleading and omits that the Defendants knew that the tranquilizer gun was not operable and had not been used in a long time.

394. Furthermore, the Affidavit omitted the facts that (1) no trace of any animal tranquilizer serum was found in the Morpew home, (2) animal tranquilizer has a short shelf-life and must be properly stored in order to maintain its shelf life, and (3) no animal tranquilizer had been prescribed to Barry in recent years.

395. These were highly material, exculpatory facts that thoroughly undermined the Defendants’ speculation that Barry somehow killed Suzanne using tranquilizer serum.

b. Needle Cover

396. The Arrest Affidavit states that a plastic needle cover was retrieved from inside the clothes dryer.

397. Defendants used this to lend support to their statements in the Arrest Affidavit that Barry killed Suzanne by shooting her with a tranquilizer dart.

398. The item reportedly retrieved<sup>12</sup> from the dryer drum is a clear plastic hypodermic needle cover. That is how it was described by the CBI following their investigation.

399. However, Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit falsely called it a “a tranquilizer dart cap,” and “a dart or needle cap.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 2 and p. 10.

400. The reference to “a dart cap” was purposefully false and misleading.

---

<sup>12</sup> As described below, the words “purportedly retrieved” are used here because the Morphew home was searched on numerous occasions. The dryer had been searched and emptied and no needle cap was found. The needle cap was only found when Defendant Himshoot was at the Morphew home days later on May 19, 2020, when he randomly opened the drier and claimed to pull out the needle sheath that was not recovered when the drier was originally searched.

401. The below image is of the true animal tranquilizers that Defendant Himshoot found in the locked gun safe in Barry's garage around May 13, 2020.



402. The tranquilizers in their package collected by Defendant Himshoot do **not** have caps or any type of cover whatsoever.

403. Defendants knew this well before drafting the Arrest Affidavit and purposely excluded that fact.

404. Defendants purposely mislead the judge about this information to support their bogus theory that Barry shot Suzanne with a dart gun by calling the item they found in the dryer a “a tranquilizer dart cap.”

#### c. Location of Needle Cover

405. Below is a photograph of the item that was reportedly found by Defendant Himshoot on or about May 19, 2020 in the dryer at the Morphey home.

406. These photographs were taken by Defendant Carricato on May 19, 2020:



407. At the time of its “discovery,” it was photographed in the emptied out dryer drum not among or in any sheets:



408. Furthermore, Defendant Himshoot’s body worn camera on May 19, 2020 shows him entering the laundry room and opening an empty dryer and claiming to find the item as photographed above, and telling Defendant Carricato he was going to be “happy” with the discovery.



409. The Arrest Affidavit states that the needle cover was found wrapped in Mallory's sheets.

410. That statement is false.

411. Furthermore, the Arrest Affidavit states that "SA Grusing said [to Barry] the odd thing about the sheets and the house was that a tranquilizer dart had been fired 'in or around the house.'" Arrest Affidavit, pp. 85-86.

412. Those statements were purposely included in the Arrest Affidavit to further mislead the judge.

413. The Arrest Affidavit does not disclose that CBI and CCSD Officers had already emptied the contents of the dryer sometime between May 11 and 15, 2020. This was 4-8 days before the needle cover was "found" in the empty dryer drum.

d. DNA on Needle Cover

414. Defendant Walker knew that no "dart" or "dart cap" had been found in the dryer because he personally handled that item, as evidenced by his DNA found on the item.

415. When Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit omitted the fact that Walker's DNA, and not Suzanne's, was on the item.

416. Again, these statements were false.

e. Barry's alleged statements about the tranquilizer

417. The Arrest Affidavit falsely states: "Barry admits on April 22, 2021 to the FBI that the tranquilizer was on the workbench and that it likely got thrown away in Broomfield." Arrest Affidavit, p. 77, footnote 63.

418. The Arrest Affidavit falsely states: "Barry admitted to disposing of the tranquilizers." Arrest Affidavit, pp. 111, 119.

419. The Arrest Affidavit also contains a false statement that Defendant Grusing told Barry: "SA Grusing said [to Barry] the evidence of the tranq dart was found inside the house." Arrest Affidavit, p. 98.

420. The Arrest Affidavit states: "Barry said he kept them [chemicals] on his work bench." Arrest Affidavit, p. 119.

421. The statements in the Arrest Affidavit attributing statements about tranquilizers to Barry are false and misleading.

422. Barry did not say there were any tranquilizers at his house or on the workbench in the garage on May 9, 2020.

423. Barry did not "admit" to "disposing" of tranquilizers or tranquilizer darts.

424. The statement that Barry's ownership of a .22 caliber gun somehow explained "the caliber of the tranquilizer darts" is nonsensical, false, and misleading. (Arrest Affidavit, p. 125).

425. Barry’s .22 caliber gun does not and cannot shoot darts; it can only shoot bullets.

426. Defendants knew these statements were false and misleading and included them anyway.

427. In the Arrest Affidavit, under a category called “ongoing investigation,” the Defendants placed information gleaned from veterinarians about the possible effects if animal tranquilizers were to be injected into a human. See Arrest Affidavit, p. 123.

428. With no evidence whatsoever that Suzanne was injected with animal tranquilizer, this information is misleading.

429. The included statements suggest that evidence of cause of death exists when, in fact, there was not even evidence about whether Suzanne is even deceased or simply missing.

#### f. Conclusion

430. The numerous false and misleading statements described above related to tranquilizer serum, darts, and a tranquilizer or dart gun (collectively, “tranquilizers”) in the Arrest Affidavit, and the omissions of exculpatory facts, are incorporated by reference.<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>13</sup> To repeat all of the false and misleading statements and omissions of exculpatory facts set forth in this Section would be voluminous and is unnecessary to provide additional notice to Defendants. Mr. Morphew incorporates throughout this Complaint into each section, subsection and claim all of the other information wherever it appears in the Complaint.

431. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information about tranquilizers were material to a finding of probable cause.

432. The omission of the exculpatory facts as described above and throughout this Complaint about tranquilizers was material to a finding of probable cause.

433. Had the above false and misleading information about tranquilizers been omitted and the exculpatory information about tranquilizers been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***7. False and Misleading Statements about the Timeline of Events on May 10, 2020***

434. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit, including at least Cahill, Lindsey, Walker, Stanley, Grusing and Harris purposely omitted material exculpatory facts from and included false allegations in the Arrest Affidavit in their purported timeline of May 10th, 2023.

435. On pages 35-39 of the Arrest Affidavit, Defendants inserted a purported “timeline” of material events.

436. That “timeline” omits highly exculpatory events and mislead the court in a way that was certain to influence a probable cause determination.

a. Suzanne's Bike Helmet in the Timeline

437. The Arrest Affidavit states: "Suzanne's bicycle and helmet were discarded before Barry left town in the early morning hours of May 10, 2020." Arrest Affidavit, p. 2.

438. The Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit knew that this Statement in the Arrest Affidavit was not a fact, but a theory.

439. There is absolutely no evidence when the bicycle and helmet were discarded.

440. However, the Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit presented it as a fact.

b. Barry's Work Trip to Broomfield

441. The Affidavit also states that on May 10, 2020, Barry "had to suddenly leave for a job in Broomfield." Arrest Affidavit, p. 125.

442. The Affidavit further states that "he created an alibi for her disappearance." Arrest Affidavit, p. 125.

443. The Arrest Affidavit adds "...per his alibi to be out of town for an emergency job in Broomfield." Arrest Affidavit, p. 126.

444. The inference from this false statement is that there was no job and/or that Barry created this job as a last minute cover up.

445. Those statements are false as is the inference they are intended to make.

446. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew they were false.

447. Defendants Kobach and Carricato also knew these facts and inferences were false.

448. The Broomfield work job was planned long before May 10, 2020.

449. The Defendants knew the contents of Barry's phone and of the numerous texts dating back to November 2019 with Reid Schwinn communicating about how the wall Barry was contracted to build in Broomfield had a dip in it and needed to be repaired.

450. The Defendants knew from interviews with the company that subcontracted with Barry to fix the dip in the wall, and that was in the works since November 2019.

451. The Defendants knew Barry had been trying for about a month to determine when the change order would come through.

452. Defendants knew that on May 7, 2020, Barry was advised by an employee who worked with the General Contractor on the job, that the change order came through and the materials were supposed to arrive on Monday, May 10, 2020 to perform corrections on the Broomfield wall.

453. Furthermore, Defendants Cahill, Koback and Carricato knew from emails and receipts that the Holiday Inn in Broomfield where Barry stayed was reserved more than a week prior to May 10.

454. Defendants Cahill, Koback, and Carricato also knew from Holiday Inn's and Barry's receipts collected during the search of his home, that Barry had stayed at the same Holiday Inn in November 2019 when the job was first underway.

455. Defendants knew that Barry did not "leave suddenly" as stated in the Arrest Affidavit.

c. Barry's Calls to Suzanne on May 10, 2023

456. The Arrest Affidavit, when discussing Barry's phone, includes many of Barry's movements and calls made by his phone.

457. However, Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit purposely, knowingly or recklessly omitted the fact that Barry had telephoned Suzanne at 11:20 a.m. on Sunday, May 10, 2020, and placed a second text at 3:30 p.m.

458. These exculpatory facts were omitted because they did not support the Defendants' theory of probable cause.

459. The fact of that phone call is highly exculpatory because the Arrest Affidavit implies that Barry purposefully avoided trying to reach Suzanne because he allegedly killed her.

460. The Arrest Affidavit states: “At 12:42 PM, Barry entered his hotel room. Barry does not leave his room, per the film, until 6:03 PM.” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 37).

461. This statement is false and misleading.

462. There are phone calls at 1:45 p.m., 2:19 p.m., and 3:20 p.m. from Barry’s phone completed through his truck's bluetooth that registered within that time frame, clearly demonstrating that Barry’s truck had to be powered on, and he had to have been within close range of his truck to be on the phone.

463. Barry’s truck was not parked inside his hotel room. It was parked in the hotel’s parking lot.

464. To the extent that the Defendants sought to obtain a finding of probable cause based on the allegation that Barry did not leave his room, the truck’s bluetooth calls were highly exculpatory and omitted from the Arrest Affidavit.

d. 911 Call by Ritters

465. The Arrest Affidavit states that, at approximately 5:58 p.m. on May 10, 2020, CCSD Dispatch informed CCSD Deputy Damon Brown that a neighbor, “Scott” Ritter (actually, “Martin” Ritter) had been told by Barry that he was driving back from Denver and "did not have cell service."



466. The Arrest Affidavit stated that this information was not true and that at that time, “in fact, [Barry] was at his hotel in Broomfield with cell service.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 3.

467. The statement in the Arrest Affidavit that Barry was in the Broomfield hotel at 5:58 p.m. was false.

468. The statement that Barry said he was at the job site during that call is not true.

469. What the CCSD Dispatch told CCSD Deputy Brown was true – the Berla report indicates that Barry was in his truck at the hotel when he received the call from Martin Ritter at 5:45 p.m., and that Martin Ritter called 911 at 5:58 p.m. when Barry started his drive back from Broomfield.

470. Defendants drafting the Arrest Affidavit knew the statement that Barry was in the hotel room at 5:58 p.m. on May 10, 2020 to be false.

e. Staging Tools in Hotel Lobby

471. On page 118 of the Arrest Affidavit, the Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit entitled a subheading using the phrase “Staging of tools in the hotel.”

472. The Arrest Affidavit states that, at approximately 5:00 p.m. on May 10, 2020, “He left his room, took tools out of his truck and put them in the

lobby, to make it look like he was returning from the site.” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 126).

473. This phrase is false and misleading.

474. There was evidence whatsoever of any “staging” of tools.

475. Barry brought tools for his workers from his truck into the hotel before he left Broomfield.

476. Barry did this so his workers who were to arrive later that evening could use the tools to complete the job because he was leaving the hotel to return to Salida to look for Suzanne.

477. This was confirmed by hotel staff.

478. The Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit include the false statement about Barry “staging” to purposely mislead the judge.

479. The Arrest Affidavit states: “Barry made very little attempt to contact Suzanne on the way home, or look around his house or the bike scene, because he already knew what happened to her.” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 126).

480. The statements are false.

481. The Defendants knew this to be false.

482. Barry had already texted Suzanne three times and called her twice on May 10, 2020.

483. By the time he was driving home, Barry knew many family members and friends had been unable to reach Suzanne by phone and that she was not found at home.

484. On the drive home, at 7:21 p.m. Barry did in fact attempt to reach her by phone, to no avail.

485. Barry was in constant contact with law enforcement when he could be reached on the drive home, despite intermittent low cell phone reception and coverage.

486. Barry made it from Broomfield to Salida nearly thirty (30) minutes faster than the average drive.

487. Barry was taken into the Morphew home by Defendant Rohrich to obtain a piece of Suzanne's clothing for the K-9 search.

488. When they entered the home, Defendant Rohrich instructed Barry to not look around.

489. When Barry arrived from Salida to the location on the road nearby where Suzanne's bike had been found, he consistently asked if he could search for Suzanne, he was looking at the bike, and he was asking how he could assist the responding officers to find Suzanne.

490. The Arrest Affidavit stated that, by the time he was on his way back to Salida, Barry "already knew what happened" to Suzanne.

491. That is false.

492. Barry still does not know what happened to Suzanne.

f. Conclusion

493. The numerous false and misleading statements described above related to the timeline in the Arrest Affidavit, and the omissions of exculpatory facts, are incorporated by reference.<sup>14</sup>

494. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information were material to a finding of probable cause.

