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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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| <p>COURTNEY ROGALSKI and WESTLEY MCNEAL,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Plaintiff(s),</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, et al.,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Defendant(s).</p> | <p>Case No. 2:15-CV-1821 JCM (VCF)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ORDER</p> |
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Presently before the court is defendants’ Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (“LVMPD”), Detective Jeffrey Tabor, Sergeant Roderick Hunt, Lieutenant Dennis Flynn, and Officer Willis Sylva motion for partial summary judgment. (ECF No. 25). Plaintiffs Courtney Rogalski (“Rogalski”) and Westley McNeal (“McNeal”) filed a response and errata (ECF Nos. 35, 36), to which defendants replied (ECF No. 39).

I. Facts

This case arises from the search of Rogalski’s residence and the August 30, 2013, arrest of Rogalski and McNeal, Rogalski’s boyfriend. (ECF No. 10 at 2, 6–7). The case also involves McNeal’s December 28, 2013, traffic stop. (ECF No. 10 at 8).

On May 17, 2013, Det. Tabor began conducting surveillance on Advanced Gardens Hydroponics located at 7850 Dean Martin.¹ (ECF Nos. 10 at 3, 6–7, 27-1 at 25). During his surveillance of the business, Det. Tabor witnessed a vehicle park at the business and saw the driver

¹ The parties do not specify whether the store is located on Dean Martin Avenue, Street, Drive, or an alternative roadway.

1 exchange a fifty (50) pound CO₂ tank. (ECF No. 10 at 3). Det. Tabor followed the vehicle once
2 it left the business but terminated surveillance when the vehicle entered a gated community. (Id.).

3 According to a records check, the vehicle was registered to Rogalski. (Id.).

4 Then, approximately three (3) months after Det. Tabor's surveillance, Det. Tabor obtained
5 a power comparison of Rogalski's residence from Nevada Energy, which included the power usage
6 of three other homes in Rogalski's neighborhood for comparison. (Id.). The power comparison
7 revealed that Rogalski's residence was using "an average of 3,698 kilowatts more a month than
8 the other three comparison houses." (Id. at 4).

9 Additionally, on August 27, 2013, Det. Tabor "drove past" Rogalski's residence and
10 observed the windows "covered with a heavy white plastic material." (Id.). In the late evening
11 hours of August 27, 2013, another LVMPD detective "walked past" Rogalski's residence and
12 observed that Rogalski's residence was completely dark. (Id.).

13 Based on the information gathered during his surveillance, Det. Tabor drafted a search
14 warrant for Rogalski's residence, and on August 29, 2013, Judge Cynthia Cruz signed the search
15 warrant. (Id. at 2-3).

16 On August 30, 2013, detectives with LVMPD and LVMPD SWAT unit executed the search
17 warrant at Rogalski's residence. (Id. at 2). Detectives found 382 grams of marijuana and thirty-
18 two (32) marijuana plants, sixteen (16) of which were flowering, and the remaining sixteen plants
19 (16) were immature. (Id.).

20 The detectives arrested Rogalski and McNeal. (Id.). Rogalski was charged with possession
21 of a controlled substance and possession of a controlled substance with the intent to sell.² (Id.).
22 However, the charges against Rogalski were eventually dismissed. (Id. at 3).

23 Thereafter, on December 28, 2013, McNeal was stopped by Lt. Flynn for speeding. (ECF
24 Nos. 10 at 8, 26-2 at 17). McNeal alleges that Lt. Flynn pointed a gun at him and ordered McNeal
25 to exit his vehicle. (ECF No. 10 at 8). McNeal was handcuffed, and Lt. Flynn searched McNeal's
26 truck. (Id.). McNeal was eventually released with no citation. (Id.).

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28 ² The record is not clear as to whether charges were brought against McNeal or not, but it
appears that no charges were filed against McNeal and that he was released from jail shortly after
he was arrested. See (ECF No. 26-2 at 6-7).

1 On October 2, 2015, plaintiffs filed their second amended complaint, asserting violations
2 of constitutional rights and state law. (ECF No. 10). Plaintiffs allege the following claims: (1)
3 and (2) violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against
4 Sgt. Hunt, Det. Tabor, Lt. Flynn, and Det. Sylva; (3) a Monell claim pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983
5 against LVMPD; (4) negligence against all defendants; (5) false imprisonment against Det. Tabor
6 and LVMPD; (6) malicious prosecution against Det. Tabor and LVMPD; and (7) intentional
7 infliction of emotional distress (“IIED”) against all defendants. (Id.).

8 On February 28, 2017, defendants filed the instant motion for partial summary judgment
9 “on the claims related to the marijuana arrest and the actual traffic stop.” (ECF No. 25 at 9).

10 **II. Legal Standard**

11 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allow summary judgment when the pleadings,
12 depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any,
13 show that “there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment
14 as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A principal purpose of summary judgment is “to isolate
15 and dispose of factually unsupported claims” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323–
16 24 (1986).

17 For purposes of summary judgment, disputed factual issues should be construed in favor
18 of the non-moving party. *Lujan v. Nat’l Wildlife Fed.*, 497 U.S. 871, 888 (1990). However, to be
19 entitled to a denial of summary judgment, the non-moving party must “set forth specific facts
20 showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Id.*

21 In determining summary judgment, the court applies a burden-shifting analysis. “When
22 the party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come
23 forward with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence went
24 uncontroverted at trial.” *C.A.R. Transp. Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480
25 (9th Cir. 2000). Moreover, “[i]n such a case, the moving party has the initial burden of establishing
26 the absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue material to its case.” *Id.*

27 By contrast, when the non-moving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense,
28 the moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence to negate an essential

1 element of the non-moving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that the non-moving party failed
2 to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that party’s case on which that
3 party will bear the burden of proof at trial. See *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323–24. If the moving
4 party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and the court need not
5 consider the non-moving party’s evidence. See *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 159–
6 60 (1970).

