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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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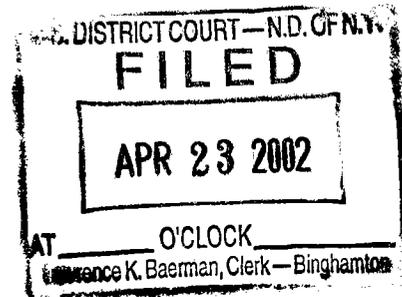
ELIZABETH GONZALEZ and MICHAEL FYVIE,

vs.

JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE

CASE NO. 1: 00-CV-824

THE CITY OF SCHENECTADY, THOMAS  
MATTICE, MICHAEL GLASSER, MARISELA  
MOSHER, WILLIAM LACHANSKI, and ERIC  
HESCH, Individually and as Agents, Servants  
and/or Employees and Police Officers of  
the City of Schenectady and the City of  
Schenectady Police Department, and  
"JOHN DOE" and "JANE DOE," Individually and  
being Unnamed Agents, Servants and/or  
Employees and Police Officers of the City  
of Schenectady and the City of Schenectady  
Police Department



XX **JURY VERDICT.** This action came before this Court for a trial by jury. The issues have been tried and the jury has rendered its verdict.

XX **DECISION BY COURT.** This action came to trial or hearing before the Court. The issues have been tried or heard and a decision has been rendered.

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED the jury found in favor of plaintiff Elizabeth Gonzalez against defendant Eric Hesch and awarded actual damages in the amount of \$12,500.00 on plaintiff's Section 1983 and state common law claims of false arrest arising from her allegation of an unjustifiable stop by defendant Eric Hesch. The jury found no basis to award punitive damages on this claim. The City of Schenectady is liable for that much of the damages arising under the state common law cause of action under the theory of respondent superior.

The jury found in favor of defendant Eric Hesch upon the grounds of qualified immunity as to Elizabeth Gonzalez' Section 1983 claim of false arrest arising from her being detained and brought to the police station.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff Elizabeth Gonzalez on her state common law claim of false arrest against defendant Eric Hesch arising from her being detained and brought to the police station. The jury awarded plaintiff Gonzalez compensatory damages in the amount of \$2,500.00 on this claim. The jury found no basis to award punitive damages on this claim. The City of Schenectady is liable for that much of the damages arising under the state common law cause of action under the theory of respondent superior.

The jury found no cause of action in favor of the defendants on plaintiff Gonzalez's Section 1983 illegal strip search and battery claims.

The jury found no cause of action in favor of defendant Michael Glasser on plaintiff Michael Fyvie's Section 1983 and state common law claims of false arrest.

The jury found no cause of action in favor of defendant Michael Glasser on plaintiff Michael Fyvie's state common law claim of battery.

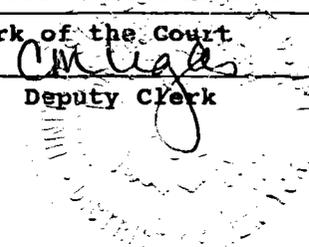
In a Memorandum, Decision and Order of the Court dated April 5, 2001, the Court ruled as a matter of law that the City of Schenectady had a unconstitutional policy related to strip searching pre-trial detainees charged with misdemeanor and minor offenses, and that plaintiff Michael Fyvie had been strip searched based upon this policy and violation of his constitutional rights thereby entitling him to summary judgment on his Section 1983 illegal strip search claim against the City of Schenectady. At trial, the Court determined as a matter of law that defendants Marisela Mosher and Thomas Mattice were also legally responsible for any actual damages that arose from this strip search based upon their participation therein. The jury further determined that defendant William Lachanski was legal responsible for any actual damages that arose from the strip search under a theory of supervisory liability. The jury found no cause of action in favor of defendant Michael Glasser on plaintiff Michael Fyvie's Section 1983 illegal strip search. The jury awarded plaintiff actual damages in the amount of \$75,000.00 arising from his illegal strip search. The jury further awarded plaintiff Michael Fyvie punitive damages in the amount of \$2,500.00 against defendant Marisela Mosher and \$10,000.00 against defendant William Lachanski on plaintiff's illegal strip search claim. The jury found no basis to award punitive damages against defendant Thomas Mattice on this claim.

Dated: April 23, 2002

**LAWRENCE K. BAERMAN**

Clerk of the Court

By: Deputy Clerk



## NOTICE TO LITIGANTS

### FILING NOTICE OF APPEAL

This notice is to inform you of the time limitations for filing a Notice of Appeal under Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure 4 (see below) and of the necessity of filing a timely motion for extension within the thirty-day extension period if the Notice of Appeal is untimely.

Lawrence K. Baerman  
Clerk of the Court

#### **Rule 4. Appeal as of Right—When Taken**

##### **(a) Appeal in a Civil Case.—**

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(4) of this Rule, in a civil case in which an appeal is permitted by law as of right from a district court to a court of appeals the notice of appeal required by Rule 3 must be filed with the clerk of the district court within 30 days after the date of entry of the judgment or order appealed from; but if the United States or an officer or agency thereof is a party, the notice of appeal may be filed by any party within 60 days after such entry. If a notice of appeal is mistakenly filed in the court of appeals, the clerk of the court of appeals shall note thereon the date when the clerk received the notice and send it to the clerk of the district court and the notice will be treated as filed in the district court on the date so noted.

(2) A notice of appeal filed after the court announces a decision or order but before the entry of the judgment or order is treated as filed on the date of and after the entry.