495. The omission of the exculpatory facts as described above and throughout this Complaint was material to a finding of probable cause.

496. Had the above false and misleading information been omitted and the exculpatory information been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***8. Omission of Evidence that Suzanne's Scent was Detected in the Vicinity of her Bike***

497. On May 10, 2020, CCSD officers caused a canine ("K-9") scent search to be conducted at the location where Suzanne's bike was recovered.

---

<sup>14</sup> To repeat all of the false and misleading statements and omissions of exculpatory facts set forth in this Section would be voluminous and is unnecessary to provide additional notice to Defendants. Mr. Morphew incorporates throughout this Complaint into each section, subsection and claim, all of the other information wherever it appears in the Complaint.

498. Defendant Walker was present when this canine (“K-9”) search was conducted.

499. The K-9’s name was “Rosco.”

500. The K-9 handler was Doug Spence.

501. Spence reported to Defendant Walker that Rosco had picked up a scent and followed it down to the river where it stopped.

502. The fact that Suzanne’s scent was detected by Rosco indicated that Suzanne could have been in the area around the bike and down along the creek.

503. This discovery was extremely exculpatory, because it undermines the Defendants’ theory that the bicycle was “staged” or placed in that location by Barry.

504. This information was purposely omitted from the Affidavit.

505. On May 18, 2020, Defendant Plackner wrote an Incident Report that included the following: “After a short distance his dog was attracted to the water in the area. In his opinion there was a possible track leading downstream between the South Fork of the Arkansas and County Road 225 before it crosses the first bridge off of Highway 50.”

506. This statement was false. It was contradicted by Doug Spence’s sworn testimony on March 30, 2022, and it was contradicted by body worn camera video footage.

507. The state court judge presiding over pretrial hearings in the criminal case observed: “Mr. Spence unequivocally denied that his dog was attracted to the water or the direction of the Morpew home.”

508. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information about Suzanne’s scent having been detected at her bicycle and a trail leading away from it were material to a finding of probable cause.

509. The false statements made by Defendant Plackner in his report and described above were material to a finding of probable cause and to the course of the investigation.

510. The omission of the exculpatory facts described above about the K-9 scent search at the bicycle location was material to a finding of probable cause.

511. Had the above false and misleading information been omitted and the exculpatory information been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***9. False Statements and Material Omission of Exculpatory Evidence about the Mileage Reading on Barry's Truck on May 10, 2020***

512. The Arrest Affidavit states that there was a discrepancy in the mileage on Barry's truck on May 10, 2020, with the mileage to Broomfield being 183 miles and a return trip of only 167 miles – a discrepancy of 14 miles. Arrest Affidavit, p. 73.

513. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit stated an inference that on May 10, 2020 around 5:00 a.m, Barry drove his truck a total of 14 miles round trip to hide Suzanne's body or evidence of a crime before leaving for Broomfield, Colorado.

514. The Arrest Affidavit is false: the FBI's CAST report (which references telematics report ("Berla report")) reflects that the "missing" mileage was 18 miles, not 14 miles.

516. The fact that the "missing" miles was 18 miles is significant because those miles are not "missing" at all.

517. The Arrest Affidavit failed to include the fact that, on May 9, 2020, in the afternoon, Barry had driven to and from Salida Stove and Spa, a local business.

518. On three dates – May 19, May 22, and September 25, 2020 – Defendants confirmed with impartial witnesses that Barry had traveled to Salida Stove and Spa on May 9, 2020 in the afternoon.

519. The round trip drive distance to Salida Stove & Spa is approximately 18 miles.

520. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit, including at least Defendants Graham, Walker, and Cahill, knew these facts about Salida Stove and Spa but did not include them in the Arrest Affidavit.

521. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit left the misleading impression that there were unaccounted for miles on Barry’s truck with the inference that he must have been engaged in criminal activity.

522. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information were material to a finding of probable cause.

523. The omitted information from the impartial witnesses that Barry had traveled to Salida Stove and Spa on May 9, 2020, thereby accounting for the supposed “inculpatory” extra 18 miles, would have vitiated and diluted any probable cause.

524. Had the Arrest Affidavit omitted the untrue fact that the “unaccounted-for” miles were 14 miles, and included the true fact that it was 18 miles, probable cause would have been vitiated and diluted.



525. Had the above false and misleading information been omitted and the exculpatory information been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***10. False and Misleading Statements about the Broomfield Hotel***

526. The Arrest Affidavit infers suspicion from the fact that one of Barry's co-workers on the Broomfield job stated Barry's hotel room smelled of chlorine.

527. The Arrest Affidavit does not disclose material, highly exculpatory information about the hotel room.

528. The Arrest Affidavit does not include that law enforcement never went to Barry's hotel room or conducted an investigation there.

529. The Arrest Affidavit does not include that in September 2020, CBI Agent Jason Hebrard and the Hotel General Manager, Ms. Almeida, emailed each other about the location of the room.

530. The Arrest Affidavit does not include that Ms. Almeida emailed that Room 225 is right above the indoor pool at the hotel and four months later, still had a strong pool smell.

531. The Arrest Affidavit does not include that Ms. Almeida invited Hebrard to the hotel to smell the chlorine for himself, but he did not follow up.

532. The Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew these facts and omitted them from the Arrest Affidavit.

533. Prior to inserting the misleading information in the Arrest Affidavit and omitting the exculpatory information, Defendants did not inspect the hotel room.

534. Prior to inserting the misleading information in the Arrest Affidavit and omitting the exculpatory information, Defendants did not conduct any forensic testing of the hotel room.

535. Prior to inserting the misleading information in the Arrest Affidavit and omitting the exculpatory information, Defendants did not investigate this specious claim that was inserted into the Arrest Affidavit.

536. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information about the chlorine smell and the location of the hotel room in the hotel were material to a finding of probable cause.

537. Had the above information about the chlorine smell and the location of the hotel pool been included, and had the Defendants inspected the hotel room and reported the true facts, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause.

538. The omission of the exculpatory facts about the chlorine smell and the location of the hotel pool was material to a finding of probable cause.

539. Had the above false and misleading information been omitted and the exculpatory information been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

*11. False and Misleading Statements Attributed to Suzanne*

a. Claim that Suzanne Wanted Out of the Marriage

540. The Arrest Affidavit states: “Suzanne told **numerous** close friends, **her daughters** and Barry that she wanted out of her marriage.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 10 (emphasis added).

541. These statements were used to infer motive, i.e., that Barry killed Suzanne because she wanted “out of her marriage.”

542. These types of statements were critical to probable cause.

543. These statements are false.

544. Mallory and Macy did not report that Suzanne told them she wanted out of her marriage.

545. While one of Suzanne’s friends, Sheila Oliver, said that Suzanne made a statement to that effect, that is not “numerous close friends” as stated in the Arrest Affidavit.

546. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit knew these statements were false.

547. Defendant Hysjulien knew these statements were false.

548. Defendant Hysjulien interviewed Macy and Mallory Morpew and knew they did not make those statements.

b. Claim Suzanne Assisting with Sheila's Daughter's Wedding

549. Suzanne had a friend, Sheila Oliver, in Indiana who she communicated with by phone and text messaging.

550. The Arrest Affidavit states: "Suzanne had been excited about the wedding of [her friend] Sheila's daughter on May 10th - Suzanne was helping Sheila prepare and eager to watch it online." Arrest Affidavit, p. 10.

551. These statements were used to infer that Suzanne did not simply leave voluntarily but rather, she was killed.

552. This statement is false.

553. Suzanne did not help Sheila prepare for the wedding.

554. Suzanne learned about the wedding just before May 10, 2020.

c. Claims Regarding the Spy Pen

555. Sheila told Defendant Burgess that she bought a "spy pen" for Suzanne to assist Suzanne in possibly catching Barry in an extramarital affair.

556. The Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit wrote that Shelia purchased the spy pen because she was concerned about Suzanne's safety.

Arrest Affidavit p. 11.

557. This was false.

558. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew what Shelia told Burgess about why she purchased the pen in an attempt to catch Barry in an affair.

559. Sheila purchased the spy pen because Suzanne wrongly believed Barry was having an extra-marital affair.

560. The Defendants had those records as they found the spy pen in the Morpew home.

561. The recordings on the spy pen were what led the investigators to discover Suzanne's extra-marital affair with Libler.

562. This and similar statements and false inferences were material to probable cause because they suggested that Barry might have a propensity to commit violence upon Suzanne.

#### d. Conclusion

563. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information about statements attributed to Suzanne were material to a finding of probable cause.

564. The omission of the exculpatory facts that contradicted the statements attributed to Suzanne in the Arrest Affidavit was having an affair was material to a finding of probable cause.

565. The false and misleading statements attributed to Suzanne were material to probable cause, without which probable cause would have been vitiated and diluted.

566. Had the above false and misleading information been omitted and the exculpatory information been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

### ***12. False Statement Attributed to Jeff Libler***

567. Suzanne Morpew was having a secret extramarital affair with a man who lived in Michigan – Jeff Libler.

568. Defendants discovered this extramarital affair during the investigation of this case.

569. Evidence of the affair was discovered because Suzanne had recorded conversations with herself and Libler on the spy pen Sheila Oliver had given her.

570. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit wanted the court to believe that Libler was not responsible for Suzanne's disappearance, i.e., that he

did not have her abducted or killed and he did not help arrange for her to leave voluntarily.

571. This was critical to the targeting of Barry Morphew in the Arrest Affidavit.

572. The Arrest Affidavit states: “Libler has not traveled to Colorado to see Suzanne, partly because Suzanne said Barry has surveillance cameras all around the house.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 14.

573. That statement is false.

574. Libler never stated that he did not travel to Colorado because Suzanne said they had surveillance cameras around the house.

575. The above false and misleading information about Libler supposedly explaining why he did not travel to Colorado and the lack of investigation into Libler were material to a finding of probable cause.

576. Had the above false and misleading information been omitted, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***13. False and Misleading Information about Statements  
Attributed to Barry Morphew***

577. The Arrest Affidavit states: “The computer activity (telematics) from Barry’s Ford F350, the activity of his cell phone and statements he made

to law enforcement in multiple interviews confirm that from 2:47 p.m. on May 9, 2020 until 5:37 AM on May 10, 2020 he took steps to dispose of evidence of Suzanne’s disappearance and death, create a false alibi for himself and stage a crime scene.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 2.

578. The Arrest Affidavit states:

In recent months, following the presentation of evidence by FBI Agents to Barry, he has changed critical details about his activities in the 2:00 PM hour on May 9th in attempts to match the evidence. Since January 2021, Barry has admitted to: chasing a chipmunk with a gun around the house while Suzanne was outside sunbathing, shooting a deer with a tranquilizer dart to explain a dart or needle cap in the dryer, disposing of the tranquilizer solution during his trip to Broomfield, following a bull elk down Highway 50 in the 4:00 AM hour on May 10th to explain why his truck would be headed west (where the helmet was discarded). Arrest Affidavit, p. 2.

579. The alleged “admissions” by Barry are referenced completely out of context in the Arrest Affidavit.

580. Barry did not make the “admissions” attributed to him in the Arrest Affidavit or, in some cases, the “admissions” are taken very much out of context following leading questions and false statements by the questioners.

581. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information about Barry’s supposed “admissions” were material to a finding of probable cause.



582. The omission of the exculpatory facts that Barry did not make these “admissions” was material to a finding of probable cause.

583. Had the above false and misleading information been omitted and the exculpatory information been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***14. “Suspected Blood” near the Morpew Garage that Defendants Knew was NOT Blood***

584. “On May 11, 2020, pursuant to an authorized search warrant obtained by your affiant, while assisting with the search of the exterior of the residence your affiant located what appeared to be suspect blood on the apron of the garage near the east side of the three-car garage.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 8.

585. That statement is misleading and omits material exculpatory information.

586. Defendants knew by the end of the summer of 2020 that the “suspect blood” was not blood at all.

587. Defendants intentionally omitted that the “suspected blood” had been tested and proved not to be blood.

588. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information about “suspect blood” were material to a finding of probable cause.

589. The omission of the exculpatory fact that blood was ruled out was material to a finding of probable cause.

590. Had the above false and misleading information been omitted and the exculpatory information been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***15. False and Misleading Statements about the Investigation of Whether Suzanne was Still Alive***

591. The Arrest Affidavit states: “All record checks available to the FBI and local law enforcement indicate as of April 30, 2021, that Suzanne has not used a credit card, ....” Arrest Affidavit, p. 2.

592. This statement is misleading because Defendants Walker, Lindsey, and Stanley knew that Suzanne owned a “green dot” credit card which can be used without leaving a trace.

593. The Arrest Affidavit states: “All record checks available to the FBI and local law enforcement indicate as of April 30, 2021, that Suzanne ..... had not crossed a national border.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 2.

594. This statement is misleading because neither the FBI nor law enforcement have a way of checking records of U.S. citizens who walk into Mexico, and few cars that drive into Mexico are subjected to an identification check and recording of names.

595. The Arrest Affidavit states: “All record checks available to the FBI and local law enforcement indicate as of April 30, 2021, that Suzanne ..... had not flown in an airplane.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 2.

596. This statement is misleading because passengers in private airplanes are not recorded on any registry available to the FBI or law enforcement, nor was there any investigation conducted to determine if Suzanne had been at a private airport

597. The Arrest Affidavit states: “All record checks available to the FBI and local law enforcement indicate as of April 30, 2021,” Suzanne had not established “utilities or housing.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 2.