7 If the moving party satisfies its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing party
8 to establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists. See *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith*
9 *Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute, the
10 opposing party need not establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is sufficient
11 that “the claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the parties’ differing
12 versions of the truth at trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626,
13 630 (9th Cir. 1987).

14 The Ninth Circuit has held that information contained in an inadmissible form may still be
15 considered for summary judgment if the information itself would be admissible at trial. *Fraser v.*
16 *Goodale*, 342 F.3d 1032, 1036 (9th Cir. 2003) (citing *Block v. City of Los Angeles*, 253 F.3d 410,
17 418-19 (9th Cir. 2001) (“To survive summary judgment, a party does not necessarily have to
18 produce evidence in a form that would be admissible at trial, as long as the party satisfies the
19 requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56.”)).

20 **III. Discussion**

21 A. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (claims 1 through 3)

22 1. Qualified immunity

23 When a plaintiff brings a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, government officials sued in their
24 individual capacities may raise the affirmative defense of qualified immunity. See *Spoklie v.*
25 *Montana*, 411 F.3d 1051, 1060 (9th Cir. 2005). “Qualified immunity balances two important
26 interests—the need to hold public officials accountable when they exercise power irresponsibly
27 and the need to shield officials from harassment, distraction, and liability when they perform their
28 duties reasonably.” *Pearson v. Callahan*, 555 U.S. 223, 231 (2009). Indeed, “[q]ualified

1 immunity attaches when an official’s conduct ‘does not violate clearly established statutory or
2 constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known.’” *White v. Pauly*, 137 S.
3 Ct. 548, 551 (2017) (quoting *Mullenix v. Luna*, 136 S. Ct. 305, 308 (2015)).

4 The doctrine protects government officials performing discretionary functions from
5 liability for civil damages as long as their conduct does not violate “clearly established statutory
6 or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known.” *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*,
7 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982). “The principles of qualified immunity shield an officer from personal
8 liability when an officer reasonably believes that his or her conduct complies with the law.”
9 *Pearson*, 555 U.S. at 244. Qualified immunity may apply even if the defendant makes a mistake
10 of law or acts based upon a mistake of fact. *Id.* at 231.

11 Deciding whether an officer is entitled to qualified immunity is a two-step inquiry. *Id.* at
12 232. First, the court assesses whether the plaintiff has alleged or shown a violation of a
13 constitutional right. *Id.* Second, the court decides whether the right at issue was clearly established
14 at the time of the defendant’s alleged misconduct. *Id.* The Supreme Court has instructed that
15 district judges may use their discretion when deciding which qualified immunity prong to address
16 first, based upon the circumstances of the case at issue. *See id.* at 236.

17 The second prong of the qualified immunity test requires a court to determine whether the
18 right plaintiff claims was violated was “clearly established.” *See id.* “[T]he right the official is
19 alleged to have violated must have been ‘clearly established’ in a more particularized, and hence
20 more relevant, sense: [t]he contours of the right must be sufficiently clear that a reasonable official
21 would understand that what he is doing violates that right.” *Saucier v. Katz*, 533 U.S. 194, 202
22 (2001) (quoting *Anderson v. Creighton*, 483 U.S. 635, 640 (1987)). The dispositive question is
23 “whether it would be clear to a reasonable officer that his conduct was unlawful in the situation he
24 confronted.” *Id.*

25 Further, “clearly established law” may “not be defined ‘at a high level of generality.’”
26 *White v. Pauly*, 137 S. Ct. 548, 552 (2017) (quoting *Ashcroft v. al-Kidd*, 563 U.S. 731, 742

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1 (2011)).³ Indeed, “[w]ithout that ‘fair notice,’ an officer is entitled to qualified immunity.” City
2 & Cty. of San Francisco, Calif. v. Sheehan, 135 S. Ct. 1765, 1777 (2015).

3 To be clear, “[w]here the defendant raises the affirmative defense of qualified immunity,
4 the initial burden is upon the plaintiff to show that the rights were clearly established, after which
5 the defendant bears the burden of proving that his conduct was reasonable.” Shoshone-Bannock
6 Tribes v. Fish & Game Comm’n, Idaho, 42 F.3d 1278, 1285 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing Romero v.
7 Kitsap Cty., 931 F.2d 624, 627 (9th Cir. 1991)).

8 Here, defendants have asserted qualified immunity regarding the search and arrests of
9 Rogalski and McNeal and the later traffic stop of McNeal (see ECF No. 25 at 34); therefore,
10 plaintiffs must first demonstrate that their rights were “clearly established” within the
11 “particularized” factual context of the encounters. See White, 137 S. Ct. at 552 (quoting Anderson,
12 483 U.S. at 640); see also Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, 42 F.3d at 1285.

13 Instead, plaintiffs incorrectly state that defendants shoulder the initial burden of showing
14 qualified immunity. See (ECF No. 35 at 21). Regardless, plaintiffs assert the following arguments
15 to ward off defendants’ invocation of qualified immunity, and the court will address the arguments
16 as they relate to the two incidents at issue. See (id.).

17 i. Marijuana home search and arrests⁴

18 Upon review of plaintiffs’ response, the court concludes that plaintiffs have failed to
19 surmount their burden. Plaintiffs do not apply case law to the factual circumstances of the search
20 and arrest that occurred on August 30, 2013.⁵ In particular, plaintiffs allege their Fourth and
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22 ³ The Court, in *al-Kidd*, explicitly noted that it “ha[d] repeatedly told courts—and the
23 Ninth Circuit in particular—not to define clearly established law at a high level of generality.”
24 563 U.S. 731, 742 (2011) (citation omitted).

25 ⁴ The court takes judicial notice of the references to Rogalski’s granted petition of writ of
26 habeas corpus. See (ECF Nos. 27 at 7–8, 35 at 8). However, Rogalski fails to provide the court
27 with a case number or other identification so that the writ may be reviewed. Additionally, the
28 court, through its own research, was unable to find any writ of habeas corpus as it relates to
Rogalski.

