

**Holtzclaw Civil Lawsuits:
Schedule of Plaintiffs' Claims and Trial Verdicts**

Plaintiff Date(s) of Alleged Crimes	Civil Lawsuit Claims	Criminal Trial Verdicts (Count #, charge, ACQUITTAL or Guilty Verdict)
<p>1. Shardayreon Hill 12/20/2013 (Counts 21-25); 01/09/2014 01/31/2014 (Count 26)</p>	<p>Plaintiff Hill's claims do <i>not</i> arise out of circumstances which resulted in a guilty verdict against Holtzclaw in the state criminal proceedings.</p> <p>The Motions for Partial Summary Judgment filed by Plaintiffs Morris, Hill, and Lyles [Doc. #288] were DENIED as to their claims against Holtzclaw. <i>See Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2020-12-15 Doc 311 ORDER on Plaintiffs' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment.</p> <p>Plaintiff Hill alleges the following in her Complaint against Defendant Holtzclaw (Quoting from <i>Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2016-03-16 Doc 8 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT at 1, 2, 5, 13, 14, 21, 24-25, 32-34, 36)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Stalking</u> (this allegation is false; Holtzclaw was not charged in his criminal trial with stalking Hill); ● <u>First Cause of Action: Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Seizure / Deprivation of Liberty (without</u> 	<p><i>Count #21 (Sexual Battery) ACQUITTAL</i> <i>Count #22 (Sexual Battery) ACQUITTAL</i> <i>Count #23 (Sexual Battery) ACQUITTAL</i> <i>Count #24 (Forcible Oral Sodomy) ACQUITTAL</i> <i>Count #25 (Rape in the 2nd Degree by Instrumentation) ACQUITTAL</i> <i>Count #26 (Indecent Exposure) ACQUITTAL</i></p>

	<p><u>probable cause or a warrant), Failure to Supervise; Unlawful Use of Force</u> (this allegation is false because Holtzclaw had a valid reason for interacting with Hill and placing her in investigative detention: the scent of PCP coming from the vehicle);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <u>Second Cause of Action: Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Seizure/Deprivation of Liberty.</u> (This allegation is false because Holtzclaw had a valid reason for interacting with Hill: the scent of PCP coming from the vehicle. He had a reasonable suspicion warranting placing Plaintiff Hill in investigative detention);● <u>Unlawful false arrest / imprisonment, without probable cause</u> (this allegation is false because Defendant Holtzclaw’s arrest of Shardayreon Hill for “Possession CDS/PCP” and “Destruction of Evidence” was lawful because she ingested PCP while attempting to destroy the evidence of her illegal drug use. <i>See</i> Defendant Holtzclaw’s Crime Report on Shardayreon Hill, Case 13-107611 (000);● <u>Third Cause of Action: Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Unlawful Use of Force (Unlawful use of force / physical assault / physical battery through invasive searches and</u>	
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	<p><u>offensive contact through sexual assaults</u>). (This is a false allegation; Holtzclaw was acquitted of Hill's sexual assault allegations);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Fourth Cause of Action: Conspiracy to Interfere with Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Rights</u>. All Defendants. (This claim does not mention any alleged act of conspiracy by Holtzclaw with OKC, Citty, Bennett, Gregory, and John and Jane Does. Instead, it claims that the other defendants conspired together to ignore complaints against Holtzclaw. This Court also accuses all defendants of "discriminatory animus" against African-American women. These claims about Holtzclaw's having an animus and conspiring and targeting African-American women are false. Also, Plaintiff's claim that Defendant Holtzclaw is "white" is false. He is Japanese-American.); ● <u>Fifth Cause of Action: Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Failure to Supervise, as to all Defendants</u>. (Holtzclaw was not his own supervisor and so is not guilty of failing to supervise himself.) ● <u>Eight Cause of Action: Unlawful Search and Seizure</u>. (False. Holtzclaw had valid reasons for search and seizure of Ms. Hill.) 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Sexual battery</u> (Acquittal); ● <u>Sexual assault: forcible oral sodomy</u> (Acquittal). (Complaint states, “On or about December 20, 2013, and January 9, 2014, Holtzclaw unlawfully stalked, detained, arrested, searched, and sexually and physically assaulted Plaintiff Hill as follows: a. On or about December 20, 2013, while at South West Medical Center in Oklahoma City, Hill was attacked without provocation by Holtzclaw who sexually assaulted and brutalized Hill while she was handcuffed to her bed in the hospital. b. On or about January 9, 2014, Holtzclaw visited Hill near her residence and while setting (<i>sic</i>) in his patrol car Holtzclaw exposed his penis to Hill and asked for oral sex.” <i>Id.</i> at 13-14) ● <u>Sexual assault: Rape in the 2nd Degree by Instrumentation</u> (Acquittal) -- this allegation is not claimed in the Plaintiffs’ First Amended Complaint. ● <u>Indecent Exposure</u> (Acquittal) 	
<p>2. Tabitha Barnes 02/27/2014 03/25/2014 03/26/2014</p>	<p>Plaintiff Barnes’ claims related to her allegations of Burglary in the First Degree, and Stalking, do <i>not</i> arise out of circumstances which resulted in a guilty verdict against Holtzclaw in the state criminal proceedings, because he was acquitted of those counts.</p>	<p>Count #1 (Sexual Battery) Guilty Verdict (02/27/2014); <i>Count #3 (Burglary in the First Degree) ACQUITTAL</i> (unsure of alleged date); Count #4 (Procuring Lewd Exhibition) Guilty Verdict (03/25/2014); <i>Count #5 (Procuring Lewd Exhibition) Guilty Verdict</i> (03/25/2014);</p>