598. This statement is misleading because persons who set up utilities or housing are not part of a national registry. Anyone can “establish housing” or utilities under any name, and such events are not known to law enforcement and certainly not to the FBI.

599. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knowingly or recklessly disregarded the fact that those statements were misleading.

600. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information about Suzanne's potential movements were material to a finding of probable cause.

601. The omission of the exculpatory facts described above was material to a finding of probable cause.

602. Had the above misleading information been omitted and the exculpatory information been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***16. False and Misleading Statements that Barry Knew About Suzanne's Affair as Motive for Him***

603. Suzanne Morpew had a long sexual affair with Jeff Libler.

604. The affair with Libler was hidden extremely well.

605. Libler's wife did not know of the affair.

606. Suzanne's best friend, Sheila Oliver, did not know of the affair.

607. The Defendants did not discover the affair, who it was with, or the intensity of it until at least six months after Suzanne disappeared.

608. On January 27, 2021, Defendants Grusing and Harris interviewed Barry and, for the first time, told him about Suzanne's affair with Libler.

609. Barry was shocked.

610. Barry stated he had not known about any affair.

611. Barry asked Defendants Grusing and Harris questions about what they knew and who it was.

612. Defendants Grusing and Harris did not reveal much detail to Barry on January 27, 2021.

614. On January 28, 2021, Barry told Defendants Grusing and Harris upon reflection that Suzanne had taken trips by herself.

615. Barry asked about one in particular – a trip to New Orleans – and wondered whether she had met the man on that trip.

616. Barry told Defendants Grusing and Harris that Suzanne told him she just wanted to go to New Orleans and that she was going by herself.

617. Barry told Defendants Grusing and Harris that he had asked Suzanne why she wanted to go to New Orleans by herself.

618. Barry told Defendants Grusing and Harris that Suzanne's explanation "didn't make sense" to him when he asked her about it.

619. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit wrote, "Barry admitted to questioning Suzanne about the New Orleans trip (to meet Libler), further evidence he suspected the affair." (Arrest Affidavit, p. 65).

620. This footnote was false and misleading because Barry had not questioned Suzanne about her trip *to meet Libler* – he said he questioned her about why she would want to go *by herself*.

621. The footnote was also false and misleading because it called Barry’s questioning Suzanne about why she wanted to go to New Orleans by herself “evidence he suspected the affair”.

622. There was no evidence at all that Barry’s questions to Suzanne about the New Orleans trip suggested he knew about the affair with Libler or suspected anything.

623. Defendants who authored the Arrest affidavit knew that Barry did not know about the affair until Defendant Grusing told him about it.

624. The Affidavit states: “In January 2019, Barry took Suzanne’s phone from her when they were in a resort in Mexico while she was talking to Libler, but he was unable to determine Libler’s identity.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 2.

625. Defendants inserted this into the Arrest Affidavit to leave the inference that Barry had a motive to kill Suzanne.

626. The Defendants wanted to leave the impression that Barry knew she was having an affair with Jeff Libler.

627. The statement that Barry took Suzanne’s phone away from her while she was talking to Libler, is not true and defendants knew it was not true.

628. Libler told Defendants Grusing and Harris that it was not true.

629. The Arrest Affidavit states: “By September 2019, Barry took clear steps to determine if Suzanne was having an affair by stalking her at their own residence in Salida, Colorado.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 2.

630. This was both false and misleading.

631. The event to which defendants refer occurred not in September 2019, but in September 2018 and is blatantly mischaracterized.

632. In September of 2018, Suzanne called 911 because she heard someone outside the Morphew home.

633. At the time, their daughter Macy and Suzanne’s friend Sheila were there.

634. It was Barry, outside the home.

635. During the 911 call, Barry entered the home, Suzanne and everyone else laughed at the surprise, and she terminated the 911 call without incident.

636. All of this is clearly audible on the 911 call, but was not disclosed in the Arrest Affidavit.

637. The Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew this and purposely inserted that gross mischaracterization.

638. Instead, Defendants inserted into the Arrest Affidavit the theory that, because he did not immediately enter the residence, Barry might have been attempting to determine if Suzanne was actually with a male visitor by “stalking” her.

639. In a highly misleading fashion, Defendants Walker, Lindsey, and Stanley characterized these innocuous events as “clear steps” and “stalking.”

640. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information were material to a finding of probable cause.

641. The omission of the exculpatory facts described above was material to a finding of probable cause.

642. Had the above misleading information about whether Barry knew about the affair, and all the underlying statements inferring that accusation been omitted and the exculpatory information been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***17. Misleading Statements that Falsely Implied that Barry was having an Affair***

643. Defendants extensively investigated whether Barry was having an extramarital affair.



644. The Arrest Affidavit states: “Morgan Interview May 14, 2020, Morgan adamantly denied there was ever any type of sexual relationship between her and Barry.” p. 47.

645. The Defendants knew Barry never had an affair. Yet, they inserted this statement in the Affidavit to imply Barry Morphew had a motive to murder his wife.

646. The Arrest Affidavit omits the exculpatory fact that there was never any reliable evidence that Barry was having an extramarital affair.

647. Instead, the Defendants relayed statements that Sheila Oliver suspected him of having an affair in the past.

648. The Arrest Affidavit falsely states: “Relationship with [Shoshana] Darke reported to date back to July 2020, though investigators have not confirmed that.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 124.

649. This statement was also false.

650. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew it was false.

651. Investigators had, in fact, confirmed that Barry and Ms. Darke did not meet until October 2020.

652. The Defendants used this false fact to encourage the Court to speculate that Barry had a motive to kill his wife because he was having an affair or relationship with Ms. Darke.

653. The Arrest Affidavit devotes almost an entire page to the subject of Ms. Darke.

654. As indicated elsewhere in this Complaint, investigators also included in the Arrest Affidavit the untrue, misleading, and irrelevant allegation that on a trip Barry and Ms. Darke took in February 2021, he intentionally disabled his phone and/or manually turned it on “airplane mode.”

655. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information were material to a finding of probable cause.

656. The omission of the exculpatory facts described above was material to a finding of probable cause.

657. If the Arrest Affidavit had omitted the false and misleading statements described above, including about Barry supposedly having an affair or affairs and using “airplane mode” or disabling his phone in February 2021 to hide an affair, probable cause would have been vitiated and diluted.

658. Had the above false and misleading information been omitted and the exculpatory information been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***18. False Statements About the Backhoe (“Skid Steer”)***

659. For Barry’s landscaping business, he owned a skid steer (otherwise known as a “Bobcat”).

660. Defendants knew that the skid steer that Barry owned was not used after 12:34 p.m. May 9th or on May 10th, 2020.

661. They knew it was in no way used or related to any criminal activity.

662. Despite this knowledge, Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit inserted multiple references to Barry’s skid steer.

663. The Defendants included wild speculation from neighbors and friends that perhaps Barry used his Bobcat to cover up his wrongdoing, by burying Suzanne or taking other steps.

664. Such statements in the Arrest Affidavit include:

- Brad Osswald’s statement that Barry is an excellent skid loader operator and can do incredible things with a skid loader. (Arrest Affidavit, p. 51).
- Andrew Moorman’s speculation that Barry could have placed Suzanne’s body in a tarp in the skid loader and put her anywhere on his way to Denver. (Arrest Affidavit, p. 53)

- Beginning in the fall of 2019, Barry had discussions with a man named Tim Klco about possibly buying a backhoe attachment from him. The Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit inserted part of Defendant Grusing’s July 2020 interview with Klco and hypothesized that perhaps Barry wanted to buy the backhoe so he could “dig a deep hole or trench in a very short amount of time.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 53.
- The Defendants then inserted a footnote: “In March and April 2021, FBI Agents asked Barry about why he needed a backhoe that particular time and day. FBI Agents learned that before Barry left Indiana in 2018, he used a backhoe to dig a large hole in his front yard, fill it with items to include furniture, and cover it over, planting alfalfa on top. Barry also dug holes to hide large sums of money in Indiana, per his associates and own admissions.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 53, footnote 55.
- There were barefoot footprints on the Bobcat and the blade and nuts and bolts appeared to be new. Arrest Affidavit, p. 5.

665. Defendants included many statements about the Bobcat.

666. Defendants knew there was no evidence that Barry used the skid steer to do anything related to Suzanne’s disappearance.

667. Defendants' knowledge was based on forensic evidence, telematics on the skid steer, and further investigation including multiple digs by law enforcement to excavate areas where they surmised Barry could have buried Suzanne's body to no avail.

668. The statements above about the skid steer were part of a fabricated story used to raise suspicions that because Barry had a backhoe, perhaps he killed his wife and used it to get rid of her body.

669. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information were material to a finding of probable cause.

670. The omission of the facts described above about the Bobcat Skid Steer telematics ruling out its use was material to a finding of probable cause.

671. If the false and misleading statements about the Bobcat skid steer described above and the unfounded wild speculation had been omitted, probable cause would have been vitiated and diluted.

672. Had the above false and misleading information about the Bobcat been omitted and the exculpatory information been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

*19. False Statements about the Canine (“K-9”) Searches*

673. The Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit, as well as the Defendant Officers knew that numerous searches for Suzanne were conducted with the use of K-9’s who were trained to identify scents of humans, whether a scent while alive or after death.

674. On May 12, 2020 two K-9’s with different dog handlers from El Paso County were brought to the Morphew residence to search for the scent of a decomposed body or remains.

675. On May 12, 2020, the cadaver K-9’s did not alert in the garage, in Suzanne’s car, or in Macy’s car.

676. On May 12, 2020 one cadaver K-9 searched the inside of the Morphew home but made no alert.

678. The lack of cadaver dog alerts at the Morphew residence on May 12, 2020, is exculpatory information.

679. The lack of cadaver dog alerts at the Morphew residence on May 12, 2020 was not included in the Affidavit.

680. On May 12, 2020, Defendant Officers conducted a K-9 search at the impound lot where Barry’s truck was held.

681. The K-9 search of Barry’s truck at the impound lot included the cab of the truck, the outside of the truck and the truck bed.

682. The K-9 searching Barry's truck at the impound lot did not alert that there was a scent of Suzanne's body or remains.

683. The result of the K-9 search of Barry's truck at the impound lot was exculpatory information.

684. The result of the K-9 search of Barry's truck at the impound lot corroborates the lack of Suzanne's DNA found in Barry's truck.

685. The result of the K-9 search of Barry's truck at the impound lot contradicts the theory that Barry used his truck to bury Suzanne, her clothing, or objects used to kill her.

686. The result of the K-9 search of Barry's truck at the impound lot was not included in the Affidavit.

687. On May 16, 2020, the FBI's Evidence Response Team brought in two K-9's and two handlers to the Morphew residence.

688. The K-9's searching the Morphew residence on May 16, 2020 did not give a "trained final response" inside the residence.

689. The K-9's searching the Morphew residence on May 16, 2020 did not give a "trained final response" on the Skid Steer.

690. The results of the K-9's searching the Morphew residence on May 16, 2020, were exculpatory.

691. The results of the K-9's searching the Morphew residence on May 16, 2020, were not included in the Arrest Affidavit.

692. On May 16, 2020, the FBI's Evidence Response Team and its two K-9's were brought to a vehicle line-up that included the two Range Rovers that had previously been sniffed on May 12, 2020, in the Morphew garage.

693. At the vehicle line-up on May 16, 2020, there was "no trained final response" by either of the dogs in either of the Range Rovers.

694. The results of the K-9 search at the vehicle line-up on May 16, 2020, were exculpatory.

695. The results of the K-9 search at the vehicle line-up on May 16, 2020, were not included in the Affidavit.

696. On May 17, 2020, another K-9 trained to search for a decomposing body/cadaver conducted a scent search at a vehicle line-up that included Barry's truck.

697. At the K-9 search on May 17, 2020, the dog was led around all of the trucks and inside all of the trucks.

698. At the K-9 search on May 17, 2020, the dog did not signal on Barry's truck.

699. The results of the K-9 search at the vehicle line-up on May 17, 2020, were exculpatory.



700. The results of the K-9 search at the vehicle line-up on May 17, 2020 not included in the Affidavit.

701. Defendants authoring the Affidavit included the results from only one K-9 search of the Morpew property – a **fourth** K-9 search on May 23, 2020.

702. The Arrest Affidavit states that, at the K-9 search on May 23, 2020, all three K-9's alerted to the flatbed trailer and Bobcat Skid Steer.” Arrest Affidavit, p. 41.

703. The Defendants who authored the Affidavit knew the SIM Card and GPS in the Bobcat proved the Bobcat did not move after 12:34 p.m. on May 9, 2020.

704. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew that the Bobcat Skid Steer was not involved in Suzanne's disappearance.

705. The Defendants purposely omitted the three K-9 searches where there were no alerts to many different items and areas, pre-dating the March 23, 2020.

706. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information were material to a finding of probable cause.

707. The omission of the facts described above about the exculpatory K-9 searches was material to a finding of probable cause.

708. Had the above misleading information about the May 23, 2020 Bobcat K-9 search been omitted and the exculpatory information about all the other K-9 searches been included, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***20. Misleading Statements about the “Steak Dinner” Barry and Suzanne had on May 9, 2020***

709. The Arrest Affidavit states: “Barry claimed to the CBI that he and Suzanne ate steaks, though he cannot describe them.” (referring to May 9, 2020). (Arrest Affidavit p. 125).

710. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit included this statement about Barry being unable to “describe” steaks to raise doubt about his statements that on the evening of May 9, 2020, he and Suzanne had a steak dinner.

711. Defendants Cahill and Graham and the Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit knew that on numerous occasions when Barry and Suzanne ate steak for dinner, they shared one big steak.

712. The search of the freezer in the Morpew home revealed an open package of steaks in a ziplock freezer bag that appeared to have one large steak missing.

713. The corroborating evidence that Barry and Suzanne shared a steak on May 9, 2020 was exculpatory because it countered the suspicion raised by the Affidavit's statement that Barry could not "describe" the steak they had for dinner.

714. The exculpatory information about Barry's statement that, when he and Suzanne ate steak, they often shared one steak was not included in the Arrest Affidavit.

715. The exculpatory information about the open package of steaks in the freezer with one steak missing was not included in the Arrest Affidavit.

716. The above misleading information and omitted exculpatory information were material to a finding of probable cause.

717. The omission of the facts described above about the steak was material to a finding of probable cause.

718. Had the above information about the steak in the freezer been included and the misleading information been omitted, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***21. Misleading Statement that Barry “Blamed” a Mountain Lion***

719. The Arrest Affidavit states: “Barry initially blamed a mountain lion for Suzanne’s death upon being notified of her bicycle discovery.” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 125).

720. The statement that Barry “blamed” a mountain lion is false.

721. On May 10, 2020, upon being notified of the discovery of the bicycle, Barry *asked* if it was a mountain lion. Barry stated, “I thought - I asked some of the guys about it and we do have a big mountain lion in the subdivision but you would think there would be some evidence of that...”

722. Barry’s statements about the mountain lion described in the preceding paragraph are not included in the Arrest Affidavit.

723. Mountain lion attacks on humans are not uncommon in that area of Colorado.

724. Defendants Spezze, Rohrich, and Plackner later discovered that there was a big mountain lion seen near Barry’s home the next day.

725. The Arrest Affidavit did not disclose the information in the preceding two paragraphs.

726. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit intentionally sought to infer that Barry Morpew was making up wild excuses for Suzanne’s disappearance.

727. Barry also discussed with first responders a variety of possibilities about what might have happened, this was video recorded on body cameras, all of which was also omitted.

728. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information were material to a finding of probable cause.

729. The omission of the facts that Barry was asking about a mountain lion, that his questions were not unreasonable, and that he asked about many possibilities (not just about a mountain lion), was material to a finding of probable cause.

730. Had the above information that Barry had reason to ask about a mountain lion and asked (not told) Defendants about the lion been included and the false and misleading information about Barry supposedly “blaming a mountain lion ...” been omitted, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

## ***22. Misleading Statements About Barry Blaming a Turkey***

731. The Arrest Affidavit states: “In 2021, Barry blamed the turkeys for why he did not have veggie soup with Suzanne during lunch on Saturday, May 9th....” Arrest Affidavit, p. 125.

732. This statement is false.

733. Barry did not “blame” a turkey for anything.

734. This was another attempt by the Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit to create an inference that Barry was making bad excuses.

735. In April, 2021, Defendants Grusing and Harris showed Barry the pinpoint map (“pushpin map”) and told him that he was down by the creek at a time that Suzanne was on the telephone with her lover Libler.

736. Defendants Grusing and Harris asked Barry why he was down at the creek.

737. Barry’s response was: “*if I was out there,*” the “only things I’d be doin’” might be looking for antlers or turkeys.

738. The Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit did not accurately recite what Barry told them and did not explain it was in response to the lies they told him using the manufactured pinpoint map.

739. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information were material to a finding of probable cause.

740. Had the above information that Barry’s statements were made in response to lies he was being told by Defendants Grusing and Harris been included and the false and misleading information about Barry supposedly “blaming a Turkey...” been omitted, it would have vitiated and diluted probable

cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***23. False and Misleading Statements about What Barry was to Have Said to Defendants***

741. The Arrest Affidavit states: “Barry blamed...the firing a gun of a .22 caliber to describe his violence towards Suzanne that afternoon...” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 125).

742. This statement is false.

743. Barry did not “describe” any violence towards Suzanne on May 9, 2020.

744. Barry’s statements were in response to the lies he was being told by Defendants Grusing and Harris as they confronted him with the fabricated “pushpin map” and told him there was proof that he was running around his house on the afternoon of May 9, 2020.

745. The above false and misleading information was material to a finding of probable cause.

746. The omission of the fact that Barry was responding to lies he was being told was material to a finding of probable cause.

747. Had the false and misleading information been omitted, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***24. False Statements about Suzanne’s Breathing in the Morning of May 10, 2020***

748. The Arrest Affidavit states: “Barry cannot provide a last sighting of Suzanne...” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 126.)

749. That is false.

750. Barry told Defendants that, when he woke on the morning of May 10, 2020, to leave for Broomfield, Suzanne was laying in bed sleeping.

751. Defendant Grusing asked Barry if he saw Suzanne under a “lump” of covers and he agreed he did.

752. The Arrest Affidavit also states that Barry said that, when he heard Suzanne in the bed in the morning, she was experiencing “labored breathing similar to a snore.” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 126).

753. That is false.

754. Barry did not say her breathing was “labored.”

755. Barry described Suzanne’s snoring as a light snore. He said Suzanne had always lightly snored and was doing so on the morning of May 10, 2020.



756. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit used their own description, “labored breathing similar to a snore,” to assert that Suzanne was making sounds “consistent with her being tranquilized.” (Arrest Affidavit, p. 126).

757. This statement is misleading because Barry did not say that Suzanne sounded like she was experiencing “labored breathing.”

758. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information were material to a finding of probable cause.

759. Had the above information about Barry having a last sighting of Suzanne been included and the false and misleading information about Suzanne’s “labored breathing” been omitted, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

***25. False and Misleading Statement about Barry taking Suzanne’s Phone***

760. The Arrest Affidavit states: “Barry has admitted that he had taken Suzanne's phone from her at least twice in the past to try to monitor or control what she was doing.”

761. That statement is false.

762. The above false statement is material to a finding of probable cause.

763. Had the above information about Barry “admit[ting] that he had taken Suzanne's phone from her at least twice in the past to try to monitor or control what she was doing” been omitted, it would have vitiated and diluted probable cause, singularly and in combination with the other misconduct described in this Complaint.

**C. FAILURE TO TRAIN AND SUPERVISE**

764. Defendants Stanley and Spezze, acting in their official capacities, and the CCSD failed to train and supervise Defendant Officers, Defendant Prosecutors, and other personnel concerning the constitutional rights of citizens like Barry Morphew.

765. The Defendants Stanley and Spezze, acting in their official capacities, and the CCSD tacitly approved of the Defendants’ misconduct by retaining their employment, failing to train and discipline them, and participating in the misconduct as supervisors.

766. The Defendants Stanley and Spezze, acting in their official capacities, and the CCSD exhibited deliberate indifference to or tacit approval of the misconduct of their personnel.

767. The misconduct that Defendants committed against Barry Morpew was part of an official custom, policy, or practice of the CCSD and the EJDAO and undertaken with the authorization, approval, and ratification of CCSD and EJDAO final policymakers, Defendants Linda Stanley and John Spezze.

**D. RECKLESS INVESTIGATION**

768. Defendant Officers, Defendant Prosecutors, and Defendant Agents received numerous investigative leads they did not pursue.

769. As described elsewhere in this Complaint, Defendants did not follow up on the CODIS DNA matches.

770. Defendants did not interview Libler's friends or family.

771. Defendants did not collect and search Libler's computers.

772. Defendants did not search Libler's home or car.

773. Defendants obtained some of Libler's phone records from Verizon, but only from 2019 to December 2020.

774. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit stated they received from Libler screenshots showing Costco receipts in Michigan on May 7, 9, and 11, 2020, but failed to report that those receipts were on his wife's account, not Libler's.

775. The Defendant Prosecutors' timetable was based on political concerns and motivations, and public pressure, not an adequate investigation.

776. Further acts and omissions demonstrating a reckless investigation are described throughout this Complaint and incorporated here by reference.

### **E. CONSPIRACY BY ALL CODEFENDANTS**

777. From May 2020 to present all Defendants met with each other and/or communicated by telephone, email, in-person conversations and meetings, and numerous other forms of communication.

778. Defendants kept communication logs and shared a computer database containing case information, reports, and information.

779. At all times relevant to this Complaint,

780. Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit, in a single-minded effort to obtain the arrest and prosecution of Barry and seizure of his property, no matter what the methods or contrary evidence, conspired with the other Defendants to manufacture probable cause that Barry had committed murder and they all conspired to fabricate evidence, conspired to withhold exculpatory evidence leading to Barry's unconstitutional arrest and prolonged prosecution.

781. All Defendants worked closely together, sharing information, strategizing, presenting false information and omitting exculpatory information

in the Arrest Affidavit in order to procure a wrongful arrest and prosecution of Mr. Morpew.

782. Defendants, individually and in a conspiracy with the other Defendants maliciously and purposely withheld exculpatory information from the judge and the defense.

**F. ABSENT THE FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS, AND WITH THE OMITTED EXCULPATORY INFORMATION INCLUDED, THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO PROBABLE CAUSE**

783. The above false and misleading information and omitted exculpatory information described in this Complaint were material to a finding of probable cause.

784. The omitted information described in this Complaint, had it been included, would have vitiated and diluted any probable cause.

785. Had the false and misleading information described in this Complaint been excluded, probable cause would have been vitiated and diluted.

786. Some of the specific false and misleading information and/or the omitted information detailed above was so material that, standing alone, probable cause would have been vitiated and diluted had the false and misleading information been omitted and/or the exculpatory information included.

787. Barry's allegations are intended to be viewed collectively.

788. The cumulative impact of the false and misleading information and/or the omitted information was so material to the probable cause determination that, viewed cumulatively, individually, or in any combination, probable cause would not have existed in the Arrest Affidavit had the Defendants' misconduct not occurred.

### **G. THE ARREST AND PROSECUTION OF BARRY**

789. Upon review of the Arrest Warrant Affidavit, Chaffee County, Colorado Chief Judge Murphy found probable cause and set a no bond hold as requested by Defendant Prosecutors.

790. CCSD, including Defendants Spezze and Rohrich, arrested Barry on May 5, 2021. Defendant Stanley witnessed the arrest.

791. Barry remained incarcerated until he posted a \$500,000.00 cash bond on September 20, 2021. Thereafter, he was subject to restrictive conditions of release, including an ankle GPS monitor, required weekly meetings with a pretrial services officer, an order that he not leave Chaffee County borders, and numerous other restrictions. He was subjected to intrusive and continuous monitoring by Defendants, including being monitored by a game camera posted by Defendant Walker near his home.

792. Formal charges were filed on May 18, 2021.

## **H. CONTINUED MALICIOUS PATTERN OF DECEPTION**

793. After filing of charges, Defendants continued to withhold exculpatory information and make false statements.

794. As explained above, on May 19, 2021, Defendant CBI Agent Duge sent Defendants CBI Agents Cahill, Burgess and Chris Adams a CODIS match letter via email indicating the unknown male DNA swabbed from the glovebox of Suzanne's Range Rover partially matched DNA found in three out-of-state unsolved sexual assault investigations in Tempe, Phoenix, and Chicago. ("The match letter").

795. The match letter was provided to the defense.

796. However, almost none of the underlying information was provided to the defense at that time.

797. The Preliminary Hearing was ultimately scheduled for and held on August 8, 9, 23, and 24, 2021.

798. In the months leading up to and during the Preliminary Hearing, Defendants had three meetings with law enforcement and CBI analysts to discuss the meaning of the CODIS match, its significance, and follow up investigation to rule out potential sources of the DNA.

799. These meetings included Defendant Officers, Defendant CBI Agents, Defendant FBI Agents, and Defendant Prosecutors.

800. Information tending to negate Barry's guilt and contradict probable cause was discussed.

801. However, nothing was reduced to writing.

802. Nothing was disclosed to the defense about any of the three meetings at that time.

803. On May 27, 2021, Mr. Morpew appeared on the filing of charges.

804. On May 27, 2021, the Court also addressed several motions filed by the defense related to discovery.

805. The Court ordered the People to produce all mandated and other discovery by June 2, 2021.

806. On June 2, 2021, the People produced a hard drive.

807. On June 24, 2021, Barry's attorneys filed a motion for discovery sanctions, arguing that the court rules and the court's orders had not been complied with.

808. On July 6, 2021, Defendant filed a Motion for a Contempt Citation, alleging discovery violations.

809. On July 22, 2021, the Court and parties held a discovery sanction hearing.



810. On July 22, 2021, the Court entered findings and conclusions, including that “there are violations here,” Transcript of 7/22/2021, p. 56, and (on the same page) stated:

- [A]t this time I can't really find that it's a pattern. I'm hoping that this is just the result of the enormous amount of information that had to be disclosed within those few weeks, and **not a situation where as new evidence is being generated, new reports being generated, that there's a delay in providing those to the defense.**
- I'm glad that these discovery issues have been brought to my attention because if this does appear to be a pattern my response might be different going forward."

811. That is exactly what was happening. Defendants were continuing to meet, communicate, and plan what to do about the emerging DNA evidence, all the while, not disclosing these efforts to Barry Morphew or his defense team.

812. By this time, Defendant Mark Hurlbert had joined the prosecution team.

813. Defendant Hurlbert was involved in numerous of the meetings and conversations about the CODIS matches.

814. Defendant Hurlbert participated in the decisions to not disclose exculpatory information, to provide false and misleading information, and to delay Barry Morphew's discovery of the DNA investigation.