⁵ Specificity in the qualified immunity context is important because “general statements
of the law are not inherently incapable of giving fair and clear warning to officers.” White, 137 S.
Ct. at 552 (quoting *United States v. Lanier*, 520 U.S. 259, 271 (1997)) (internal quotation marks
omitted).

1 Fourteenth Amendment rights were violated, but they fail to specify how those constitutional rights
2 were violated during the search of Rogalski’s residence and their arrests. See (ECF Nos. 10 at 8–
3 9, 35 at 21–22).

4 Additionally, plaintiffs argue that “it was clearly established at the time of Tabor’s
5 initiation of [p]laintiffs’ prosecution that it was unlawful to prosecute a [p]laintiff with malice and
6 without probable cause for the purpose of denying the plaintiff constitutional rights.” (ECF No.
7 35 at 22). In support, plaintiffs cite to *Awabdy v. City of Adelanto*, 368 F.3d 1062, 1065 (9th Cir.
8 2004).

9 However, *Awabdy* involves a motion to dismiss a § 1983 claim of malicious prosecution
10 regarding the alleged embezzlement of public funds and claims that the First and Fourteenth
11 Amendments were violated by restraint on political activity and racial animus. *Id.* at 1065–71.
12 Because *Awabdy* does not mirror the specific factual circumstances of this one, plaintiffs have
13 failed to support this argument with applicable case law. See *White*, 137 S. Ct. at 552.

14 Therefore, Det. Tabor and Sgt. Hunt are entitled to qualified immunity as to the alleged §
15 1983 claim against them.⁶

16 ii. McNeal’s traffic stop

17 Next, McNeal asserts that Lt. Flynn and Det. Sylva violated his Fourth Amendment “right
18 to be free from unreasonable search and seizure” during a traffic stop on December 28, 2013. (ECF
19 No. 10 at 8).

20 Lt. Flynn and Det. Sylva contend that the only genuine issue of material fact that remains
21 for trial is whether excessive force was used during the traffic stop on December 28, 2013. (ECF
22 No. 25 at 35). However, Lt. Flynn argues that he is entitled to qualified immunity as it relates to
23 every other aspect of the traffic stop, and Det. Sylva contends that he is entitled to qualified
24 immunity regarding the traffic stop, especially because he had no involvement with the alleged
25 excessive force. (*Id.*).

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⁶ Sgt. Hunt was involved in the execution of the search warrant at Rogalski’s residence.
See (ECF No. 27-2 at 11).

1 a. Asserted facts

2 In the afternoon of December 28, 2013, McNeal was under surveillance after he left a
3 hydroponics store, which the officers suspected was a marijuana grow store. (ECF No. 27-3 at 6).
4 The surveillance team witnessed McNeal purchase “a larger CO₂ cannister [sic]” and “load[] some
5 other items in the truck [detectives] believed would be indicative of something that would support
6 something much larger than the statute of seven plants.” (Id. at 7).

7 As an officer continued to follow McNeal, McNeal was seen stopping at Bank of America,
8 Home Depot, and the Watermill “getting clean water.” (Id. at 7, 13). During the surveillance, the
9 undercover officers ran the vehicle registration.⁷ (Id. at 7). Additionally, the officer tailing
10 McNeal indicated over the radio that he believed McNeal was aware that he was being followed.
11 (Id.). Based on the information gathered, Lt. Flynn was instructed that if probable cause existed
12 “to make a car stop on [McNeal].” (Id.).

13 Lt. Flynn observed McNeal driving ten miles over the posted speed limit and initiated a
14 traffic stop. (Id. at 8). Lt. Flynn indicates that he attempting to keep the stop “nonchalant” because
15 “all [he] wanted to do was get [McNeal’s] identification.” (Id.). However, when Det. Sylva pulled
16 up to the scene, Lt. Flynn was surprised and attempted to come up with a reason as to why another
17 officer would show up. (Id.). Therefore, Lt. Flynn further states that he decided to utilize a “ruse”
18 of a burglary in the area because Det. Sylva, also in an unmarked car and civilian clothing, pulled
19 up to the stop and a police helicopter was flying nearby.⁸ (Id.).

20 Based on the ruse, McNeal was then ordered out of the vehicle and placed in handcuffs.
21 (ECF Nos. 26-2 at 18–20, 27-3 at 8). Lt. Flynn proceeded to search McNeal’s person and truck
22 looking for burglary tools, while Det. Sylva called Rogalski. (Id.).

23 Once Lt. Flynn and Det. Sylva were done with their questions, Lt. Flynn told McNeal he
24 was free to go and did not cite McNeal for speeding. (ECF Nos. 26-2 at 19, 27-3 at 9).

25 ⁷ The record indicates, without clarity, that the truck came back as registered to a female.
26 (ECF No. 27-3 at 6–8, 21). Additionally, the record is unclear as to when the registered owner’s
27 name was known. (ECF No. 27-3 at 6–8).

28 ⁸ Later on in Lt. Flynn’s deposition, he states, “[he] did not want [McNeal] to know the
real reason that we were out there conducting marijuana potential grow operation enforcement.”
(ECF No. 27-3 at 13).

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b. Analysis

A traffic stop by a police officer is “a seizure within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment.” *United States v. Garcia*, 205 F.3d 1182, 1186 (9th Cir. 2000). As a result, “[s]uch a stop is subject to the constitutional requirement that it not be unreasonable.” *Id.*

Further, in the context of a traffic stop, the duration of a traffic stop shall not exceed the time needed to complete “the seizure’s mission, [which is] to address the traffic violation that warranted the stop, and attend to related safety concerns.” *Rodriguez v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 1609, 1614 (2015) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted). However, “[a]n officer . . . may conduct certain unrelated checks during an otherwise lawful traffic stop[,]” but “he may not do so in a way that prolongs the stop, absent the reasonable suspicion ordinarily demanded to justify detaining an individual.” *Id.* at 1615.