(3) If one party timely files a notice of appeal, any other party may file a notice of appeal within 14 days after the date when the first notice was filed, or within the time otherwise prescribed by this Rule 4(a), whichever period last expires.

(4) If any party files a timely motion of a type specified immediately below, the time for appeal for all parties runs from the entry of the order disposing of the last such motion outstanding. This provision applies to a timely motion under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure:

(A) for judgment under Rule 50(b);

(B) to amend or make additional findings of fact under Rule 52(b), whether or not granting the motion would alter the judgment;

(C) to alter or amend the judgment under Rule 59;

(D) for attorney's fees under Rule 54 if a district court under Rule 58 extends the time for appeal;

(E) for a new trial under Rule 59; or

(F) for relief under Rule 60 if the motion is filed no later than 10 days after the entry of judgment.

A notice of appeal filed after announcement or entry of the judgment but before disposition of any of the above motions is ineffective to appeal from the judgment or order, or part thereof, specified in the notice of appeal, until the entry of the order disposing of the last such motion outstanding. Appellate review of an order disposing of any of the above motions requires the party, in compliance with Appellate Rule 3(c), to amend a previously filed notice of appeal. A party intending to challenge an alteration or amendment of the judgment shall file a notice, or amended notice, of appeal within the time prescribed by this Rule 4 measured from the entry of the order disposing of the last such motion outstanding. No additional fees will be required for filing an amended notice.

(5) The district court, upon a showing of excusable neglect or good cause, may extend the time for filing a notice of appeal upon motion filed not later than 30 days after the expiration of the time prescribed by this Rule 4(a). Any such motion which is filed before expiration of the prescribed time may be *ex parte* unless the court otherwise requires. Notice of any such motion which is filed after expiration of the prescribed time shall be given to the other parties in accordance with local rules. No such extension shall exceed 30 days past such prescribed time or 10 days from the date of entry of the order granting the motion, whichever occurs later.

(6) The district court, if it finds (a) that a party entitled to notice of the entry of a judgment or order did not receive such notice from the clerk or any party within 21 days of its entry and (b) that no party would be prejudiced, may, upon motion filed within 180 days

of entry of the judgment or order or within 7 days of receipt of such notice, whichever is earlier, reopen the time for appeal for a period of 14 days from the date of entry of the order reopening the time for appeal.

(7) A judgment or order is entered within the meaning of this Rule 4(a) when it is entered in compliance with Rules 58 and 79(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

(b) **Appeal in a Criminal Case.**—In a criminal case, a defendant shall file the notice of appeal in the district court within 10 days after the entry either of the judgment or order appealed from, or of a notice of appeal by the Government. A notice of appeal filed after the announcement of a decision, sentence, or order—but before entry of the judgment or order—is treated as filed on the date of and after the entry. If a defendant makes a timely motion specified immediately below, in accordance with the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, an appeal from a judgment of conviction must be taken within 10 days after the entry of the order disposing of the last such motion outstanding, or within 10 days after the entry of the judgment of conviction, whichever is later. This provision applies to a timely motion:

- (1) for judgment of acquittal;
- (2) for arrest of judgment;
- (3) for a new trial on any ground other than newly discovered evidence; or
- (4) for a new trial based on the ground of newly discovered evidence if the motion is made before or within 10 days after entry of the judgment.

A notice of appeal filed after the court announces a decision, sentence, or order but before it disposes of any of the above motions, is ineffective until the date of the entry of the order disposing of the last such motion outstanding, or until the date of the entry of the judgment of conviction, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 3(c), a valid notice of appeal is effective without amendment to appeal from an order disposing of any of the above motions. When an appeal by the government is authorized by statute, the notice of appeal must be filed in the district court within 30 days after (i) the entry of the judgment or order appealed from or (ii) the filing of a notice of appeal by any defendant.

A judgment or order is entered within the meaning of this subdivision when it is entered on the criminal docket. Upon a showing of excusable neglect, the district court may—before or after the time has expired, with or without motion and notice—extend the time for filing a notice of appeal for a period not to exceed 30 days from the expiration of the time otherwise prescribed by this subdivision.

The filing of a notice of appeal under this Rule 4(b) does not divest a district court of jurisdiction to correct a sentence under Fed.R.Crim.P. 35(c), nor does the filing of a motion under Fed.R.Crim.P. 35(c) affect the validity of a notice of appeal filed before entry of the order disposing of the motion.

(c) **Appeal by an Inmate Confined in an Institution.**—If an inmate confined in an institution files a notice of appeal in either a civil case or a criminal case, the notice of appeal is timely filed if it is deposited in the institution's internal mail system on or before the last day for filing. Timely filing may be shown by a notarized statement or by a declaration (in compliance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746) setting forth the date of deposit and stating that first-class postage has been prepaid. In a civil case in which the first notice of appeal is filed in the manner provided in this subdivision (c), the 14-day period provided in paragraph (a)(3) of this Rule 4 for another party to file a notice of appeal runs from the date when the district court receives the first notice of appeal. In a criminal case in which a defendant files a notice of appeal in the manner provided in this subdivision (c), the 30-day period for the government to file its notice of appeal runs from the entry of the judgment or order appealed from or from the district court's receipt of the defendant's notice of appeal.

(As amended Apr. 30, 1979, eff. Aug. 1, 1979; Nov. 18, 1988, Pub.L. 100-690, Title VII, § 7111, 102 Stat. 4419; Apr. 30, 1991, eff. Dec. 1, 1991; Apr. 22, 1993, eff. Dec. 1, 1993; Apr. 27, 1995, eff. Dec. 1, 1995.)