815. During the summer of 2021, Defendant Walker transferred from his position with the EJDAO and joined the CCSD.

**I. THE PRELIMINARY HEARING/PROOF EVIDENT AND PRESUMPTION GREAT HEARING**

816. On August 9, 2021, the court commenced the preliminary hearing, combined with the “proof evident presumption great hearing.” (“preliminary/PEPG”).<sup>15</sup>

817. The People called the following witnesses at the Preliminary/PEPG Hearing: Alex Walker, Kenneth Harris, Jonathan Grusing, Derek Graham, Kevin Koback, and Andy Rohrich.

818. The People did not elicit any testimony concerning the foreign male DNA from any of these witnesses.

819. The defense ultimately called Defendant CBI Agent Cahill to present the information to the Court.

820. On September 17, 2021, the Court issued its ruling finding probable cause, but also finding that proof was not evident and the presumption not great.

---

<sup>15</sup> Article II, Section 19 of the Colorado Constitution provides: “All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.” Section 16-4-101(1)(a), C.R.S., provides that all persons shall be bailable except “For capital offenses when proof is evident or presumption is great...” In Colorado, the hearing to determine whether the proof is evident or presumption is great are generally combined with the Preliminary Hearing.

821. Judge Murphy, who presided over the hearing, specifically found that the unknown male DNA profile was "particularly significant because while it doesn't prove a stranger abduction theory, it does at least support it." Transcript of 9/17/2021, pp. 65-66.

822. In April, 2022, Judge Ramsey Lama, who was by then presiding over the criminal prosecution, found:

It is important to note that Chief Judge Murphy did not learn about the unknown foreign male DNA and CODIS matches in the Arrest Affidavit or through the People's elicited testimony at the PEPG and Preliminary Hearing. Over four days of testimony, the People did not discuss the CODIS matches throughout their case-in-chief. Chief Judge Murphy learned about the evidence because the defense presented it by calling and examining Agent Cahill.

823. Judge Lama found that "had the defense had all of the information surrounding the CODIS matches and related investigation, they may have decided to call witnesses or experts to negate any probable cause findings [at the preliminary/PEPG hearing]."

824. As described above, shortly after Defendant Cahill testified at the Preliminary/PEPG Hearing, Defendant Stanley contacted CBI to express her displeasure with Defendant Cahill's testimony at the Preliminary Hearing.

825. At the Preliminary/PEPG Hearing, Defendant Cahill, one of the lead detectives on the case, testified that he only reviewed 19 pages of the arrest affidavit. Transcript of 8/24/2021, p. 57:8-11 ("I believe it was around 126 [pages] of which I got to page 19").

826. That testimony was false.

827. As the state court judge later found, "disclosures indicated [Cahill] had reviewed it in its 'entirety' and even offered specific critiques to the affiant."

## **J. CONTINUING MISCONDUCT**

### ***1. The alleged murder weapon***

828. Barry was charged both with charges related to Suzanne's disappearance and a charge alleging that he possessed a dangerous firearm.

829. The defense moved to sever the trial of the firearm charge from the trial of the remaining charges.

830. On January 8, 2022, Defendant Stanley and co-conspirator Daniel Edwards filed in court a response that stated that "the possession of the short rifle is one method that the Defendant may have used in the murder" and that the darts found at the crime scene "can be shot from the dangerous weapon."

831. That statement was false.

832. On February 24, 2022, co-conspirator Robert Weiner handled oral argument on behalf of Defendant Stanley.

833. At the hearing on February 24, 2022, Mr. Weiner stated that the weapon at issue could not have been used to fire a tranquilizer as it was incapable of firing such a dart. Transcript of 2/24/2022, p. 109-110.

## ***2. K-9 Pretrial Testimony***

834. On March 1, 2022, Defendant-prosecutors Stanley and Hurlbert filed a false statement with the Court in which they wrote that, at trial, K-9 handler Doug Spence would testify that “the dog kept trying to go in the direction of the Morpew residence but had to stop because he couldn’t cross a creek.”

835. On March 30, 2022, minutes prior to Mr. Spence’s slated testimony at a *Daubert* hearing in the state criminal prosecution, Special Prosecutor Grosgebauer told the court that, actually, Mr. Spence would testify that the statement the defendant prosecutors had submitted to the court was false and that, in fact, Rosco did not pick up Suzanne’s scent.

836. Grosgebauer said the prosecution would be withdrawing Mr. Spence as an expert.

837. Body Worn Camera footage capturing Mr. Spence's verbatim and nearly contemporaneous account of his dog alerting to Suzanne's scent where her bike was located.

838. Spence testified that it was not true that the scent continued on the other side of the creek and that, had the scent continued on the other side of the creek, Rosco would have gone into the creek, crossed it, and followed the scent.

### ***3. Withholding exculpatory evidence***

839. The misconduct described in this Complaint continued throughout 2021 and 2022 until the point that the case was ultimately dismissed on April 19, 2022.

840. In late January 2022, following numerous court orders and motions, Defendant Prosecutors disclosed thousands of pages of exculpatory material to the defense.

841. The material disclosed exceeded 25,000 pages.

842. The vast majority of the pages consisted of emails, reports, and communications that occurred and/or were created before Barry's arrest.

843. Defendant Prosecutors did not disclose this material voluntarily, but were forced to do so by the Court.

844. Among the material that had not been disclosed were the facts about how the fabricated pushpin map had been created.

845. Among the material that had not been disclosed were the emails and reports documenting the unreliability of the “airplane mode” reports.

846. Among the material that had not been disclosed were emails that highlighted the static drift phenomenon described above in this Complaint.

847. Among the material that had not been disclosed were emails revealing the numerous meetings, conversations, and discussions among the CBI Defendants and Defendant Prosecutors.

848. Among the material that had not been disclosed was a December 2, 2020 email that disclosed that Defendants Walker, Rohrich, Hyjulien, Burgess, Cahill and Graham were informed about the CODIS match in Tempe, Arizona.

849. Among the material that had not been disclosed were the identities of the Defendants who had authored and revised the Arrest Affidavit.

850. Among the material that had not been disclosed were communications from Defendants Cahill and Graham to Defendants Camper, Schaeffer, and Lewis advising them that any imminent arrest of Barry Morpew was premature and the worst decision that could be made.

851. Among the material that had not been disclosed was proof that Defendant Duge had undergone a Quality Assurance Review involving her work on the Morpew case.

852. Among the material that had not been disclosed was the content of the Quality Assurance Review, including the fact that Defendant Duge had created the term “limited genetic profile” and that it was not a scientific term used in the field.

853. Among the material that had not been disclosed included the fact that Defendant Duge’s supervisors agreed that the Tempe, Phoenix, and Illinois matches were well-founded.

854. Among the material that had not been disclosed was proof that, during the Preliminary/PEPG hearing, Defendant Lindsey had emailed Defendant Duge, requesting that she confer with Defendant Officers because they were concerned about the three CODIS matches.

855. Among the material that had not been disclosed were emails that documented that evidence and emails were being altered before being disclosed to the defense.

856. The reason that evidence and emails were being altered was to purposely conceal their concern about the items with unknown male DNA that still remain in the case.

857. An example of the evidence and emails that had been altered appears in the following comparison between two emails that were produced – one altered to remove the exculpatory information and one complete:



- Defendant Rogers had emailed Defendants Burgess, Cahill, and Graham, asking if [CCSD] Zach Tucker’s DNA needed to be tested against all the DNA from the case. This part of the communication was disclosed on both emails provided.
- Defendant Cahill responded, “Good morning. I am not aware of any other physical evidence which [Deputy Tucker] may have been associated with the collection. Regards, Joe [Cahill].” This part of the communication was disclosed on both emails provided.
- However, Defendants had purposely redacted Defendant Burgess’s response. Defendant Burgess agreed that it would be “great” if Tucker’s DNA could be compared with all the DNA in the case, because Burgess “feel[s] like we still had a few unknowns...” This exculpatory part of the communication was purposely withheld.
- Apparently by accident, a copy of the un-altered email was produced with approximately 22,000 pages of and the defense had found the un-altered email to compare with the altered one received earlier.

858. Among the material that had not been disclosed was the November 2021 discovery of an “unresolved match” between the DNA swabbed from the glovebox of Suzanne’s car and DNA from Maryland.

859. Among the material that had not been disclosed was a CODIS Briefing/Morphew Meeting for November 18, 2021 that had been convened by Defendant Schaefer.

860. The meeting of November 18, 2021 was a briefing regarding the testimony of Defendants CBI Agents Duge and Rogers at a pretrial hearing on November 9, 2021.

861. Multiple members of CBI Investigative and Laboratory personnel were present at the meeting of November 18, 2021, including Defendants Hurlbert and Walker.

862. Of the 10 agents invited to the Morphew meeting, the defense received notes from only two different attendees.

863. Those two attendees' notes were not produced to the defense until March 3, 2022.

864. At the November 18, 2021 meeting, Defendants attending the meeting agreed that the defense had received too much information from the CBI Communications Log and the Defendants agreed to cease or minimize note-taking so that the defense would not receive information.

865. Among the material provided was a July 16, 2021 email from an FBI expert who examined the computer data on Suzanne's Range Rover.

866. The July 16, 2021 email was not disclosed despite the state court's orders beginning on June 3, 2021.

867. The July 16, 2021 email was disclosed to the defense on January 26, 2022.

868. The email identifies the name and contact information of the FBI expert who had looked at the data from Suzanne's Range Rover was quite "promising."

869. The follow-up communications from the expert between the Defendants included a statement that the data could be very helpful.

870. The Range Rover download expert sent the downloaded data to the Defendants.

871. The Defendants had the data and did not produce the data.

872. Upon receiving the email, in late January 2022, the defense learned of this Range Rover download expert and demanded the Defendants produce the data.

873. The Defendants produced the data after another court order in March 2022.

874. There was no event data produced similar to what was produced with Barry's truck (i.e. door openings/closings, ignition on/off, lights on and off).

875. The FBI Range Rover download expert explained he was never asked to examine the Range Rover for event data.

876. If the Range Rover had any registered events on May 10, 2020, after 5:00 a.m., it would indicate that Suzanne was alive (and not killed on May 9, 2020 as the Defendants alleged) and accessing her own car, that the car had been driven, or there was an intruder who was in her Range Rover.

877. In March 2022, the Range Rover download expert explained he could not conduct such an examination without a formal request from one of his superiors and stated the examination was complicated and time-consuming and would take as long as the summer of 2022 to get started on such an examination.

878. As the above section shows the Defendant continued a pattern and practice of hiding exculpatory evidence, failing to investigate and/or recklessly investigating the case without any care for Mr. Morpew's Constitutional rights.

#### **K. DISMISSAL OF CHARGES**

879. All charges against Barry were dismissed on April 19, 2022.

**L. CONTINUED WITHHOLDING OF BARRY'S PROPERTY**

880. The Defendants Defendants Spezze, Stanley, Hurlbert, and the CCSD, had Mr. Morphew's property seized in and around 2020.

881. This property includes all items of physical evidence taken from the Morphew home as part of the law enforcement investigation into the disappearance of Suzanne Morphew.

882. The Defendants Defendants Spezze, Stanley, Hurlbert, and the CCSD, have been in possession of Barry Morphew's property for over two years.

883. The items have been photographed, swabbed, tested, and, if applicable, downloaded.

884. There is no link between the property to the location or circumstances of Mrs. Morphew's disappearance.

885. The property is not contraband.

886. The paper documents have been copied and preserved. The electronic items including the SD cards have been removed and copied, or downloaded by the prosecution's purported experts.

887. The only theory ever put forward by the prosecution regarding any weapon being utilized in the alleged murder was that perhaps a Dart Marlin

Rifle was involved; as it turns out, that rifle was tested by the prosecution's firearm expert in 2022, and it was inoperable.

888. Mr. Morpew does not request return of that item.

889. The above listed Defendants are purposely and knowingly withhold Mr. Morpew's property in violation of his rights.

#### **IV. DAMAGES**

890. As result of the Defendants' conduct Barry was charged, arrested, and prosecuted, and his property seized, for a crime he did not commit.

891. As result of the Defendants' conduct Barry spent five months in jail, approximately 6 more months wearing a GPS ankle monitor with severe restrictions on his movement, and almost a year defending against the criminal charges. To this date, Barry's property remains in the CCSD's possession.

892. Barry's name and reputation has been irreparably tarnished in Colorado and all around the country.

893. Barry suffered great anguish and emotional distress, including but not limited to depression, severe anxiety, chest pain and insomnia.

894. Barry suffered loss of familial association with his two daughters, one of which was 17-years-old when he was arrested and jailed.

895. Barry suffered great economic losses as a result of Defendants' actions, including the loss of his home, business, savings and much more.

## **V. STATEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

### **CLAIM ONE: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and *Bivens*<sup>16</sup> **Malicious Prosecution and unlawful detention****

#### **Defendant Officers, Defendant Prosecutors, Defendant FBI Agents, and Defendants Cahill, Duge, Rogers, Graham, Koback, and Lewis**

896. Mr. Morphew hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

897. In the manner described more fully above, all Defendant Officers, Defendant Prosecutors, and Defendant FBI Agents, and Defendants Cahill, Duge, Rogers, Graham, Koback, and Lewis, individually, jointly, and in conspiracy with one another and/or with other unknown CCSD officers, FBI and/or CBI Agents, and/or other personnel at the EJDAO, acting under color of law and within the scope of their employment, deprived Barry Morphew of his

---

<sup>16</sup> *Bivens v. Six Unknown Fed. Narcotics Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971)

constitutional rights, including his right to be free from malicious prosecution when they: (1) fabricated evidence and manufactured inculpatory evidence; (2) manipulated witness testimony; (3) suppressed exculpatory evidence; (4) omitted exculpatory evidence and lied in the Arrest Affidavit and (5) falsified charges in order to arrest and prosecute Barry Morpew without probable cause, resulting in his unlawful detention and the damages set forth herein.