The court will analyze each aspect of the traffic stop and consider the constitutionality of Lt. Flynn and Det. Sylva’s conduct throughout the stop to determine if McNeal’s Fourth Amendment rights were violated.

First, on December 28, 2013, Lt. Flynn lawfully stopped McNeal for driving ten miles over the speed limit. See *Ohio v. Robinette*, 519 U.S. 33, 38 (1996) (noting officer had “probable cause to stop [a driver] for speeding.”); see also *Whren v. United States*, 517 U.S. 806, 810 (1996) (“[T]he decision to stop an automobile is reasonable where the police have probable cause to believe that a traffic violation has occurred.”); (ECF No. 27-3 at 7).

Additionally, ordering a driver to exit his vehicle during a routine traffic stop does not violate the driver’s Fourth Amendment rights. See *Pennsylvania v. Mimms*, 434 U.S. 106, 111 (1977). In *Mimms*, the Supreme Court held that because an officer had already lawfully detained the driver, the de minimis intrusion of having the driver step out of the vehicle does not violate the driver’s Fourth Amendment rights. *Id.* Therefore, Lt. Flynn lawfully ordered McNeal to exit his vehicle during the December 28, 2013, traffic stop.

However, the first issue arises when McNeal alleges that Lt. Flynn pointed a gun at him as Lt. Flynn approached McNeal’s vehicle and ordered him to exit the vehicle at gun point. (ECF No. 26-2 at 18). In contrast, Lt. Flynn disputes that he pointed a gun and yelled expletives at

1 McNeal during the December 28, 2013, traffic stop, but he concedes that the issue of whether
2 excessive force was used during that traffic stop is a genuine issue of material fact which will
3 remain for trial. See (ECF No. 25 at 35).

4 Accordingly, the court recognizes the challenges inherent in proving a negative, such as
5 Lt. Flynn having to show that he, in fact, did not point a gun at McNeal. See *Weimerskirch v. C.*
6 *I. R.*, 596 F.2d 358, 361 (9th Cir. 1979). Consequently, a genuine issue of material fact exists as
7 to whether force was used, producing an unreasonable seizure during the December 28, 2013,
8 traffic stop.

9 Next, another issue arises regarding Lt. Flynn’s decision to prolong the initial traffic stop.
10 In order for an officer to expand the scope of a traffic stop, an officer’s decision must be supported
11 by reasonable suspicion. *Rodriguez*, 135 S. Ct. at 1615. For reasonable suspicion to be present,
12 “an officer must have specific, articulable facts which, together with objective and reasonable
13 inferences, form the basis for suspecting that the particular person detained is engaged in criminal
14 activity.” *Liberal v. Estrada*, 632 F.3d 1064, 1077 (9th Cir. 2011).

15 Here, based on the totality of the circumstances, Lt. Flynn was not justified in prolonging
16 the initial traffic stop. As previously mentioned, *supra*, Lt. Flynn wanted to identify the driver of
17 the truck. After the time passed to identify the driver, McNeal, the mission of the seizure had
18 ended, especially because Lt. Flynn did not provide any reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.
19 See *Rodriguez*, 135 S. Ct. at 1614. In fact, Lt. Flynn is inconsistent as to when he identified
20 McNeal.⁹ Lt. Flynn justifies initiating the ruse because Det. Sylva appeared and a police helicopter
21 was flying nearby (see ECF No. 27-3 at 8), which does not support the reasonable suspicion of
22 criminal activity needed to prolong a traffic stop.

23 Assuming, *arguendo*, that Lt. Flynn prolonged the traffic stop to investigate a potential
24 marijuana grow operation based on the information gathered during the surveillance of McNeal,
25 Lt. Flynn is not justified in prolonging the initial traffic stop. Without Lt. Flynn specifying the
26 size of the CO₂ canister and what the “other items” were, Lt. Flynn’s decision to commence a ruse

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28 ⁹ The record is unclear as to whether Lt. Flynn learned who McNeal was during the traffic
stop or after the traffic stop. (ECF No. 27-3 at 6, 8, 10).

1 was not based on specific, articulable facts.¹⁰ Instead, the decision appears to be merely based on
2 a hunch, particularly because Lt. Flynn does not indicate that he smelled marijuana or that he saw
3 marijuana paraphernalia.

4 Therefore, Lt. Flynn and Det. Sylva detaining McNeal in an extended manner was not
5 reasonable. *Gallegos v. City of Los Angeles*, 308 F.3d 987, 992 (9th Cir. 2002) (The Fourth
6 Amendment “requires that the government and its agents act reasonably.” (emphasis removed)).

7 Furthermore, the Ninth Circuit has identified certain situations in which a person may be
8 lawfully handcuffed during an investigatory stop:

9 (1) where the suspect is uncooperative or takes action at the scene that raises a
10 reasonable possibility of danger or flight; (2) where the police have information
11 that the suspect is currently armed; (3) where the stop closely follows a violent
12 crime; and (4) where the police have information that a crime that may involve
13 violence is about to occur.

14 *Hartrim v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep’t*, 603 F. App’x 588, 588 (9th Cir. 2015) (quoting *Johnson*
15 *v. Bay Area Rapid Transit Dist.*, 724 F.3d 1159, 1176 (9th Cir. 2013)). Upon review of the record,
16 the “handcuffing” of McNeal was unreasonable. See *id.* Indeed, both parties appear to agree that
17 McNeal cooperated with Lt. Flynn in exiting the vehicle and answering Lt. Flynn and Det. Sylva’s
18 questions. (ECF Nos. 26-2 at 18–19, 27-3 at 9).