	<p>Plaintiff Barnes alleges the following in her Complaint against Defendant Holtzclaw (Quoting from <i>Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2016-03-16 Doc 8 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT at 1, 5, 14)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Stalking</u> (this allegation is false; Holtzclaw was acquitted of this charge in the criminal trial); ● <u>Illegal detention / seizure / deprivation of liberty without probable cause or a warrant</u> (this allegation is false and it was not part of the criminal trial); ● <u>Unlawful arrest, without probable cause</u> (this allegation is false because Holtzclaw did not arrest Plaintiff Barnes); ● <u>Unlawful searches</u> (this is a false allegation and was not alleged in the criminal trial); ● <u>Unlawful use of force / physical assault / physical battery through invasive searches and offensive contact through sexual assaults</u> (Guilty verdicts for sexual assault allegations by Barnes); ● <u>Sexual Battery</u> (Guilty verdict at criminal trial, but during Ms. Barnes' deposition on Oct. 30, 2018, she testified at least 4 times that Holtzclaw never touched her: "He didn't touch me. He didn't touch me. He did not touch me. He didn't touch 	<p><i>Count #6 (Stalking) ACQUITTAL</i> (03/26/2014)</p>
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me” (pp. 77, 78, 99, 100). This completely contradicts her trial testimony that Daniel had touched her breasts, which led to his wrongful conviction for sexual battery and an 8-year prison sentence for that false allegation alone. Ms. Barnes also stated in her deposition that she was 100% truthful about everything she claimed in her deposition (pp. 137-138);

- Procuring Lewd Exhibition x 2
(Guilty verdict at criminal trial)

Quoting from *Barnes v. City* (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2016-03-16 Doc 8 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT at 14, 15:

“On or about the (*sic*) February 27, 2014, March 25, 2014, and April 15, 2014, Holtzclaw **unlawfully stalked, detained, arrested, searched, and sexually and physically battered Plaintiff Barnes** as follows: a. On or about February 27, 2014, around 11:30 p.m., Plaintiff Barnes was sitting in a car with her two daughters and a friend when Holtzclaw and another police officer approached the car. Both Holtzclaw and the other officer ordered women to exit the car without provocation or probable cause. Holtzclaw placed Plaintiff Barnes in the backseat of Holtzclaw’s police car, and Plaintiff Barnes’ friend was placed in the

	<p>other officer's car. After a couple of minutes, Plaintiff Barnes saw her friend released from custody by the other officer and moments later the other officer drove off and left the scene. Now alone with Plaintiff Barnes, who was detained alone in his backseat, Holtzclaw sexually assaulted Plaintiff Barnes. Holtzclaw asked Plaintiff Barnes if she had any drugs under her shirt. Plaintiff Barnes told Holtzclaw that she did not have any drugs in her possession. Holtzclaw then ordered Plaintiff Barnes to lift up her shirt and, fearing retaliation if she did not comply, Plaintiff Barnes reluctantly lifted her shirt and exposed her naked breasts to Holtzclaw. Holtzclaw then asked Plaintiff Barnes if there was anything under her breasts, and fondled Plaintiff Barnes's naked breasts. Holtzclaw then released Plaintiff Barnes from custody. Plaintiff Barnes ran into her house.</p> <p>b. On or about March 25, 2014, when Plaintiff Barnes entered the driveway at her house she found Holtzclaw sitting on her front porch. Once Holtzclaw saw Plaintiff Barnes, he ordered her to "come here" and, without provocation or probable cause, immediately arrested Plaintiff Barnes and placed Plaintiff Barnes in the backseat of his police cruiser. While Holtzclaw detained Plaintiff Barnes in the back seat of his police cruiser, Holtzclaw forced Plaintiff</p>	
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	<p>Barnes to once again expose her breasts to him. Holtzclaw also forced Plaintiff Barnes to expose her genitals to him.</p> <p>c. On or about April 15, 2014, (<i>sic</i>) Holtzclaw came to Plaintiff Barnes' house uninvited and demanded admittance to Plaintiff Barnes' house. Plaintiff Barnes refused to open the door for Holtzclaw and asked Holtzclaw to stop coming to her home and to stop harassing her. Traumatized by Holtzclaw's continuous stalking and harassment, Plaintiff Barnes and her children moved out of their home and neighborhood."</p>	
<p>3. Carla Raines 03/14/2014</p>	<p>Plaintiff Raines' claims do <i>not</i> arise out of circumstances which resulted in a guilty verdict against Holtzclaw in the state criminal proceedings.</p> <p>Plaintiff Raines alleges the following in <i>Ellis v. Holtzclaw</i> (5.16-cv-019-HE) 2016-01-27 Doc 6 PLAINTIFF'S AMENDED COMPLAINT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CAUSE OF ACTION - COUNT I: "On or about March 14, 2014, or other dates, the Defendant Holtzclaw, while acting as an Oklahoma City police officer, used his position to commit sexual assaults and batteries on the Plaintiff Carla Raines which 	<p><i>Count #2 (Procuring Lewd Exhibition) ACQUITTAL</i></p>