898. The Defendants accused Barry Morpew of criminal activity and exerted influence to initiate, continue, and perpetuate judicial proceedings against him without any probable cause for doing so, in violation of his rights secured by the Fourth Amendment and the procedural and substantive due process components of the Fourteenth Amendment.

899. In so doing, the Defendants knowingly, maliciously, and/or recklessly caused Mr. Morpew to be unreasonably seized and improperly subjected to judicial proceedings for which there was no probable cause.

900. The proceedings were ultimately terminated in Barry Morpew's favor when all charges against him were dismissed on April 19, 2022.

901. Defendants subjected Barry Morpew to unauthorized, arbitrary, and malicious governmental action that shocks the conscience in that he was deliberately and intentionally framed for a crime of which he was innocent, through the Defendants' fabrication, suppression, and withholding of evidence.



902. The acts and omissions of Defendants were objectively unreasonable and undertaken intentionally, maliciously, and with reckless indifference to the rights of others, and in reckless disregard of the truth and Mr. Morphew's innocence.

903. Even though each Defendant had an affirmative duty to intervene to protect Barry Morphew and prevent his constitutional rights from infringement by the others, and even though each had the opportunity to intervene and prevent the harm, each Defendant failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in other Defendants' unconstitutional conduct.

904. The misconduct described in this Count was committed not only by Defendants acting in their individual capacities, but also by final policymakers and pursuant to the policy and practice of the CCSD, the EDJDAO, and Chaffee County, Colorado as set forth in more detail in Claim Eight below (*Monell* Claim).

905. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Barry Morphew was arrested, held in custody until he was able to bond out, and lived under bond conditions for over eleven months and suffered severe actual physical and emotional injuries and other damages and losses as described herein, entitling him to compensatory and special damages, including loss of past and future income and loss of earning capacity, loss of property, attorney's

fees, and punitive damages, and causing him to continue to incur further economic or other special damages, in amounts to be established at trial.

906. Barry Morpew is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, pre-judgment interest and costs as allowable by federal law.

**CLAIM TWO : 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Due Process and *Bivens***  
**– Fabrication of Evidence –**  
**Defendants Walker, Cahill, Graham, Rohrich**  
**Defendant Prosecutors, Defendant FBI Agents**

907. Mr. Morpew hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

908. In the manner described more fully above, Defendants authoring the Arrest Affidavit, individually, jointly, and in conspiracy with one another and/or with other unknown CCSD officers, FBI and/or CBI Agents, and/or other personnel at the EJDAO, acting under color of law and within the scope of their employment, knowingly or recklessly deprived Barry Morpew of his constitutional right to liberty and due process by fabricating what became known as the “pushpin map” that fictitiously “documented” Barry Morpew’s movements around his property on the afternoon of May 9, 2020.

909. These Defendants fabricated evidence and solicited false testimony implicating Mr. Morpew in the crime that they knew was false; obtained Mr. Morpew's prosecution and incarceration using that false evidence; knowingly withheld exculpatory evidence and fabricated evidence; and failed to correct fabricated evidence that they knew to be false when it was used against Mr. Morpew to effectuate his arrest, detention, and prosecution.

910. Even though each Defendant had an affirmative duty to intervene to protect Barry Morpew and prevent his constitutional rights from infringement by the others, and even though each had the opportunity to intervene and prevent the harm, each Defendant failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in other Defendants' unconstitutional conduct.

911. Defendants' misconduct resulted directly in the unjust criminal detention and prosecution of Barry Morpew, thereby denying his constitutional right to be free of an unreasonable seizure as guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment and his right to substantive and procedural due process as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

912. The misconduct described in this Count was objectively unreasonable and was undertaken intentionally, with malice, with reckless indifference to the rights of others, and in reckless disregard of the truth and Mr. Morpew's clear innocence.

913. The misconduct described in this Count was committed not only by Defendants acting in their individual capacities, but also by final policymakers and pursuant to the policy and practice of the CCSD, the EDJDAO, and Chaffee County, Colorado as set forth in more detail in Claim Eight below (*Monell* Claim).

914. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Barry Morpew was arrested, held in custody until he was able to bond out, and lived under bond conditions for over eleven months and suffered severe actual physical and emotional injuries and other damages and losses as described herein, entitling him to compensatory and special damages, including loss of past and future income and loss of earning capacity, loss of property, attorney's fees, and punitive damages, and causing him to continue to incur further economic or other special damages, in amounts to be established at trial.

915. Barry Morpew is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, pre-judgment interest and costs as allowable by federal law.

**CLAIM THREE: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Due Process and *Bivens***  
**- *Franks* Claim -**

**Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit**  
**Defendant Walker, Defendant Prosecutors Stanley and Lindsey,**  
**Defendant CBI Agent Cahill, Defendant Officers Rohrich, Spezze, and**  
**Graham, Defendant FBI Agents Grusing and Harris**

916. Barry Morpew hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

917. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit, individually, jointly, and in conspiracy with one another and/or with other unknown CCSD officers, FBI and/or CBI Agents, and/or other personnel at the EJDAO, acting under color of law and within the scope of their employment, deprived Barry Morpew of his constitutional rights under *Franks v. Delaware*, 438 U.S. 154 (1978) and the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments by knowingly and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the truth, causing false statements to be included in the Arrest Affidavit and causing exculpatory facts to be omitted; and, had they not done, probable cause would have been vitiated or diluted.

918. The misconduct described in this Count was committed not only by Defendants acting in their individual capacities, but also by final policymakers and pursuant to the policy and practice of the CCSD, the

EDJDAO, and Chaffee County, Colorado as set forth in more detail in Claim Eight below (*Monell* Claim).

919. Even though each Defendant had an affirmative duty to intervene to protect Barry Morphey and prevent his constitutional rights from infringement by the others, and even though each had the opportunity to intervene and prevent the harm, each Defendant failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in other Defendants' unconstitutional conduct.

920. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Barry Morphey was arrested, held in custody until he was able to bond out, and lived under bond conditions for over eleven months and suffered severe actual physical and emotional injuries and other damages and losses as described herein, entitling him to compensatory and special damages, including loss of past and future income and loss of earning capacity, loss of property, attorney's fees, and punitive damages, and causing him to continue to incur further economic or other special damages, in amounts to be established at trial.

921. Barry Morphey is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, pre-judgment interest and costs as allowable by federal law.

**CLAIM FOUR: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and *Bivens***  
**– Conspiracy –**  
**All Defendants**

922. Barry Morpew hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

923. All Defendants, individually, jointly, and in conspiracy with one another and/or with other unknown CCSD officers, FBI and/or CBI Agents, and/or other personnel at the EJDAO, acting under color of law and within the scope of their employment, conspired among and between themselves and took overt acts in furtherance of a conspiracy to deprive Barry Morpew of his due process rights and his right to be free from seizure, incarceration, deprivation of property and restrictions on liberty, to fabricate evidence against him, to manipulate witness testimony, to suppress, conceal and omit exculpatory evidence, to falsify charges, to commit the misconduct described in this Complaint, and to conceal the knowing and reckless misconduct and to protect one another from liability for depriving Barry Morpew of his constitutional rights.

924. In so doing, these Defendants conspired to accomplish an unlawful purpose by unlawful means.

925. In furtherance of their conspiracy, each Defendants committed overt acts and were otherwise willful participants in joint activity.

926. The misconduct of the Defendants was objectively unreasonable and was undertaken maliciously and willfully, with reckless indifference to the rights of others and in total disregard of the truth and Mr. Morpew's innocence.

927. This conspiracy spanned from approximately May 2020 and continues today.

928. Even though each Defendant had an affirmative duty to intervene to protect Barry Morpew and to prevent his constitutional rights from infringement by the others, and even though each had the opportunity to intervene and prevent the harm, each Defendant failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in other Defendants' unconstitutional conduct or to prevent the conspiracy and/or its overt acts.

929. The misconduct described in this Count was committed not only by Defendants acting in their individual capacities, but also by final policymakers and pursuant to the policy and practice of the CCSD, the EDJDAO, and Chaffee County, Colorado as set forth in more detail in Claim Eight below (*Monell* Claim).

930. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Barry Morpew was arrested, held in custody until he was able to bond out, and lived under bond conditions for over eleven months and suffered severe actual physical and emotional injuries and other damages and losses as described



herein, entitling him to compensatory and special damages, including loss of past and future income and loss of earning capacity, loss of property, attorney's fees, and punitive damages, and causing him to continue to incur further economic or other special damages, in amounts to be established at trial.

931. Barry Morpew is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, pre-judgment interest and costs as allowable by federal law.

**CLAIM FIVE: 42 U.S.C. § 1983**  
**– Due Process – Unlawful retention of property**  
**Defendants Spezze, Stanley, Hurlbert, and the CCSD**

932. Barry Morpew hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

933. Even though the case against Barry has been dismissed, Defendants CCSD, Stanley, Hurlbert, and Spezze, individually, jointly, and in conspiracy with one another and/or with others unknown to Mr. Morpew, acting under color of law and within the scope of their employment, and acting intentionally, knowingly, unlawfully and unconstitutionally, have *continued* to deprive Barry Morpew of his property even though all charges were dismissed on April 19, 2022.

934. Barry's property remains in the possession of CCSD and Defendant Spezze.

935. Barry Morpew has no remedy under State Law.

936. The misconduct described in this Count was committed not only by Defendants acting in their individual capacities, but also by final policymakers and pursuant to the policy and practice of the CCSD, the EDJDAO, and Chaffee County, Colorado as set forth in more detail in Claim Eight below (*Monell* Claim).

937. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Barry Morpew has suffered actual physical and emotional injuries, loss of his property, and other damages and losses as described herein entitling him to compensatory and special damages, including loss of past and future income and loss of earning capacity, attorney's fees, and punitive damages, and may continue to incur further economic or other special damages, in amounts to be established at trial.

938. Barry Morpew is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, pre-judgment interest and costs as allowable by federal law.

**CLAIM SIX: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and *Bivens***  
**– Failure to Intervene –**  
**All Defendants**

939. Barry Morpew hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

940. Each of the Defendants, together with other persons presently unknown, had an affirmative duty to intervene to protect Mr. Morpew and prevent his constitutional rights from infringement by the others.

941. Each Defendant violated the affirmative duty to intervene to protect the constitutional rights of citizens from infringement by other persons acting under color of state law. During the constitutional violations described herein, all Defendants stood by without intervening to prevent the violation of Mr. Morpew's constitutional rights, even though each had the knowledge and an opportunity to do so.

942. Each Defendant's failure to intervene was objectively unreasonable and was undertaken intentionally, with malice, with reckless indifference to the violation of Mr. Morpew's constitutional rights.

943. The misconduct described in this Count was committed not only by Defendants acting in their individual capacities, but also by final policymakers and pursuant to the policy and practice of the CCSD, the

EDJDAO, and Chaffee County, Colorado as set forth in more detail in Claim Eight below (*Monell* Claim).

944. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Mr. Morphey was arrested, held in custody until he was able to bond out, and lived under bond conditions for over eleven months and suffered severe actual physical and emotional injuries and other damages and losses as described herein, entitling him to compensatory and special damages, including loss of past and future income and loss of earning capacity, loss of property, attorney's fees, and punitive damages, and causing him to continue to incur further economic or other special damages, in amounts to be established at trial.

945. Barry Morphey is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, pre-judgment interest and costs as allowable by federal law.

**CLAIM SEVEN: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and *Bivens***

**– Reckless Investigation –**

**Defendants CCSD, Defendant Officers, Defendant CBI Agents Cahill, Duge, Rogers, Graham, Koback, Defendant FBI Agents, and Defendant Prosecutors**

946. Barry Morphey hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

947. Although Defendants knew or should have known that Mr. Morphey was not involved in the disappearance of Suzanne, they conducted a reckless investigation, coerced false and misleading statements, fabricated evidence, concealed exculpatory information from judges and prosecutors, placed false statements in reports and Affidavits, made false statements in conversations with prosecutors, and in pretrial testimony, suppressed the exculpatory evidence that they had engaged in such wrongdoing, disregarded, concealed, and withheld evidence indicating that Mr. Morphey was innocent and evidence pointing to other leads or suspects, and knowingly, recklessly and with reckless disregard for Mr. Morphey's innocence and constitutional rights committed the acts described in this Complaint.

948. These fraudulent, outrageous, and egregious acts robbed Barry Morphey of fundamental fairness in the investigation, prosecution, and pretrial

proceedings to a degree that shocks the conscience, violating Mr. Morpew's clearly-established constitutional right to substantive due process of law as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment and causing him the injuries and damages set forth in this Complaint, to the magnitude of potential and actual harm that is truly conscience shocking.

949. Even though each Defendant had an affirmative duty to intervene to protect Mr. Morpew and prevent his constitutional rights from infringement by the others, and even though each had the opportunity to intervene and prevent the harm, each Defendant failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in other Defendants' unconstitutional conduct.