19 Additionally, the record does not indicate that McNeal possibly had a weapon or was going
20 to flee the scene.¹¹ Lt. Flynn or Det. Sylva do not suggest that their safety was at risk when

21 ¹⁰ The court acknowledges that McNeal states that he “loaded a 50 pound CO₂ tank into
22 [his] truck, along with a couple bails of dirt” on December 28, 2013. (ECF No. 26-2 at 17).
23 However, Lt. Flynn does not assert that he is aware that the CO₂ tank is a 50 pound tank or that the
24 large items are dirt. Further, Lt. Flynn does not indicate exactly why those items are indicative of
25 an illegal marijuana grow operation.

26 ¹¹ Lt. Flynn created a ruse to further investigate McNeal, but Lt. Flynn was aware that
27 McNeal was not in fact involved in a burglary:

28 I used a ruse. I lied to him. I intentionally lied to him, and I told him that
the reason I stopped him was true because he was speeding, but I told him there
also had been had a burglary in the area and that his vehicle matched the description
of the burglary.

(ECF No. 27-3 at 8). Therefore, justification for the stop following a violent crime would
also fail.

1 approaching McNeal or that either of them received information indicating their safety may be at
2 risk. See (ECF No. 27-3 at 7–8). Based on the record, the decision to handcuff McNeal does not
3 appear to be “a reasonable response to legitimate safety concerns on the part of” either officer
4 involved. *United States v. Miles*, 247 F.3d 1009, 1012 (9th Cir. 2001).

5 Lastly, the court will address whether McNeal gave Lt. Flynn consent to search his truck.
6 Lt. Flynn claims McNeal gave verbal consent to search his truck.¹² However, McNeal contends
7 that he never gave Lt. Flynn consent to search his vehicle. (ECF No. 26-2 at 20). Therefore, the
8 issue of whether McNeal gave Lt. Flynn consent to search his truck is a genuine issue of material
9 fact that will remain for trial.

10 Based on the foregoing, a genuine issue of material fact remains as to whether excessive
11 force was used by Lt. Flynn during a traffic stop on December 28, 2013. Moreover, the question
12 of force does not change the fact that McNeal’s Fourth Amendment right against unlawful search
13 and seizure was clearly established at the time McNeal was placed in handcuffs and his truck was
14 searched. Thus, Lt. Flynn is not entitled to qualified immunity as it relates to the violation of
15 McNeal’s Fourth Amendment right from illegal search and seizure. Det. Sylva is also not entitled
16 to qualified immunity as it relates to the handcuffing of McNeal.¹³

17 2. Monell liability¹⁴

18 The principal framework governing municipal liability in § 1983 actions was established
19 in *Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978). Under *Monell*, municipal liability must be
20 based upon the enforcement of a municipal policy or custom, not upon the mere employment of a
21 constitutional tortfeasor. *Id.* at 691. Therefore, in order for liability to attach, four conditions must
22 be satisfied: “(1) that [the plaintiff] possessed a constitutional right of which he was deprived; (2)

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24 ¹² In Lt. Flynn’s deposition, he claims McNeal said, “[y]ou guys can check,” after Lt.
25 Flynn questioned him about whether McNeal had any tools in his vehicle. (ECF No. 27-3 at 8).

26 ¹³ Although defendants’ motion asserts Lt. Flynn handcuffed McNeal, Det. Sylva stated
27 in his deposition that, “I believe I cuffed him.” (ECF No. 27-3 at 26).

28 ¹⁴ According to plaintiffs’ complaint and response to defendants’ motion, plaintiffs’
Monell liability claim applies to the search and arrests of plaintiffs on August 30, 2013; therefore,
the court will analyze plaintiffs’ Monell claim as it relates to the search and arrests on August 30,
2013. See (ECF Nos. 10 at 9–11, 35 at 21)

1 that the municipality had a policy; (3) that this policy ‘amounts to deliberate indifference’ to the
2 plaintiff’s constitutional right; and (4) that the policy is the ‘moving force behind the constitutional
3 violation.’” *Van Ort v. Estate of Stanewich*, 92 F.3d 831, 835 (9th Cir. 1996).

4 “To prevent municipal liability . . . from collapsing into respondeat superior liability,”
5 federal courts must apply “rigorous standards of culpability and causation” in order to “ensure that
6 the municipality is not held liable solely for the actions of its employees.” *Bd. of Cnty. Comm. of*
7 *Bryan City v. Brown*, 520 U.S. 397, 405, 410 (1997). Thus, a municipality will only be liable when
8 the “execution of a government’s policy or custom . . . inflicts the injury” *Monell*, 463 U.S.
9 at 694.

10 “Proof of random acts or isolated events” does not fit within *Monell*’s meaning of custom.
11 *Thompson v. City of Los Angeles*, 885 F.2d 1439, 1443 (9th Cir. 1989), overruled on other grounds,
12 *Bull v. City & Cnty. of San Francisco*, 595 F.3d 964 (9th Cir. 2010). Indeed, “[o]nly if a plaintiff
13 shows that his injury resulted from a ‘permanent and well-settled’ practice may liability attach for
14 injury resulting from a local government custom.” *Id.* (quoting *City of St. Louis v. Praprotnik*, 485
15 U.S. 112, 127 (1988) (quoting *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 168 (1970))).

16 It is well settled in the Ninth Circuit that a plaintiff generally cannot establish a de facto
17 policy with a single constitutional violation. See, e.g., *Christie v. Iopa*, 176 F.3d 1231, 1235 (9th
18 Cir. 1999). Instead, a plaintiff’s theory must be founded upon practices of “sufficient duration,
19 frequency and consistency that the conduct has become a traditional method of carrying out
20 policy.” *Trevino v. Gates*, 99 F.3d 911, 918 (9th Cir. 1996); see also *McDade v. West*, 223 F.3d
21 1135 (9th Cir. 2000).

22 Here, defendants argue that LVMPD’s policies are constitutional and that plaintiffs allege
23 conclusory allegations without any evidence to support their claim. (ECF No. 25 at 33).