	<p>constitute excessive and unreasonable force in violation of the Fourth Amendment.</p> <p>9. In selecting the Plaintiffs, Holtzclaw was motivated by Plaintiffs’ gender (female) and their race (African-American), and thus deprived the Plaintiffs of equal protection and due process of the law as provided by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.”</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 2, 3.</p>	
<p>(Florene Mathis - not a Plaintiff in lawsuit) 04/14/2014</p>		<p><i>Count #7 (Sexual Battery) ACQUITTAL</i></p>
<p>4. Rosetta Grate 04/24/2014</p>	<p>Plaintiff Grate’s claims related to her vaginal rape allegation do <i>not</i> arise out of circumstances which resulted in a guilty verdict against Holtzclaw in the state criminal proceedings.</p> <p>Plaintiff Grate alleges the following in her Complaint against Defendant Holtzclaw in <i>Grate v. City (5.16-cv-00412-HE) 2016-04-22 Doc 1 Plaintiff’s Complaint</i> at 2, 11, 13, 14, 17, 21-23, 31-32):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Stalking</u> (this allegation is false and was not a charge against Holtzclaw in the criminal trial); ● <u>Illegal detention</u> (this allegation is 	<p>Count #8 (Forcible Oral Sodomy) Guilty Verdict <i>Count #9 (Rape in the 1st Degree) ACQUITTAL</i></p>

	<p>false);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Unlawful arrest, without probable cause</u> (this allegation is false because Holtzclaw did not arrest Ms. Grate); ● <u>Unlawful searches</u> (this is a false allegation because Ms. Grate’s interactions with Holtzclaw were voluntary); ● <u>Unlawful force / physical assault / physical battery</u> (Holtzclaw was acquitted of the vaginal rape allegation, but was convicted of the rape allegation); ● <u>Forcible Oral Sodomy</u> (this is a false allegation but led to a Guilty verdict) ● <u>Rape</u> (it is a false allegation that Holtzclaw forced Plaintiff to have sexual intercourse, placing his penis into her vagina. It led to an Acquittal). <p>Plaintiff Grate is stated to allege the following in <i>Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2016-03-16 Doc 8 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT at 1, 5, 11): “On or about April 1, 2014, without provocation or probable cause, Holtzclaw stopped, and arrested a female identified as R.G. While Holtzclaw held R.G. in his custody, Holtzclaw illegally searched, sexually assaulted, raped, and used unlawful force against R.G.” (<i>Id.</i> at 11.)</p>	
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While Plaintiff was in the back of his patrol car, Holtzclaw checked to see whether Plaintiff had warrants and asked Plaintiff several questions, including where she lived. 18. After she answered all of his questions, Holtzclaw offered Plaintiff a ride home and she accepted. After arriving at her home, Holtzclaw let Plaintiff out of the back seat of his patrol car and followed Plaintiff into the house. Upon entering the house, Holtzclaw made sure nobody else was in the house. Then Holtzclaw exposed his penis to Plaintiff and forced Plaintiff to perform oral sex on him. *Id.* at 11.

“19. After forcing Plaintiff to perform oral sex on him, Holtzclaw then directed Plaintiff to lay down. Holtzclaw then forced Plaintiff to have sexual intercourse, placing his penis into her vagina. 20. After forcing Plaintiff to have [sic] perform oral sex on him and raping Plaintiff, Holtzclaw left Plaintiff’s house.” *Id.* at 11.

“24. [A]ll Defendants named herein are responsible for the illegal arrest, search unlawful force, and sexual and physical assault Plaintiff suffered.” *Id.* at 13.

“30. On or about April 24, 2014, Holtzclaw unlawful stalked, detained, arrested, searched, and sexually and physically battered Plaintiff Rosetta Grate as follows: a. On or about

April 24, 2014, Plaintiff Rosetta Grate was walking home alone when Holtzclaw made voluntary contact with her. b. Plaintiff was not [*sic*] breaking any city, state or federal laws at the time, nor could she reasonably have been suspected of such. c. Holtzclaw made voluntary contact with Plaintiff, arrested [*sic*] her and placed her in the back of his patrol car.” *Id.* at 14.

“32. Had Defendants timely acted upon Campbell’s complaint, gathered the abundant information, including Holtzclaw’s GPS, contact logs, computer access, other technologies, and other evidence available to them, questioned Holtzclaw, and submitted that information to the District Attorney for prosecution of Holtzclaw at the time of Holtzclaw’s November 5, 2013 assault on Campbell, Holtzclaw’s reign of terror on the African-American women and the predominately [*sic*] African-American neighborhoods of Northeast Oklahoma City most assuredly would have ended prior to his illegal stop, arrest, excessive force and sexual assault against Plaintiff and the other 12 victims which he was convicted of [*sic*] committing similar acts.” *Id.* at 15, 16.

“FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: FOURTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT SEIZURE/DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY/FAILURE TO

	<p>SUPERVISE/UNLAWFUL USE OF FORCE. [...] 43. The acts, omissions, customs, and policies of OKC, as described herein, were the direct and proximate cause of, and moving force behind, Holtzclaw’s illegal stops, arrests, searches, and physical and sexual assault of Plaintiff.” <i>Id.</i> at 17.</p> <p>“SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: FOURTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT SEIZURE/DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY as to Defendants Holtzclaw and City. [...] Holtzclaw acted under color of law at the time that he arrested [<i>sic</i>] Plaintiff, as described above, as well as at the time he detained [<i>sic</i>] Plaintiff in his police car and performed invasive searches of Plaintiff’s persons and touched their bodies, as described above.[...] 46. Holtzclaw’s requiring Plaintiff to remain in his presence while Holtzclaw conducted unlawful [<i>sic</i>] searches of Plaintiff’s persons, without probable cause [<i>sic</i>] and during which Plaintiff reasonably believed she was not free to leave, effected a detention of, and unlawfully seized [<i>sic</i>] the person of Plaintiff.” <i>Id.</i> at 21.</p> <p>“48. As a direct and proximate result of the above0described [<i>sic</i>] unlawful [<i>sic</i>] actions, Plaintiff suffered a prohibited deprivation [<i>sic</i>] of her liberty in that her person were unlawfully [<i>sic</i>] seized in violation of the</p>	
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	<p>Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.” <i>Id.</i> at 22.</p> <p>“THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION: FOURTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT UNLAWFUL USE OF FORCE As to Defendants Holtzclaw and Citty. Holtzclaw acted under color or [<i>sic</i>] law at the time that he arrested [<i>sic</i>] Plaintiff, as described above, as well as at the time he detained Plaintiff in his police car and performed invasive searches [<i>sic</i>] of Plaintiff’s person and touched her body, as described above, in that Holtzclaw was acting as an OKC Officer [...]” <i>Id.</i> at 22.</p> <p>“52. Holtzclaw’s conduct, in effecting his invasive [<i>sic</i>] searches of Plaintiffs, constituted an unlawful use of force [<i>sic</i>] in that Holtzclaw subjected Plaintiff to unwanted physical contact which was not objectively reasonable [<i>sic</i>] in light of the facts and circumstances confronting Holtzclaw. [...] 54. Plaintiff suffered a prohibited deprivation of her liberty in that her person was unlawfully seized in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.” <i>Id.</i> at 23.</p> <p>“EIGHT [<i>sic</i>] CAUSE OF ACTION UNLAWFUL SEARCH AND SEIZURE As to all Defendants. [...] [a]t the time that Holtzclaw was committing his unlawful</p>	
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	<p>stops, arrests, and searches against Plaintiffs, Defendant Holtzclaw was acting within the scope of his employment as an employee and agent for Defendant OKC. 88. Pursuant to that authority, Defendant Holtzclaw unlawfully detained Plaintiff, against her will, by impermissibly ordering Plaintiff to enter his police car while Holtzclaw effected unlawful and invasive searches, of Plaintiff’s person, without probable cause or a warrant authorizing either the seizure or search of Plaintiff’s person.” <i>Id.</i> at 31.</p> <p>“91. As a direct result and proximate result of the above-referenced unlawful actions of Defendants, Plaintiffs suffered a prohibited deprivation of their rights to be free from unlawful search and seizures under Okla. Const. Art. II, 30, and suffered damages fro [sic] which Defendants are liable.” <i>Id.</i> at 32.</p>	
<p>5. Regina Copeland 04/25/2014</p>	<p>Plaintiff Copeland (R.C.) alleges the following in <i>Ellis v. Holtzclaw</i> (5.16-cv-019-HE) 2016-01-27 Doc 6 PLAINTIFF'S AMENDED COMPLAINT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>CAUSE OF ACTION - COUNT I:</u> “On or about April 25, 2014, or other dates, the Defendant Holtzclaw, while acting as an Oklahoma City police officer, used his position to commit sexual assaults and batteries on the Plaintiff Regina Copeland which 	<p>Count #29 (Rape in the First Degree) Guilty Verdict</p>

	<p>constitute excessive and unreasonable force in violation of the Fourth Amendment. [...]</p> <p>In selecting the Plaintiffs, Holtzclaw was motivated by Plaintiffs’ gender (female) and their race (African-American), and thus deprived the Plaintiffs of equal protection and due process of the law as provided by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.”</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 2, 3.</p> <p>Although Holtzclaw was found Guilty of Rape in the First Degree of Plaintiff Copeland in the criminal trial, the allegation that he targeted her because she is African-American was not alleged in the criminal trial, and that civil lawsuit claim does not flow from the circumstances that led to the Guilty verdict.</p>	
<p>6. Sherry Ellis 05/07/2014</p>	<p>Plaintiff Sherry Ellis alleges the following in her Complaint against Defendant Holtzclaw in <i>Ellis v. Holtzclaw</i> (5.16-cv-019-HE) 2016-01-27 Doc 6 PLAINTIFFS’ AMENDED COMPLAINT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CAUSE OF ACTION - COUNT I: “On or about May 7, 2014, or other dates, the Defendant Holtzclaw, while acting as an Oklahoma City police officer, used his position to commit sexual assaults and batteries on the Plaintiff Sherry Ellis which constitute 	<p>Count #10 (Forcible Oral Sodomy) Guilty Verdict Count #11 (Rape in the 1st Degree) Guilty Verdict Count #33 (Sexual Battery) Guilty Verdict Count #34 (Sexual Battery) Guilty Verdict</p>