950. The misconduct described in this Count was committed not only by Defendants acting in their individual capacities, but also by final policymakers and pursuant to the policy and practice of the CCSD, the EDJDAO, and Chaffee County, Colorado as set forth in more detail in Claim Eight below (*Monell* Claim).

951. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Mr. Morpew was arrested, held in custody until he was able to bond out, and lived under bond conditions for over eleven months and suffered severe actual physical and emotional injuries and other damages and losses as described herein, entitling him to compensatory and special damages, including loss of

past and future income and loss of earning capacity, loss of property, attorney's fees, and punitive damages, and causing him to continue to incur further economic or other special damages, in amounts to be established at trial.

952. Barry Morphew is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, pre-judgment interest and costs as allowable by federal law.

**CLAIM EIGHT: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Monell**  
***- Final Policymakers, Ratification, Unconstitutional Official Policy and Failure to Supervise and Train***

**Against Chaffee County, Board of County Commissioners of Chaffee County, CCSD, Defendant Stanley acting in her official capacity, and Defendant Spezze acting in his official capacity**

953. Barry Morphew hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

**A. Failure to Train and Supervise**

954. Defendants Chaffee County, Board of County Commissioners of Chaffee County, CCSD, Defendant Stanley acting in her official capacity, and Defendant Spezze acting in his official capacity each have duties to train and supervise officers, investigators, and other personnel.

955. These Defendants all intentionally and/or recklessly and with deliberate indifference to the constitutional rights of citizens, failed to ensure

through custom, policy, practice, training, and supervision that officers and personnel would conduct constitutionally adequate investigations; not fabricate inculpatory evidence; ensure that suspects would not be maliciously prosecuted; ensure that applications for arrest warrants would not contain false and misleading information and/or omit exculpatory information; disclose to prosecutors and courts material information favorable to criminal defendants; follow the duties imposed by *Franks v. Delaware*; conduct appropriate testing and properly handle, process, analyze, and report forensic evidence; not utilize forensic evidence in a false and reckless manner in criminal investigations and prosecutions, intervene to prevent constitutional violations and ensure that their personnel would not conspire to do any of the above.

956. Defendants Chaffee County, Board of County Commissioners of Chaffee County, Defendant Stanley acting in her official capacity, and Defendant Spezze acting in his official capacity, and the CCSD and/or other final policymakers had actual or constructive notice of such failures to train, supervise, and provide policy to their employees, and failed to provide training or supervision despite an obvious need that such training and supervision was required, where Defendants knew that it was foreseeable that officers and personnel would predictably confront these situations and as a result of the failure to train and supervise, constitutional violations would result.



**B. Policy or Custom**

957. Defendants Chaffee County, Board of County Commissioners of Chaffee County, Defendant Stanley acting in her official capacity, and Defendant Spezze acting in his official capacity and CCSD through their final policymakers developed and maintained policies or customs exhibiting deliberate indifference to the constitutional rights of Barry Morpew, which caused the violation of his rights as described in this Complaint.

958. Mr. Morpew's injuries were caused by the policies, practices, and customs of the CCSD, Board of County Commissioners of Chaffee County and Chaffee County, Defendant Stanley acting in her official capacity, and Defendant Spezze acting in his official capacity in that final policymakers, officers, agents and other personnel of the CCSD, Board of County Commissioners of Chaffee County and Chaffee County regularly failed to disclose exculpatory evidence to prosecutors, fabricated false evidence implicating criminal defendants in criminal conduct, pursued wrongful prosecutions through profoundly flawed investigations, and otherwise violated due process and the Fourth Amendment in a similar manner to that alleged herein.

959. The above-described widespread practices, which were so well-settled as to constitute the de facto policy of the CCSD, Board of County

Commissioners of Chaffee County, Defendant Stanley acting in her official capacity, and Defendant Spezze acting in his official capacity and Chaffee County, were allowed to exist because municipal policymakers with authority over the same exhibited deliberate indifference to the risk that these policies, practices, and customs would lead to the violation of citizens' constitutional rights, effectively ratified the conduct, and declined to implement sufficient training or any legitimate mechanism for oversight or punishment of officers, agents, and personnel who withheld material evidence, fabricated false evidence and witness testimony, conducted reckless investigations, inserted into Affidavits for Arrest and Search Warrants false and misleading information while omitting exculpatory information, and pursued wrongful prosecutions.

### **C. Ratification**

960. Defendant Spezze and Defendant Stanley ratified and authorized the misconduct and reckless investigation that caused violation of Barry Morpew's constitutional rights described in this Complaint. Defendant Spezze's ratification constituted the official policy of Chaffee County, Board of County Commissioners of Chaffee County and CCSD, and Defendant Stanley's ratification constituted the official policy of the EJDAO.

**D. Misconduct by Final Policymakers**

961. Barry Morpew was deprived of his constitutional rights as described in this Complaint by the acts and omissions of Chaffee County, Board of County Commissioners of Chaffee County, the CCSD, Defendant Stanley acting in her official capacity as a final policymaker, and Defendant Spezze acting in his official capacity as a final policymaker.

**E. Proximate Cause of Damages**

962. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Barry Morpew was arrested, held in custody until he was able to bond out, and lived under bond conditions for over eleven months and suffered severe actual physical and emotional injuries and other damages and losses as described herein, entitling him to compensatory and special damages, including loss of past and future income and loss of earning capacity, loss of property, attorney's fees, and punitive damages, and causing him to continue to incur further economic or other special damages, in amounts to be established at trial.

963. Barry Morpew is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, pre-judgment interest and costs as allowable by federal law.

**STATE LAW CLAIMS**

**CLAIM NINE: Malicious Prosecution (state law)**  
**Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-21-131 – Violation of Colo. Const. Art. II,  
Section 7 (Unlawful Seizure), Section 25 (due process), Section 3  
(inalienable rights)**

**Defendant Officers, Defendant Prosecutors, and Defendants Cahill, Duge,  
Rogers, Graham, Koback, and Lewis**

964. Mr. Morpew hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

965. At all times relevant to the allegations in this Complaint, Barry Morpew had the clearly established constitutional right to be free from malicious prosecution. Any reasonable law enforcement officer, including Defendants in this case, knew or should have known of these rights.

966. Defendants violated Barry Morpew's rights under the Colorado Constitution (Article II, sections 3, 7, and 25) to be free from malicious prosecution without probable cause when they, among other things: (1) fabricated evidence; (2) manipulated witness testimony; (3) suppressed exculpatory evidence; (4) omitted exculpatory evidence, (5) lied in the Arrest Affidavit, (6) falsified charges in order to arrest and prosecute Barry Morpew

without probable cause, resulting in his unlawful confinement and continued prosecution, and (7) concealed their misconduct and that of others.

967. All charges against Barry Morpew were dismissed on April 19, 2022.

968. The conduct of Defendants was malicious, shocking, and objectively unreasonable considering the circumstances.

969. The actions of each of the Defendants were instrumental in Mr. Morpew's confinement and prosecution.

970. Defendants engaged in a collective plan or effort to seize Barry Morpew without probable cause, or alternatively, each Defendant failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in the other Defendants' unlawful seizure and prosecution of Mr. Morpew and seizure of his property, despite being in a position and having the opportunity to do so. Each is therefore liable for the damages resulting from the objectively unlawful and unreasonable arrest and seizure of Barry Morpew.

971. Defendants reached an explicit or implicit understanding, engaged in a course of conduct, acted in concert, and/or otherwise conspired among themselves to deprive Barry Morpew of his constitutional rights, including the right to be free from seizure based on false statements or omissions of material statements of fact. Each acted to advance a clear common goal and/or implicitly

agreed to conceal material information from important decision-makers regarding Barry Morpew's confinement and prosecution and seizure of his property.

972. Defendants intentionally subjected or caused Barry Morpew to be subjected to the deprivation of individual rights secured by the bill of rights of the Colorado Constitution. In the alternative, they did so recklessly.

973. The acts or omissions of the Defendants were the proximate cause of injuries sustained by Barry Morpew.

974. A reasonable person in each of the Defendants' positions would know that Barry Morpew's state constitutional rights were being violated and that he was being subjected to the violations and damages outlined in this Complaint.

975. Each of the Defendants had an affirmative duty to intervene to protect Barry Morpew and prevent his constitutional rights from infringement by the others. Each Defendant had the opportunity to intervene and prevent the harm but failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in other Defendants' unconstitutional conduct.

976. The acts or omissions of Defendants deprived Barry Morpew of his constitutional and statutory rights and caused him severe damages.

977. Defendant Sheriff Spezze is liable for the acts and omissions of Defendants Rohrich, Burgess, Carricato, Himschoot, Hyjulien, Plackner, and (while he was employed at CCSD) Defendant Walker, who were acting within the scope and course of their employment.

978. Defendant Linda Stanley is liable for the acts and omissions of Defendants Lindsey, Hurlbert, and (while he was employed by the EJDAO), Defendant Alex Walker, who were acting within the scope and course of their employment.

979. The Defendants' conduct described herein was attended by circumstances of malice, or willful and wanton conduct, which the Defendants must have realized was done heedlessly and recklessly, without regard to the consequences, or of the rights of others, particularly Mr. Morpew.

980. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Barry Morpew was arrested, held in custody until he was able to bond out, and lived under bond conditions for over eleven months and suffered severe actual physical and emotional injuries and other damages and losses as described herein, entitling him to compensatory and special damages, including loss of past and future income and loss of earning capacity, loss of property, attorney's fees, and punitive damages, and causing him to continue to incur

further economic or other special damages, in amounts to be established at trial.<sup>17</sup>

981. Barry Morpew is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to § 13-21-131(3), C.R.S., as well as prejudgment interest and postjudgment interest as provided by law.

**CLAIM TEN: Fabrication of Evidence**  
**Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-21-131 – Violation of Colo. Const. Art. II,  
Section 7 (Unlawful Seizure), Section 25 (due process), Section 3  
(inalienable rights)**

**Defendants Officers, CBI Agents and  
Defendant Prosecutors**

982. Barry Morpew hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

983. Defendants individually and in concert with others, as well as under color of law and within the scope of their employment, acted intentionally or recklessly, with willful indifference to Mr. Morpew's constitutional rights, and deprived Mr. Morpew of his constitutional right to due process, liberty, and right to defend his liberty by knowingly withholding exculpatory evidence and fabricating or manufacturing inculpatory evidence.

---

<sup>17</sup> Mr. Morpew seeks declaratory and injunctive relief against Defendant Chaffee County Sheriff's Office.



Absent this misconduct, the prosecution of Barry Morphew could not and would not have occurred.

984. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit, knowingly and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the truth, included false and misleading statements in the Arrest Affidavit and purposely omitted exculpatory evidence.

985. All charges against Barry Morphew were dismissed on April 19, 2022.

986. Defendants engaged in a collective plan or effort to seize Barry Morphew without probable cause, or alternatively, each Defendant failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in the other Defendants' unlawful seizure and prosecution of Barry Morphew and seizure of his property, despite being in a position and having the opportunity to do so. Each is therefore liable for the damages resulting from the objectively unlawful and unreasonable arrest and seizure of Barry Morphew.

987. Defendants reached an explicit or implicit understanding, engaged in a course of conduct, acted in concert, and/or otherwise conspired among themselves to deprive Barry Morphew of his constitutional rights as described in this Complaint, including the right to be free from seizure, prosecution, and deprivation of property based on false statements or omissions of material

statements of fact. Each acted to advance a clear common goal and/or implicitly agreed to conceal material information from important decision-makers regarding Barry Morpew's confinement and prosecution and seizure of his property.

988. Each of the Defendants had an affirmative duty to intervene to protect Barry Morpew and prevent his constitutional rights from infringement by the others. Each Defendant had the opportunity to intervene and prevent the harm but failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in other Defendants' unconstitutional conduct.

989. The acts or omissions of Defendants intentionally deprived Barry Morpew of his constitutional and statutory rights and caused him severe damages.

990. Defendants subjected or caused Barry Morpew to be subjected to the deprivation of individual rights secured by the bill of rights of the Colorado Constitution.

991. Defendant Sheriff Spezze is liable for the acts and omissions of the CCSD officers and personnel, who were acting within the scope and course of their employment.

992. Defendant Linda Stanley is liable for the acts and omissions of Defendant Prosecutors and (while he was employed at EJDAO), Defendant

Alex Walker. These Defendants were acting within the scope and course of their employment.

993. The Defendants' conduct described herein was attended by circumstances of malice, or willful and wanton conduct, which the Defendants must have realized was dangerous, or that was done heedlessly and recklessly, without regard to the consequences, or of the rights and safety of others, particularly Mr. Morphew.

994. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Barry Morphew was arrested, held in custody until he was able to bond out, and lived under bond conditions for over eleven months and suffered severe actual physical and emotional injuries and other damages and losses as described herein, entitling him to compensatory and special damages, including loss of past and future income and loss of earning capacity, loss of property, attorney's fees, and punitive damages, and causing him to continue to incur further economic or other special damages, in amounts to be established at trial.<sup>18</sup>

995. Mr. Morphew is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to §13-21-131(3), C.R.S. as well as prejudgment interest and postjudgment interest as provided by law.

---

<sup>18</sup> Mr. Morphew seeks declaratory and injunctive relief against Defendant Chaffee County Sheriff's Office.