24 In response, plaintiffs argue that LVMPD’s High Intensity Drug Task Force frequently
25 ignores Nevada’s medical marijuana laws. (ECF No. 35 at 21). As a result, plaintiffs argue that
26 “LVMPD has a de facto policy of disregarding the will of Nevada’s electorate who affirmatively
27 chose to allow medical marijuana in 2002.” (*Id.*).

28

1 Although plaintiffs argue that LVMPD does have a de facto policy, plaintiffs fail to provide
2 sufficient evidence to support their allegation. Plaintiffs point to a pending case to support their
3 argument that Sgt. Hunt and Det. Tabor’s actions are not an isolated incident. (ECF No. 35 at 21).
4 However, plaintiffs ultimately fail to connect the supposed policy or custom to a specific violation
5 of an articulated constitutional right.

6 Because plaintiffs failed to demonstrate any custom or policy held by LVMPD that led to
7 the deprivation of plaintiffs’ constitutional rights, summary judgment will consequently be granted
8 in favor of defendant LVMPD with respect to plaintiffs’ Monell claim.

9 B. State law claims (claims 4 through 7)

10 Plaintiffs bring claims for negligence, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, and
11 intentional infliction of emotional distress under Nevada state law.¹⁵

12 1. Negligence against all defendants

13 To prevail on a claim for negligence, a plaintiff must generally show that: “(1) the
14 defendant owed a duty of care to the plaintiff; (2) the defendant breached that duty; (3) the breach
15 was the legal cause of the plaintiff’s injury; and (4) the plaintiff suffered damages.” *Scialabba v.*
16 *Brandise Const. Co., Inc.*, 921 P.2d 928, 930 (Nev. 1996). Under Nevada law, the questions of
17 proximate cause and reasonableness presented by a negligence claim usually advance questions of
18 fact for the jury. *Frances v. Plaza Pacific Equities*, 847 P.2d 722, 724 (Nev. 1993).

19 Defendants argue that they are shielded from liability as to plaintiffs’ negligence claim by
20 the principle of discretionary immunity, codified by Nevada Revised Statute (“NRS”) § 41.032.

21 Nevada has waived its general state immunity under NRS § 41.031. The state’s waiver of
22 immunity is not absolute; the state has retained a “discretionary function” form of immunity for
23 officials exercising policy-related or discretionary acts. See Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.032.¹⁶

24
25
26 ¹⁵ The court has jurisdiction over the state law claims here under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

27 ¹⁶ NRS § 41.032 states in relevant part that no action may be brought against a state officer
28 or official which is “[b]ased upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform
a discretionary function or duty on the part of the State or any of its agencies or political
subdivisions . . . whether or not the discretion involved is abused.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.032(2).

1 In 2007, the Nevada Supreme Court adopted the United States Supreme Court’s Berkovitz-
2 Gaubert two-part test regarding discretionary immunity. See *Martinez v. Maruszczak*, 168 P.3d
3 720, 722, 728–29 (Nev. 2007). Under Nevada law, state actors are entitled to discretionary-
4 function immunity under NRS § 41.032 if their decision “(1) involve[s] an element of individual
5 judgment or choice and (2) [is] based on considerations of social, economic, or political policy.”
6 *Id.* at 729. “[F]ederal courts applying the Berkovitz-Gaubert test must assess cases on their facts,
7 keeping in mind Congress’ purpose in enacting the exception: to prevent judicial second-guessing
8 of legislative and administrative decisions grounded in social, economic, and political policy
9 through the medium of an action in tort.” See *id.* at 729 (quoting *United States v. S.A. Empresa de*
10 *Viacao Aerea Rio Grandense (Varig Airlines)*, 467 U.S. 797, 814 (1984) (internal quotation marks
11 omitted)).

12 Police officers “exercise[] discretion and [are] thus generally immune from suit where the
13 act at issue require[s] ‘personal deliberation, decision, and judgment,’ rather than ‘obedience to
14 orders, or the performance of a duty in which the officer is left no choice of his own.’” *Sandoval*
15 *v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep’t*, 756 F.3d 1154, 1168 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing *Davis v. City of Las*
16 *Vegas*, 478 F.3d 1048, 1059 (9th Cir. 2007)). In particular, “[a]n officer’s decision as to how to
17 accomplish a particular seizure or search is generally considered a discretionary determination
18 under Nevada law, and officers are therefore immune from suit as to state law claims arising
19 therefrom in most cases.” *Davis*, 478 F.3d at 1059. However, “where an officer’s actions are
20 attributable to bad faith, immunity does not apply whether an act is discretionary or not.” *Id.*
21 (quoting *Falline v. GNLV Corp.*, 823 P.2d 888, 891–892 (Nev.1991)).

22 As an initial matter, with respect to LVMPD, this court has specifically held that Nevada’s
23 discretionary-function immunity statute, NRS § 41.032(2), bars claims for negligent hiring,
24 training, and supervision. See *Beckwith v. Pool*, no. 2:13-cv-125-JCM-NJK, 2013 WL 3049070,
25 at *5–6 (D. Nev. June 17, 2013); see also *Neal-Lomax v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep’t*, 574 F.
26 *Supp. 2d* 1170, 1192 (D. Nev. 2008) (“Because Nevada looks to federal case law to determine the
27 scope of discretionary immunity, and because federal case law consistently holds training and
28

1 supervision are acts entitled to such immunity, LVMPD is entitled to discretionary immunity . . .
2 .”).

3 Discretionary-function immunity, therefore, applies to the LVMPD with respect to the state
4 negligence claim. Summary judgment will therefore be granted in favor of defendant LVMPD
5 with respect to plaintiffs’ fourth cause of action.

6 For the remaining defendants, the court will address each incident at issue and determine
7 whether discretionary immunity applies to defendants.