	<p>excessive and unreasonable force in violation of the Fourth Amendment.</p> <p>9. In selecting the Plaintiffs, Holtzclaw was motivated by Plaintiffs' gender (female) and their race (African-American), and thus deprived the Plaintiffs of equal protection and due process of the law as provided by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.”</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at 3.</p> <p>Although Holtzclaw was found Guilty of Forcible Oral Sodomy, Rape in the First Degree, and two counts of Sexual Battery in the criminal trial, the allegation that he targeted Plaintiff Ellis because she is African-American was not alleged in the criminal trial, and that civil lawsuit claim does not flow from the circumstances that led to the Guilty verdict.</p>	
<p>7. Terri Morris 05/08/2014</p>	<p>Plaintiff Morris' claims do <i>not</i> arise out of circumstances which resulted in a guilty verdict against Holtzclaw in the state criminal proceedings.</p> <p>The Motions for Partial Summary Judgment filed by Plaintiffs Morris, Hill, and Lyles [Doc. #288] were DENIED as to their claims against Holtzclaw. <i>See Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2020-12-15 Doc 311 ORDER on</p>	<p><i>Count #12 (Forcible Oral Sodomy) ACQUITTAL</i> <i>Count #35 (Procuring Lewd Exhibition) ACQUITTAL</i> <i>Count #36 (Procuring Lewd Exhibition) ACQUITTAL</i></p>

	<p>Plaintiffs' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment.</p> <p>Plaintiff Morris alleges the following in her Complaint against Defendant Holtzclaw (Quoting from <i>Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2016-03-16 Doc 8 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT at 1, 5, 10, 16):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Stalking</u> (this allegation is false. Holtzclaw was not charged with stalking in the criminal trial); ● <u>Illegal detention / seizure / deprivation of liberty without probable cause or a warrant</u> (this allegation is false because because Ms. Morris was in voluntary contact and was not in investigative detention); ● <u>Unlawful false arrest / imprisonment, without probable cause</u> (this allegation is false because Holtzclaw did not arrest Plaintiff; complaint states "Defendant Holtzclaw stopped and arrested Morris," <i>Id.</i> at 10; ● <u>Unlawful searches</u> (this is a false allegation and was not alleged in the criminal trial); ● <u>Unlawful use of force / physical assault / physical battery through invasive searches and offensive contact through sexual assaults</u> (This is a false allegation and Holtzclaw was acquitted of Plaintiff Morris's sexual assault charges in the criminal 	
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	<p>trial);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Procuring lewd exhibition</u> (Acquittal). (Alleged Holtzclaw ordered her to pull down pants and pull up shirt, leading her to expose herself. <i>Id.</i> at 10) ● <u>Sexual assault - forced oral sex</u> (Acquittal). (Complaint alleges, “Holtzclaw then exposed his erect penis to Morris, and forced Morris to perform oral sex on him.” <i>Id.</i> at 10. Complaint states incorrectly that “[o]n or about May 11 (sic), 2014, Plaintiff Morris reported to Oklahoma City Police Department Sex Crimes Detective Sgt. Rocky Gregory that Defendant Holtzclaw had committed a sexual assault against her on or about May 8, 2014.” <i>Id.</i> at 10. In reality, OCPD police reports and a 911 call from Morris’s former boyfriend Christopher Shelton show that Morris alleged on May 24, 2014, that an unknown police officer raped her either on May 20 or 21, 2014. <i>See</i> OCPD Crime Report Case 14-041539 (000)) <p>Quoting from <i>Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2016-03-16 Doc 8 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT at 16: “On or about May 8, 2014, without provocation or probable cause, Holtzclaw</p>	
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	<p>stopped and arrested Plaintiff Morris. While Holtzclaw held Plaintiff Morris in his custody, Holtzclaw illegally detained, arrested, searched, used unlawful force, and physically and sexually assaulted against Morris as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. On the night of May 8, 2014, Morris was walking home alone. Holtzclaw stopped and arrested Morris. Holtzclaw placed Morris in the back seat of his police car, went back to the driver's seat, and ran Morris's name for warrants.b. After a few minutes, Holtzclaw got out of the police car and opened the back door of the police cruiser. Morris was detained in the back seat of the police cruiser. Holtzclaw ordered Morris to pull down her pants and pull up her shirt. Morris complied and exposed herself to Holtzclaw as directed.c. Holtzclaw then exposed his erect penis to Morris, and forced Morris to perform oral sex on him.d. Holtzclaw then placed Morris back in the back seat of his police car, and drove Morris to an open field. Petrified and unaware of what was going to happen, Morris hysterically pleaded for Holtzclaw to let her go. After Morris begged for a few minutes, Holtzclaw drove Morris back to the location where he picked her up and let her go.e. On or about May 11, 2014, Plaintiff Morris reported to Defendant Gregory that Holtzclaw committed a sexual assault against her on or	
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	<p>about May 8, 2014. Her report included the above cited details. However, despite Morris' documented May 11, 2014, complaint, Defendants covered up Holtzclaw's attack on Morris and did not investigate, check, or review the numerous systems and evidence available to them, including but not limited to, Holtzclaw's GPS, computer access, or contact logs. Further, Defendants did not even question Holtzclaw regarding Morris' complaint that he violated her constitutional rights by unlawfully detaining, arresting, and physically and sexually assaulting her."</p>	
<p>(Syrta Bowen - dropped from lawsuit) 05/21/2014</p>		<p>Count #27 (Forcible Oral Sodomy) Guilty Verdict Count #28 (Rape in the 1st Degree) Guilty Verdict</p>
<p>8. Carla Johnson 05/26/2014</p>	<p>The judge granted Plaintiff Johnson's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment against Defendant Holtzclaw (Barnes v. City (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2020-12-15 Doc 311 ORDER ON PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT). "The facts of defendant Holtzclaw's conduct and that they violated the rights of Ligons/Johnson will be taken as established." <i>Id.</i> at 4.</p> <p>Plaintiff Johnson alleges the following in her Complaint against Defendant Holtzclaw (Quoting from <i>Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2016-03-16 Doc 8 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED</p>	<p>Count #13 (Sexual Battery) Guilty Verdict Count #14 (Sexual Battery) Guilty Verdict</p>

	<p>COMPLAINT at 1, 5, 10, 17-18):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Stalking</u> (this allegation is false and was not charged in the criminal trial); ● <u>Illegal detention / seizure / deprivation of liberty without probable cause or a warrant</u> (this allegation is false because because Ms. Johnson was in voluntary contact and was not in investigative detention); ● <u>Unlawful false arrest / imprisonment, without probable cause</u> (this allegation is false because Holtzclaw did not arrest Plaintiff Johnson); ● <u>Unlawful searches</u> (this is a false allegation and was not alleged in the criminal trial); ● <u>Unlawful use of force / physical assault / physical battery through invasive searches and offensive contact through sexual assaults</u> (Guilty Verdict for Sexual Battery); ● <u>Sexual Battery</u> (Guilty Verdict). <p>Quoting from <i>Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2016-03-16 Doc 8 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT at 17-18:</p> <p>“On or about May 26, 2014, without provocation or probable cause, Holtzclaw stopped and arrested Plaintiff Johnson. While Holtzclaw held Plaintiff Johnson in his custody, Holtzclaw illegally detained, arrested, searched, used unlawful force, and</p>	
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	<p>sexually and physically assaulted Johnson as follows:</p> <p>a. On the night of May 26, 2014, Johnson was walking alone. Holtzclaw stopped Johnson. Holtzclaw asked Johnson what was she doing and where she was going. Holtzclaw then ordered Johnson to take everything out of her pockets, and asked Johnson if she had possession of anything illegal. Johnson told Holtzclaw that she had no drugs in her possession. Despite Plaintiff Johnson's statement to Holtzclaw that she did not have possession of any illegal drugs, Holtzclaw got out his car, forced Johnson into the backseat of his police cruiser, and ran her name for outstanding warrants.</p> <p>b. After Holtzclaw learned that Johnson did not have any outstanding warrants, Holtzclaw asked her if she had any drugs down her pants. Johnson told Holtzclaw that she did not possess any illegal drugs. Holtzclaw groped Johnson under her clothes. Johnson told Holtzclaw, 'sir you're not supposed to be doing that. Please sir.' Holtzclaw then released Johnson and Johnson walked away."</p>	
<p>9. Adaira Gardner 06/17/2014</p>	<p>Plaintiff Gardner alleges the following in her Complaint against Defendant Holtzclaw (Quoting <i>Gardner v. Holtzclaw</i> (5.16-cv-349-HE) 2016-04-12 Doc 1 PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT at 4, 7-10, 13, 15.):</p>	<p>Count #30 (Sexual Battery) Guilty Verdict Count #31 (Rape in the 2nd Degree by Instrumentation) Guilty Verdict Count #32 (Rape in the 1st Degree) Guilty Verdict</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Count II: Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment unlawful search, unlawful seizure, deprivation of liberty, and unlawful use of force.</u> <i>Id.</i> at 13. Plaintiff Gardner alleges she was “unlawfully searched, seized, detained, physically and sexually assaulted in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.” <i>Id.</i> at 18. (Defendant Holtzclaw did not unlawfully search, seize, or detain Plaintiff Gardner. He was wrongfully convicted of Sexual Battery, Rape in the 2nd Degree, and Rape in the 1st Degree, but he is not guilty of unlawful search because he obtained her verbal permission before pat-searching her before driving her to her mother’s house); ● <u>Count III: Conspiracy to Interfere with Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment. All Defendants.</u> (This claim does not mention any conspiring by Holtzclaw with OKC, Citty, Bennett, and Gregory; instead, it claims that the latter conspired together to ignore complaints against Holtzclaw. This Count also accuses all defendants of “discriminatory animus” against African-American women: “Such deliberate conduct was motivated by and represents 	
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	<p>invidious discriminatory animus against African-American women, such that their right to freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures, the right to freedom from the unlawful use of force, and the right to bodily integrity and integrity does not matter and need not be recognized, investigated or prosecuted, particularly when the victimizer is a white member of the OKC police department.” <i>Id.</i> at 15. These claims about Holtzclaw conspiring and targeting African-American women are false. Also, Plaintiff Gardner’s claim that Defendant Holtzclaw is white is false. He is Japanese-American.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Count IV: Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment Failure to Supervise. All Defendants.</u> <i>Id.</i> at 17. (This is a false allegation against Defendant Holtzclaw because he was employed as a police officer, not as his own supervisor; furthermore, he is innocent of the sexual assault allegations and of violating Plaintiffs’ rights in any other way.) <p>Quoting <i>Gardner v. Holtzclaw</i> (5.16-cv-349-HE) 2016-04-12 Doc 1 PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT at 4, 7-10:</p>	
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“Defendants, acting under color of state law, deprived Plaintiff of her constitutional rights of freedom from unlawful searches and seizures, excessive use of force, her right to privacy and bodily integrity and equal protection under the law.” *Id.* at 4.

“r. On or about June 17, 2014, Holtzclaw illegally searched, seized, detained and sexually assaulted Plaintiff as follows:

- i. On the evening of June 17, 2014 Plaintiff was walking north near the intersection of NW 13th Street and North Kentucky Avenue with two companions, a female identified as Melody Coleman and a male identified as Nathan.
- ii. The female identified as Melody Coleman and the male identified as Nathan were arguing while walking north with Plaintiff.
- iii. Holtzclaw approached Plaintiff and her two companions in his squad car, exited the vehicle, and began questioning Plaintiff and her companions.
- iv. Plaintiff advised that she had a warrant currently out for her arrest.
- v. After briefly questioning Plaintiff, he ran Plaintiff’s name through a warrant search and discovered Plaintiff had a municipal warrant for her arrest.
- vi. Holtzclaw also searched Plaintiff’s purse for any drugs, finding none.
- vii. Holtzclaw then allowed Plaintiff and her two companions to continue walking and left

	<p>the scene.</p> <p>viii. A short time later, Holtzclaw returned to the same neighborhood and upon discovering Plaintiff walking on her own, unlawfully stopped and questioned Plaintiff, asserting that she was not who she claimed to be from their previous encounter.</p> <p>ix. Plaintiff advised Holtzclaw that she was very close to her mother's house, where she was staying for the night.</p> <p>x. Holtzclaw then unlawfully placed Plaintiff in the squad car and drove Plaintiff to her mother's house, at or near the intersection of NW 14th Street and Blackwelder.</p> <p>xi. Upon arriving at Plaintiff's mother's house, Plaintiff was allowed to exit the squad car whereby Holtzclaw followed Plaintiff up to an enclosed porch at the door to Plaintiff's mother's house.</p> <p>xii. Holtzclaw unlawfully continued to question Plaintiff regarding her identity or whether she had any drugs in her possession, despite Holtzclaw having already obtained information regarding Plaintiff's identity and that he had previously searched Plaintiff's purse in their initial encounter.</p> <p>xiii. Holtzclaw then began to perform an unlawful and illegal search of Plaintiff, patting Plaintiff down underneath her clothing and touching her breasts and vagina.</p> <p>xiv. Holtzclaw then told Plaintiff that if she did not want to go to jail for her outstanding [<i>sic</i>] warrant, that she would have to bend</p>	
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	<p>over in front of him.</p> <p>xv. Plaintiff was not free to leave the presence of Holtzclaw in the enclosed porch at that time.</p> <p>xvi. Holtzclaw then sexually assaulted and raped Plaintiff and left the scene.” <i>Id.</i> at 7-19.</p> <p>“[A]ll Defendants named herein are responsible for the unlawful search, seizure, detention, physical and sexual assault Plaintiff suffered and are legally liable to Plaintiff for the damages and injuries she has suffered as a result.” <i>Id.</i> at 10.</p> <p>“Count II: Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment unlawful search, unlawful seizure, deprivation of liberty, and unlawful use of force, As to Defendants Holtzclaw and Citty. [...] Holtzclaw had no reasonable suspicion to stop and question Plaintiff for a second time, nor did Holtzclaw have probable cause to detain or otherwise prevent Plaintiff from the leaving the enclosed porch of her mother’s house on the evening of June 17, 2014.</p> <p>35. Holtzclaw’s required Plaintiff to remain in his presence while he conducted an unlawful search on Plaintiff’s person, without probable cause and during which time Plaintiff did not reasonably believe she was free to leave which constitutes a detention and unlawful seizure of Plaintiff.</p> <p>36. Holtzclaw used unlawful force by physically assaulting, sexually assaulting and</p>	
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	<p>raping Plaintiff while she was detained or otherwise not free to leave the presence of Holtzclaw.</p> <p>37. Holtzclaw deprived Plaintiff of her liberty and right to bodily integrity by physically assaulting, sexually assaulting and raping her. [...]</p> <p>40. Holtzclaw’s physical and sexual assault of Plaintiff constitutes an unlawful use of force which was not objectively reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances confronting Holtzclaw.</p> <p>55. Such deliberate conduct by Defendants deprived Plaintiff of equal protection under the law.” <i>Id.</i> at 13-14.</p>	
<p>10. Kala Lyles 06/18/2014</p>	<p>Plaintiff Lyles’ claims do <i>not</i> arise out of circumstances which resulted in a guilty verdict against Holtzclaw in the state criminal proceedings.</p> <p>The Motions for Partial Summary Judgment filed by Plaintiffs Morris, Hill, and Lyles [Doc. #288] were DENIED as to their claims against Holtzclaw. <i>See Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2020-12-15 Doc 311 ORDER on Plaintiffs’ Motion for Partial Summary Judgment.</p> <p>Plaintiff Lyles alleges the following in her Complaint against Defendant Holtzclaw (Quoting from <i>Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2016-03-16 Doc 8 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST</p>	<p><i>Count #17 (Forcible Oral Sodomy) ACQUITTAL</i> <i>Count #18 (Procuring Lewd Exhibition) ACQUITTAL</i> <i>Count #19 (Procuring Lewd Exhibition) ACQUITTAL</i> <i>Count #20 (Rape in the 1st Degree) ACQUITTAL</i></p>

	<p>AMENDED COMPLAINT at 1, 5, 10, 17):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Stalking</u> (this allegation is false and Holtzclaw was not accused in the criminal trial of stalking Ms. Lyles); ● <u>Illegal detention / seizure / deprivation of liberty without probable cause or a warrant</u> (this allegation is false because because Ms. Lyles was in voluntary contact and was not in investigative detention); ● <u>Unlawful false arrest / imprisonment, without probable cause</u> (this allegation is false because Holtzclaw did not arrest Plaintiff Lyles); ● <u>Unlawful searches</u> (this is a false allegation and was not alleged in the criminal trial); ● <u>Unlawful use of force / physical assault / physical battery through invasive searches and offensive contact through sexual assaults</u> (This is a false allegation and Mr. Holtzclaw was acquitted at criminal trial of Plaintiff Lyles' sexual assault allegations); ● <u>Procuring Lewd Exhibition</u> (Acquittal); ● <u>Forcible Oral Sodomy</u> (Acquittal); ● <u>Rape in the First Degree</u> (Acquittal). <p>Quoting from <i>Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2016-03-16 Doc 8 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT at 17:</p>	
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	<p>“On or about June 17, 2014, without provocation or probable cause, Holtzclaw stopped and arrested Plaintiff Kale Lyles. While Holtzclaw held Plaintiff Lyles in his custody, Holtzclaw illegally detained, arrested, searched, used unlawful force, and physically and sexually assaulted Lyles as follows:</p> <p>a. On the night of June 17, 2014, Lyles was walking alone. Holtzclaw stopped Lyles. Holtzclaw asked Lyles what was she doing and where she was going. Holtzclaw got out his car, forced Lyles into his backseat, and ran her name for outstanding warrants.</p> <p>b. After Holtzclaw learned that Lyles did not have any outstanding warrants, Holtzclaw drove Lyles to an abandoned school, hopping the curb and sliding between two buildings on the school’s campus. Holtzclaw then forced Lyles to expose herself and made vulgar remarks to her. Holtzclaw forced Lyles to provide oral sex on him and raped her. Afterwards, Holtzclaw told Lyles he wanted to see her the next day. He drove off and Lyles walked home.”</p>	
<p>11. Jannie Ligons 06/18/2014</p>	<p>The judge granted Plaintiff Ligons’ Motion of Partial Summary Judgment against Defendant Holtzclaw (Barnes v. City (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2020-12-15 Doc 311 ORDER ON PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT). “The facts of</p>	<p>Count #15 (Procuring Lewd Exhibition) Guilty Verdict Count #16 (Forcible Oral Sodomy) Guilty Verdict</p>

defendant Holtzclaw's conduct and that they violated the rights of Ligons/Johnson will be taken as established." *Id.* at 4.

Plaintiff Ligons alleges the following in her Complaint against Defendant Holtzclaw

(Quoting from *Barnes v. City* (5:16-cv-184-HE) 2016-03-16 Doc 8 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT at 1, 5, 10, 18-19, 24-25, 32-34, 36):

- Stalking (this allegation is false and was not part of the criminal trial);
- Illegal detention / seizure / deprivation of liberty without probable cause or a warrant (this allegation is false because Holtzclaw had a valid reason for placing Ms. Ligons in investigative detention because he stated he had seen her car swerve, making him suspect DUI);
- Unlawful false arrest / imprisonment, without probable cause (this allegation is false because Holtzclaw did not arrest Plaintiff Ligons);
- Unlawful searches (this is a false allegation and was not alleged in the criminal trial; Holtzclaw had a valid reason for searching Ms. Ligons and her car because she had seen it swerve);
- Unlawful use of force / physical assault / physical battery through invasive searches and offensive

	<p><u>contact through sexual assaults</u>) (Guilty verdicts for Procuring Lewd Exhibition and Forcible Oral Sodomy);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Procuring Lewd Exhibition</u> (Guilty Verdict); ● <u>Forcible Oral Sodomy</u> (Guilty Verdict). <p>Quoting from <i>Barnes v. City</i> (5.16-cv-184-HE) 2016-03-16 Doc 8 PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT at 18-19:</p> <p>“On or about June 18, 2014, Holtzclaw unlawfully stalked, detained, arrested, searched, and sexually and physically assaulted Plaintiff Ligons as follows:</p> <p>a. On or about June 18, 2014, Ligons was driving home from playing cards and dominoes at a friend’s house when she was pulled over by Holtzclaw. Holtzclaw told Ligons to step out of the car, patted her down and placed Ligons in the back of his police car. After returning from searching Ligons’ car Holtzclaw asked, “How do I know you don’t have anything in your bra?” Holtzclaw then made Ligons to expose her breasts and genitals and shined his flashlight on both. Then Holtzclaw exposed his penis and forced Ligons to perform oral sex.</p> <p>b. Ligons then got in her car drove straight to her daughter’s house, woke her up and they went to the Springlake Police Station which</p>	
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	<p>was close. Ligons and her daughter subsequently spotted two police cars [parked] side-by-side, so they made a U-turn and went back. The police officers called the captain who came and took Ligons report and took her back to the scene of the crime.”</p>	
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