**CLAIM ELEVEN: False and Misleading Information in an Arrest Warrant Affidavit and Omission and Concealment of Exculpatory Information (state law)**

**Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-21-131 – Violation of Colo. Const. Art. II, Section 7 (Unlawful Seizure), Section 25 (due process), Section 3 (inalienable rights)**

**Defendant Walker, Defendant Prosecutors Stanley and Lindsey, Defendant CBI Agent Cahill, Defendant Officers Rohrich, Spezze, and Graham**

996. Mr. Morpew hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

997. Defendants who authored the Arrest Affidavit, individually and in concert with others, acting under color of law and within the scope of their employment, deprived Mr. Morpew of his constitutional rights under Colorado Constitution, Article II, Section 7 to be free from unreasonable seizures and under Sections 3 and 25 to due process of law by knowingly or, with reckless disregard for the truth, causing false statements to be included in the Arrest Affidavit that, if omitted, would have vitiated or diluted probable cause, and by knowingly or recklessly causing facts to be omitted that, if included, would have vitiated or diluted probable cause.

998. Defendants' nondisclosure of exculpatory evidence and insertion of false, fabricated and misleading evidence caused Barry Morphew's arrest and prosecution and deprivation of his property.

999. Each of the Defendants had an affirmative duty to intervene to protect Barry Morphew and prevent his constitutional rights from infringement by the others. Each Defendant had the opportunity to intervene and prevent the harm but failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in other Defendants' unconstitutional conduct.

1000. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful and unconstitutional conduct, Barry Morphew was arrested, prosecuted, and held in custody until he was able to bond out, and his property was seized.

1001. All charges against Barry Morphew were dismissed on April 19, 2022.

1002. Defendants engaged in a collective plan or effort to seize Barry Morphew without probable cause, or alternatively, each Defendant failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in the other Defendants' unlawful seizure and prosecution of Barry Morphew and seizure of his property, despite being in a position and having the opportunity to do so. Each is therefore liable for the damages resulting from the objectively unlawful and unreasonable arrest and seizure of Barry Morphew.

1003. Defendants reached an explicit or implicit understanding, engaged in a course of conduct, acted in concert, and/or otherwise conspired among themselves to deprive Barry Morphew of his constitutional rights, including the right to be free from seizure based on an Arrest Affidavit containing false statements or omissions of material statements of fact. Each acted to advance a clear common goal and/or implicitly agreed to conceal material information from important decision-makers regarding Barry Morphew's confinement and prosecution and seizure of his property.

1004. The acts or omissions of Defendants subjected or caused Barry Morphew to be subjected to the deprivation of individual rights secured by the bill of rights of the Colorado Constitution. The acts or omissions of the Defendants were the moving force behind and the proximate cause of substantial injuries sustained by Barry Morphew.

1005. Defendant Sheriff Spezze is liable for the acts and omissions of the CCSD officers and employees, who acted within the scope and course of their employment.

1006. Defendant Linda Stanley is liable for the acts and omissions of her employees and agents, who acted within the scope and course of their employment.

1007. The Defendants' conduct described herein was attended by circumstances of malice, or willful and wanton conduct, which the Defendants must have realized would cause constitutional violations, or it was done heedlessly and recklessly, without regard to the consequences, or of the rights and safety of others, particularly Barry Morphew.

1008. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Barry Morphew was arrested, held in custody until he was able to bond out, and lived under bond conditions for over eleven months and suffered severe actual physical and emotional injuries and other damages and losses as described herein, entitling him to compensatory and special damages, including loss of past and future income and loss of earning capacity, loss of property, attorney's fees, and punitive damages, and causing him to continue to incur further economic or other special damages, in amounts to be established at trial.<sup>19</sup>

1009. Barry Morphew is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to § 13-21-131(3), C.R.S. as well as prejudgment interest and postjudgment interest as provided by law.

---

<sup>19</sup> Mr. Morphew seeks declaratory and injunctive relief against Defendant Chaffee County Sheriff's Office.

**CLAIM TWELVE: Conspiracy (state law)**  
**Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-21-131 – Violation of Colo. Const. Art. II,  
Section 7 (Unlawful Seizure), Section 25 (due process), Section 3  
(inalienable rights)**

**Defendants CCSD, Defendant Officers, Defendant CBI Agents, Defendant  
Prosecutors**

1010. Mr. Morpew hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

1011. All Defendants, individually, jointly, and in conspiracy with one another and/or with other unknown CCSD officers, FBI and/or CBI Agents, and/or other personnel at the EJDAO, acting under color of law and within the scope of their employment, conspired among and between themselves and took overt acts in furtherance of a conspiracy to deprive Barry Morpew of his due process rights and his right to be free from seizure, incarceration, deprivation of property and restrictions on liberty, to fabricate evidence against him, to manipulate witness testimony, to suppress, conceal and omit exculpatory evidence, to falsify charges, to commit the misconduct described in this Complaint, and to conceal the knowing and reckless misconduct and to protect one another from liability for depriving Barry Morpew of his constitutional rights.



1012. In so doing, these Defendants conspired to accomplish an unlawful purpose by unlawful means.

1013. In furtherance of their conspiracy, each Defendants committed overt acts and were otherwise willful participants in joint activity.

1014. The misconduct of the Defendants was objectively unreasonable and was undertaken maliciously and willfully, with reckless indifference to the rights of others and in reckless disregard of the truth and Barry Morpew's innocence, and constitutional rights.

1015. This conspiracy spanned from approximately May 2020 and continues today.

1016. Even though each Defendant had an affirmative duty to intervene to protect Barry Morpew and and prevent his constitutional rights from infringement by the others, and even though each had the opportunity to intervene and prevent the harm, each Defendant failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in other Defendants' unconstitutional conduct or to prevent the conspiracy and/or its overt acts.

1017. Defendants' misconduct was malicious, willful, and committed with reckless indifference to the rights of others.

1018. Each Defendant acted to advance a clear common goal and/or implicitly agreed to conceal material information from important

decision-makers regarding Barry Morphew's prosecution, confinement and seizure of his property.

1019. A reasonable person in each of the Defendants' positions would know that Barry Morphew's constitutional rights were being violated in a conspiratorial agreement and that he was being subjected to the violations and damages outlined in this Complaint.

1020. Each of the Defendants had an affirmative duty to intervene to protect Barry Morphew and prevent his constitutional rights from infringement by the others and to prevent or expose the conspiracy. Each Defendant had the opportunity to intervene and prevent the harm. Each Defendant failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in other Defendants' unconstitutional conduct.

1021. The acts or omissions of Defendants intentionally deprived Barry Morphew of his constitutional and statutory rights and caused him severe damages.

1022. Defendants subjected or caused Barry Morphew to be subjected to the deprivation of individual rights secured by the bill of rights of the Colorado Constitution.

1023. Defendant Sheriff Spezze is liable for the acts and omissions of the CCSD officers and employees, who were acting within the scope and course of their employment.

1024. Defendant Linda Stanley is liable for the acts and omissions of Defendant Prosecutors and (while he was employed by EJUDAO), Defendant Walker, who were acting within the scope and course of their employment.

1025. The Defendants' conduct described herein was attended by circumstances of malice, or willful and wanton conduct, which the Defendants must have realized would cause constitutional violations, or that was done heedlessly and recklessly, without regard to the consequences, or of the rights and safety of others, particularly Mr. Morphey.

1026. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Barry Morphey was arrested, held in custody until he was able to bond out, and lived under bond conditions for over eleven months and suffered severe actual physical and emotional injuries and other damages and losses as described herein, entitling him to compensatory and special damages, including loss of past and future income and loss of earning capacity, loss of property, attorney's fees, and punitive damages, and causing him to continue to incur

further economic or other special damages, in amounts to be established at trial.<sup>20</sup>

1027. Barry Morpew is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to § 13-21-131(3), C.R.S., as well as prejudgment interest and postjudgment interest as provided by law.

**CLAIM THIRTEEN: Unlawful deprivation of property (state law)**  
**Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-21-131 – Violation of Colo. Const. Art. II,**  
**Section 7 (Unlawful Seizure), Section 25 (due process), Section 3**  
**(inalienable rights)**

**Defendants Spezze, Stanley, Hurlbert, and the CCSD**

1028. Mr. Morpew hereby incorporates all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and relies upon them in setting forth this claim.

1029. Mr. Morpew had a protected interest under the Colorado Constitution, article II, §7 in being secure in his person from being deprived of his property by law enforcement personnel, CCSD and Chaffee County.

1030. All Defendants, individually, jointly, and in conspiracy with one another and/or with other unknown CCSD officers, FBI and/or CBI Agents, and/or other personnel at the EJDAO, acting under color of law and within the

---

<sup>20</sup> Mr. Morpew seeks declaratory and injunctive relief against Defendant Chaffee County Sheriff's Office.

scope of their employment, and acting intentionally, knowingly, unlawfully and unconstitutionally caused Barry Morpew's property to be seized<sup>21</sup> and him to be deprived of its use.

1031. Defendant Prosecutors, Defendant Officers, and CCSD individually, jointly, and in conspiracy with one another and/or with others unknown to Mr. Morpew, acting under color of law and within the scope of their employment, and acting intentionally, knowingly, unlawfully and unconstitutionally, have continued to deprive Barry Morpew of his property even though all charges were dismissed on April 19, 2022.

1032. Each of the Defendants had an affirmative duty to intervene to protect Barry Morpew and prevent his constitutional rights from infringement by the others. Each Defendant had the opportunity to intervene and prevent the harm but failed to take reasonable steps to intervene in other Defendants' unconstitutional conduct.

1033. Defendants engaged in a collective plan or effort to seize Barry Morpew's property without probable cause.

---

<sup>21</sup> When Mr. Morpew uses the word "seized" or "seize," he includes the continued holding of his property by CCSD and by the Defendant Officers, Defendant Prosecutors, and Chaffee County after charges were dismissed on April 19, 2022.

1034. Defendants subjected or caused Barry Morphew to be subjected to the deprivation of individual rights secured by the bill of rights of the Colorado Constitution.

1035. Defendant Sheriff Spezze is liable for the acts and omissions of the CCSD officers and employees, who were acting within the scope and course of their employment.

1036. Defendant Linda Stanley is liable for the acts and omissions of Defendant Prosecutors and (while he was employed by EJUDAO), Defendant Walker, who were acting within the scope and course of their employment.

1037. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful and unconstitutional conduct, Barry Morphew was deprived of his personal property.<sup>22</sup>

1038. Barry Morphew is further entitled to attorney's fees and costs pursuant to § 13-21-131(3), C.R.S., as well as prejudgment interest and postjudgment interest as provided by law.

---

<sup>22</sup> Mr. Morphew seeks declaratory and injunctive relief against Defendant Chaffee County Sheriff's Office.

### **NOTICE OF CLAIM**

1039. The “Colorado Governmental Immunity Act”, article 10 of title 24, does not apply to claims brought pursuant to § 13-21-131, C.R.S. *See id.*, subsection (2)(a).

1040. Nonetheless, Mr. Morphew filed a Notice of Claim on all Defendants on or about October 18, 2021, within 182 days of the events complained of herein. More than 90 days have elapsed since the filing of the Notice of Claim, and adjustment or payment thereof has been neglected or refused.

### **VI. REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

1041. Barry Morphew requests that this Court enter judgment for him and against Defendants and that said judgment grants:

A. Compensatory and punitive damages, including damages for emotional distress, humiliation, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of future business earnings, and other pain and suffering on all claims allowed by law in the amounts detailed below or such greater amount as may be set by a jury;

B. Economic losses on all claims allowed by law in the amounts detailed below or such greater amount as may be set by a jury;

C. Special damages and/or injunctive relief, including but not limited to, requiring that the Chaffee County Sheriff's Department have required training and oversight of the Sheriff and the Deputies and other personnel so as to prevent similar decisions being made in the future that results in the violations of individuals' constitutional rights and conspiracies to do so;

D. Special damages and/or injunctive relief, including but not limited to, requiring that the Chaffee County Sheriff's Department have required training and oversight of the Sheriff and the Deputies and other personnel so as to prevent similar decisions being made in the future that results in the violations of individuals' constitutional rights and conspiracies to do so;

E. An order that CCSD, Chaffee County, EJDAO, and any other Defendant holding his property release his property to him forthwith;

F. Pre- and post-judgment interest at the lawful rate; and

G. Damages to date are estimated to be Fifteen Million (\$15,000,000) to include all categories listed above.

H. Attorneys' fees and the costs associated with this action, including expert witness fees, on all claims allowed by law;



I. Any further relief that this court deems just and proper, and any other appropriate relief at law and equity.

**VI. DEMAND FOR A TRIAL BY JURY**

1042. Barry Morpew demands a trial by jury pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b) on all issues and every claim herein.

DATED this 2nd day of May 2023  
Denver, Colorado

Jane Fisher-Byrialsen, #49133  
David Fisher, # 48253  
Fisher & Byrialsen, PLLC  
4600 South Syracuse St., 9th Floor,  
Denver, Colorado 80237  
(303) 256-6345  
[Jane@FBlaw.org](mailto:Jane@FBlaw.org)

Hollis Whitson, #32911  
Eric Samler #32349  
Samler and Whitson, PC  
1600 Stout Street, Suite 1400  
Denver, CO 80202  
(303) 670-0575  
[Hollis@SamlerandWhitson.com](mailto:Hollis@SamlerandWhitson.com)

Iris Eytan  
Eytan Law  
2701 Lawrence St, Ste 108  
Denver, CO 80205  
(720) 440-8155  
[iris@eytanlawfirm.com](mailto:iris@eytanlawfirm.com)

*ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF BARRY LEE  
MORPHEW*