8 i. Marijuana search and arrests

9 Here, defendants Sgt. Hunt and Det. Tabor are entitled to discretionary immunity for their
10 decisions in executing the search warrant at Rogalski’s residence and the subsequent arrests of
11 Rogalski and McNeal. See Sandoval, 756 F.3d at 1168. The act at issue required defendants’
12 personal judgment and decision in deciding whether to attain a search warrant and arrest plaintiffs’
13 based on what was found when the warrant was executed. See *id.*

14 Det. Tabor acquired sufficient evidence to obtain a search warrant and found more
15 marijuana than what was allowed in NRS § 453A.200(3)(b). The record does not indicate any bad
16 faith on the part of Det. Tabor in obtaining the search warrant, or on part of Sgt. Hunt in executing
17 the search warrant. Therefore, Det. Tabor and Sgt. Hunt are entitled to discretionary immunity as
18 to plaintiffs’ negligence claim.

19 Accordingly, summary judgment will be granted in favor of Sgt. Hunt and Det. Tabor with
20 respect to plaintiffs’ negligence claim.

21 ii. Traffic stop

22 Where an officer willfully or deliberately disregards the rights of a particular citizen during
23 the arrest or search of that citizen, the officer’s conduct results or is done in bad faith, and thus,
24 the officer is not entitled to discretionary immunity. Davis, 478 F.3d at 1060. Here, with a genuine
25 issue of material fact as to the use of excessive force at the December 28, 2013, traffic stop, the
26 court cannot determine at summary judgment whether Lt. Flynn’s actions constitute bad faith. See
27 *id.* (Summary judgment is not appropriate where disputed issues of material facts exist with respect
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1 to whether an officer's conduct was in bad faith.). Thus, Lt. Flynn's entitlement to discretionary
2 immunity is left for a jury to decide.

3 In contrast, Det. Sylva's involvement with the December 28, 2013, traffic stop is limited
4 to handcuffing McNeal. The decision to handcuff McNeal is a discretionary function because Det.
5 Sylva did not obey an order, rather Det. Sylva personally deliberated the decision. (ECF No. 27-
6 3 at 25). Therefore, Det. Sylva is entitled to discretionary immunity as it relates to McNeal's
7 negligence claim.

8 Assuming, arguendo, Lt. Flynn is not entitled to discretionary immunity, the court will
9 address McNeal's negligence claim as it relates to the December 28, 2013, traffic stop.

10 As discussed above in the § 1983 claim discussion of the December 28, 2013, traffic stop,
11 the court cannot, within the constraints of a motion for summary judgment, make a determination
12 as a matter of law that Lt. Flynn's alleged use of excessive force was reasonable or that Lt. Flynn
13 received consent to search McNeal's vehicle due to disputes of material fact. Indeed, this
14 determination is better left to a jury. See *Frances*, 847 P.2d at 724. Thus, questions of fact impact
15 the questions of proximate cause and reasonableness in this case. See *id.* The court therefore must
16 deny Lt. Flynn's motion for summary judgment on McNeal's negligence claim.

17 2. False imprisonment against Det. Tabor and LVMPD

18 In their complaint, plaintiffs allege that Det. Tabor and LVMPD arrested plaintiffs without
19 probable cause, constituting false arrest and false imprisonment. (ECF No. 10 at 13). The alleged
20 false arrest and imprisonment occurred after defendants executed a search warrant at Rogalski's
21 residence on August 30, 2013. (*Id.* at 6–7).

22 In their motion, defendants assert that plaintiffs' are estopped from litigating the issue of
23 whether Det. Tabor and LVMPD had probable cause for the search warrant and arrests on August
24 30, 2013. (ECF No. 25 at 24–25). For the reasons set forth below, this court agrees.

25 The Ninth Circuit has held that a probable cause determination at a preliminary hearing
26 bars relitigation of the issue. *Haupt v. Dillard*, 17 F.3d 285, 289 (9th Cir. 1994). When such a
27 determination is made, it is "a final, conclusive determination of the issue," meaning a litigant is
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1 prevented from raising the issue in a subsequent proceeding so long as “the parties in the two
2 proceedings were the same or in privity.” *Id.* at 288.

3 On September 15, 2014, a preliminary hearing was conducted at the Las Vegas Justice
4 Court. (ECF No. 26-3). During the hearing, Rogalski’s attorney cross-examined all of the State’s
5 witnesses, and argued that Rogalski was legally allowed to have the amount of marijuana found.
6 (ECF Nos. 26-3, 26-4 at 52–59). Nevertheless, after hearing all of the testimony and reviewing
7 the facts, the court found sufficient evidence that probable cause was established as to the search
8 warrant executed on August 30, 2013, as well as the subsequent arrests and charges. (ECF No.
9 26-4 at 59).

10 Plaintiffs had a thorough and fair opportunity to litigate the issue of probable cause. See
11 Haupt, 17 F.3d at 290. Accordingly, the court will grant summary judgment in favor of Det. Tabor
12 and LVMPD with respect to plaintiffs’ false imprisonment claim.

13 3. Malicious prosecution against Det. Tabor and LVMPD

14 Next, plaintiffs argue that Det. Tabor and LVMPD maliciously initiated the criminal
15 proceedings against plaintiffs by deliberately ignoring Nevada medical marijuana laws. (ECF No.
16 10).

17 Under Nevada law, the elements of malicious prosecution are: “(1) want of probable cause
18 to initiate the prior criminal proceeding; (2) malice; (3) termination of the prior criminal
19 proceedings; and (4) damage.” *LaMantia v. Redisi*, 38 P.3d 877, 879 (Nev. 2002). Plaintiffs’
20 malicious prosecution claim similarly fails because Det. Tabor had probable cause to obtain and
21 execute the search warrant, and arrest plaintiffs based on finding more plants than NRS § 453A.200
22 permitted. Therefore, plaintiffs are unable to establish the first element of their state malicious
23 prosecution claim.

24 Furthermore, because Rogalski provides no new evidence that would preclude the
25 determination of probable cause on which the search warrant, arrest, and charges were based,
26 Rogalski is estopped from relitigating the issue of probable cause here as well. See Haupt, 17 F.3d
27 at 290 n.5.

28

1 Consequently, the court will grant summary judgment in favor of Det. Tabor and LVMPD
2 as to this claim.

3 4. Intentional infliction of emotion distress

4 To state a claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress, a plaintiff must
5 show: (1) defendant acted in an extreme and outrageous manner, (2) defendant
6 intended to or recklessly disregarded the probability that his conduct would cause
7 plaintiff emotional distress, (3) plaintiff actually suffered extreme or severe
8 emotional distress, and (4) defendant's conduct caused plaintiff's distress.

9 *Mazzeo v. Gibbons*, 649 F. Supp. 2d 1182, 1201 (D. Nev. 2009); see also *Miller v. Jones*,
10 970 P.2d 571, 577 (Nev. 1998).

11 In the present case, defendants contend that plaintiffs have not provided any evidence to
12 support that defendants conduct was “extreme or outrageous.” (ECF No. 25 at 39). Specifically,
13 defendants argue that Rogalski fails to demonstrate that their conduct “was taken with the intention
14 of or reckless disregard for causing her severe emotional distress.” (Id. at 39–40). Defendants
15 also assert that McNeal has not sought any medical treatment for his emotional distress. (Id. at
16 40).

17 In response, plaintiffs assert that defendants acted with malice when defendants tore up
18 Rogalski's medical marijuana waiver and set off “flash bang” grenades towards plaintiffs' dogs.
19 (ECF No. 35 at 26). Additionally, McNeal asserts that defendants inflicted emotional distress
20 upon him when Lt. Flynn allegedly pointed a gun at him during a routine traffic stop. (Id.).

21 Under Nevada law, alleging “general physical or emotional discomfort” fail to satisfy the
22 extreme or severe emotional distress element. *Ferm v. McCarty*, No. 2:12-CV-00782-RFB, 2014
23 WL 6983234, at *7 (D. Nev. Dec. 9, 2014) (quoting *Chowdhry v. NLVH, Inc.*, 851 P.2d 459, 462
24 (Nev. 1993). Here, plaintiffs provide no evidence of severe emotional distress or physical injuries.
25 See (ECF No. 35 at 26). Rather, plaintiffs simply discuss defendants' “malicious” conduct without
26 stating how that conduct caused plaintiffs' emotional distress. See (id.). Further, plaintiffs fail to
27 demonstrate that they actually suffered severe emotional distress. See (id.). Consequently,
28 plaintiffs fail to establish the third and fourth elements of the claim.

 Accordingly, the court will grant summary judgment in favor of defendants as to plaintiffs'
intentional infliction of emotional distress claim.

1 5. Punitive damages

2 Lastly, defendants contend that plaintiffs are not entitled to punitive damages because
3 plaintiffs have not represented any evidence of “evil motive or intent on part of the individual
4 officers.” (ECF No. 25 at 40) (internal quotation marks omitted). Defendants also assert that
5 LVMPD is immune from punitive damages. (Id.) (citing Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.035; City of
6 Newport, v. Fact Concerts, Inc., 453 U.S. 247, 271 (1981)).

7 The burden now shifts to plaintiff to show that there is a genuine dispute of material fact
8 as to their assertion for punitive damages. See Celotex Corp., 477 U.S. at 323–24. Plaintiffs
9 respond by asserting that whether punitive damages are awarded is a question for a jury to decide.
10 See (ECF No. 35 at 27). Further, plaintiffs contend that pursuant to NRS § 42.101 “punitive
11 damages are to be awarded where a [d]efendant is guilty of oppression, fraud or malice, express
12 or implied.” See id. (citing Cerminara v. Cal. Hotel & Casino, 760 P.2d 108, 111 (Nev. 1988)).
13 However, plaintiffs have not alleged any claims for which defendants may be found guilty of which
14 amount to oppression, fraud, or malice. See (ECF No. 10).

15 Ultimately, plaintiffs have failed to respond to defendants’ argument here, and summary
16 judgment will be granted in favor of the defendants as to this issue. See Cafasso, U.S. ex rel. v.
17 Gen. Dynamics C4 Sys., Inc., 637 F.3d 1047, 1061 (9th Cir. 2011); see also Carmen v. San
18 Francisco Unified Sch. Dist., 237 F.3d 1026, 1029 (9th Cir. 2001).

19 **IV. Conclusion**

20 Based on the foregoing, the court will grant defendants’ partial motion for summary
21 judgment with respect to the following claims: (1) plaintiffs’ § 1983 claim as it relates to the search
22 and arrests on August 30, 2013; (2) plaintiffs’ Monell claim; (3) plaintiffs’ negligence claim
23 against Sgt. Hunt, Det. Tabor, and LVMPD as it relates to the search and arrests on August 30,
24 2013; (4) McNeal’s negligence claim against Det. Sylva as it relates to handcuffing McNeal during
25 the December 28, 2013, traffic stop; (5) plaintiffs’ false arrest and imprisonment, malicious
26 prosecution, and IIED claims; and (6) the award of punitive damages.

27 In addition, the court will deny defendants’ partial motion for summary judgment with
28 respect to the following claims: (1) McNeal’s § 1983 claim against Lt. Flynn and Det. Sylva as it

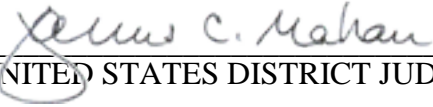
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relates to the December 28, 2013, traffic stop; and (2) McNeal's negligence claim against Lt. Flynn as it relates to the December 28, 2013, traffic stop.

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that defendants' motion for partial summary judgment (ECF No. 25) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART, pursuant to the foregoing.

DATED August 7, 2017.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE