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6 Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
7 A.S.

8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9  
10 **FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

11 A.S., an individual,

12  
13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFF'S  
16 DEPARTMENT; a public entity;  
17 COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, a public  
18 entity; SHERIFF CHAD BIANCO,  
19 individually; CHRISTIAN  
20 HEIDECKER, individually; JESSICA  
21 YELENICH, individually; SENTINEL  
22 OFFENDER SERVICES, LLC, a  
23 Limited Liability Company; KARISMA  
24 VACA, an individual, and DOES 1  
25 through 10, individually, jointly and  
26 severally,

27 Defendants.  
28

**CASE NO.: 5:24-cv-640**

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**

1. Fourth Amendment Violation (42 U.S.C. § 1983);
2. Fourteenth Amendment Violation – Due Process (42 U.S.C. § 1983);
3. Failure to Intervene (42 U.S.C. § 1983);
4. Municipal Liability – Unconstitutional Policies, Customs, Practices (*Monell*, 42 U.S.C. § 1983);
5. Municipal Liability – Failure to Train (*Monell*, 42 U.S.C. § 1983);
6. Supervisory Liability (42 U.S.C. § 1983);
7. Negligence;
8. Sexual Assault;
9. Violation of California Civil Code § 52.4 (Gender Violence);
10. Violation of Civil Code Section § 1708.88;
11. Violation of California Civil Code § 52.1 (Tom Bane Act)

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 **COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**

2 **COMES NOW** Plaintiff A.S., an individual, and alleges as follows:

3 **I.**

4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 1. This civil rights action seeks to establish the true and unequivocal facts  
6 surrounding the heinous sexual abuse of female detainees by a correctional deputy  
7 who was assigned to be their case manager through the Riverside County Sheriff’s  
8 Department (hereinafter also “RCSD”), Riverside Alternative Sentencing Program  
9 (hereinafter also “RASP”), a house arrest program. This action also seeks to establish  
10 the true and unequivocal facts surrounding the efforts by the COUNTY and the  
11 RCSD to cover up the abuse, and worst, to silence the victims.

12 2. For numerous years, RCSD Correctional Deputy CHRISTIAN  
13 HEIDECKER (hereinafter “Defendant HEIDECKER”) used his position of power as  
14 a correctional deputy to sexually abuse and torment numerous female detainees,  
15 including A.S., who were under his control. The female detainees opted into RASP  
16 believing that they were being given another chance at life. Little did they know that  
17 when Defendant HEIDECKER walked around the women’s jail and singled them out  
18 as a potential RASP participant, he was targeting his next victim.

19 3. When Defendant HEIDECKER was finally caught, the RCSD concocted  
20 a plan to cover up the sexual abuse and to prevent the public from hearing the  
21 victims’ accounts of what Defendant HEIDECKER did to them. This plan was  
22 orchestrated and executed by RCSD Professional Standards Bureau Correctional  
23 Sergeant JESSICA YELENICH (hereinafter “Defendant YELENICH”) and the  
24 COUNTY’s private attorney Nicole R. Roggeveen.<sup>1</sup> Two women, no less.

25  
26  
27 <sup>1</sup> Notably, Nicole Roggeveen is a partner at Cole | Huber LLP, where she specializes in defending  
28 law enforcement agencies when they are sued for civil rights violations. See  
<https://www.colehuber.com/attorneys/nicole-r-roggeveen/>



1 with the California Tort Claims Act requirements with respect to their claims arising  
2 under state law. Nevertheless, Government Code section 945.9, “[a] claim arising out  
3 of an alleged sexual assault by a law enforcement officer if the alleged assault  
4 occurred while the officer was employed by a law enforcement agency is exempted  
5 from all state and local government claim presentation requirements.”

6 9. With respect to these supplemental state claims, Plaintiff requests that this  
7 Court exercise supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 over such claims  
8 as they arise from the same facts and circumstances which underlie the federal claims.

#### 9 IV.

### 10 PARTIES

#### 11 A. Plaintiff

12 10. Plaintiff A.S., is and was, at all times relevant hereto, a resident of the  
13 County of Riverside, California, and was a female detainee who was a participant of  
14 the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department, Riverside Alternative Sentencing  
15 Program. Plaintiff brings her claims individually on the basis of 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983  
16 and 1988, the United States Constitution, federal and state civil rights law and  
17 California law. Plaintiff also brings these claims as a Private Attorney General, to  
18 vindicate not only her rights, but others’ civil rights of great importance.

#### 19 B. Defendants

20 11. Defendant COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE (hereinafter also “COUNTY”)  
21 owns, operates, manages, directs and controls Defendant RIVERSIDE COUNTY  
22 SHERIFF’S DEPARTMENT (hereinafter also “RCSD”), also a separate public  
23 entity, which employs other Doe Defendants in this action. At all times relevant to the  
24 facts alleged herein, Defendant COUNTY was responsible for assuring that the  
25 actions, omissions, policies, procedures, practices and customs of its employees,  
26 including RCSD employees, complied with the laws and the Constitutions of the  
27 United States and of the State of California. Defendant COUNTY, through RCSD, is  
28 and was responsible for ensuring the protection and safety of all persons in the

1 custody of the RCSD, including female detainees who participated in Riverside  
2 Alternative Sentencing Program (hereinafter also “RASP”).

3 12. Defendant CHAD BIANCO (hereinafter also “SHERIFF BIANCO”), at  
4 all times mentioned herein, is and, since November 6, 2018, has been the Sheriff-  
5 Coroner of Defendant COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, the highest position in the  
6 COUNTY Jails. As Sheriff, Defendant BIANCO is and was responsible for the  
7 hiring, screening, training, retention, supervision, discipline, counseling, and control  
8 of all RCSD employees and/or agents. Defendant SHERIFF BIANCO is and was  
9 charged by law with oversight and administration of the RCSD, and all corrections  
10 programs, including ensuring the safety and protection of female detainees who  
11 participated in RASP. Defendant SHERIFF BIANCO also is and was responsible for  
12 the promulgation of the policies and procedures and allowance of the  
13 practices/customs pursuant to which the acts of the RCSD RASP alleged herein were  
14 committed. Defendant SHERIFF BIANCO is being sued in his individual and official  
15 capacities.

16 13. Defendant CHRISTIAN HEIDECKER (hereinafter also  
17 “HEIDECKER”), at all times mentioned herein, was employed by Defendant  
18 COUNTY as a correctional deputy at the RCSD, and was acting within the course  
19 and scope of that employment. At all times mentioned herein, Defendant  
20 HEIDECKER was assigned to work as a case manager for RASP, and was  
21 responsible for carrying out RCSD policies and procedures and for ensuring the  
22 protection and safety of the female detainees assigned to him. The present defendant  
23 is sued in his individual capacity for damages. At all times relevant hereto, the  
24 present defendant was acting under the color of law.

25 14. Defendant JESSICA YELENICH (hereinafter also “YELENICH”), at all  
26 times mentioned herein, was employed by Defendant COUNTY as the Correctional  
27 Sergeant for the RCSD Professional Standards Bureau, and was acting within the  
28 course and scope of that employment. At all times mentioned herein, Defendant

1 YELENICH was responsible for carrying out RCSD policies and procedures and for  
2 ensuring the protection and safety of all inmates in the custody of the RCSD,  
3 including the RASP female detainees. The present defendant is sued in his individual  
4 capacity for damages. At all times relevant hereto, the present defendant was acting  
5 under the color of law.

6 15. Defendant SENTINEL OFFENDER SERVICES, LLC (hereinafter also  
7 “SENTINEL”) is a Delaware limited liability company licensed to and doing  
8 business in the State of California, County of Riverside as a contracted provider of  
9 electronic monitoring devices, including radio frequency equipment (e.g., ankle  
10 monitors), global positioning system (“GPS”) devices and cellular devices, to the  
11 COUNTY and RCSD. At all times relevant to the facts alleged herein, Defendant  
12 SENTINEL was responsible for assuring that the actions, omissions, policies,  
13 procedures, practices and customs of its employees complied with the laws and the  
14 Constitutions of the United States and of the State of California. Defendant  
15 SENTINEL is and was responsible for ensuring the protection and safety of all  
16 persons in the custody of the RCSD, including female detainees who participated in  
17 Riverside Alternative Sentencing Program (hereinafter also “RASP”), by ensuring  
18 that the SENTINEL electronic monitoring devices were not used as a means to  
19 violate the rights of the female detainees by the RCSD RASP correctional deputies  
20 and case managers. At all relevant times mentioned herein, Defendant SENTINEL,  
21 and its employees, agents, officers, administrators and representatives, were acting  
22 under the color of law. *See Tsao v. Desert Palace, Inc.*, 698 F.3d 1128 (9th Cir.  
23 2012) (*Monell* also applies to suits against private entities); *see also Lugar v.*  
24 *Edmondson Oil Co.*, 457 U.S. 922, 937 (1982)( action taken by private individuals  
25 may be “under color of state law” where there is “significant” state involvement in  
26 the action); *Melara v. Kennedy*, 541 F.2d 802, 804 (9th Cir.1976). In the § 1983  
27 context, the Ninth Circuit has recognized a number of tests for identifying state  
28 action. *See Howerton v. Gabica*, 708 F.2d 380, 383 (9th Cir.1983) (describing the

1 government nexus test, the joint action test, the public function test and the state  
2 compulsion test).

3 16. Defendant KARISMA VACA (hereinafter also “VACA”), at all times  
4 mentioned herein, was employed by Defendant SENTINEL, and was acting within  
5 the course and scope of that employment. At all times mentioned herein, Defendant  
6 VACA was responsible for carrying out SENTINEL policies and procedures and for  
7 ensuring the protection and safety of all inmates in the custody of the RCSD,  
8 including the RASP female detainees. The present defendant is sued in her individual  
9 capacity for damages. At all times relevant hereto, the present Defendant was acting  
10 under the color of law. *See Lugar v. Edmondson Oil Co.*, 457 U.S. 922, 937 (1982)(  
11 action taken by private individuals may be “under color of state law” where there is  
12 “significant” state involvement in the action); *Melara v. Kennedy*, 541 F.2d 802, 804  
13 (9th Cir.1976). In the § 1983 context, the Ninth Circuit has recognized a number of  
14 tests for identifying state action. *See Howerton v. Gabica*, 708 F.2d 380, 383 (9th  
15 Cir.1983) (describing the government nexus test, the joint action test, the public  
16 function test and the state compulsion test).

17 17. Defendants COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY  
18 SHERIFF’S DEPARTMENT, SHERIFF BIANCO, HEIDECKER, and YELENICH  
19 will hereinafter be referred to as the COUNTY DEFENDANTS.

20 18. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of Defendants DOES  
21 1 through 10 (“DOE Defendants”) and therefore sue these Defendants by such  
22 fictitious names. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each  
23 Defendant so named is responsible in some manner for the injuries and damages  
24 sustained by Plaintiff as set forth herein. Plaintiff will amend the complaint to state the  
25 names and capacities of each DOE Defendant when they have been ascertained.

26 19. The identities, capacities, and/or nature of involvement of the defendants  
27 sued as DOES 1 through 10 are presently unknown to Plaintiff who therefore sues  
28 these defendants by fictitious names. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereupon

1 alleges that DOES 1 through 10 include individual law enforcement personnel and  
2 monitoring personnel employed by the COUNTY, RCSD, and SENTINEL, and that  
3 they were involved in some manner and are legally responsible for the wrongful acts  
4 and conduct alleged herein. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to substitute the DOE  
5 Defendants' true names and capacities when they have been ascertained. Plaintiff is  
6 informed, believes, and thereupon alleges that each DOE defendant is a resident of  
7 California. Upon information and belief, DOES 1 through 10 were and still are  
8 residents of the County of Riverside, California. DOES 1 through 10 are sued in both  
9 their individual and official capacities.

10       20. At all relevant times, DOES 8 through 10 were managerial, supervisory,  
11 training, and/or policymaking employees of Defendants COUNTY and SENTINEL. At  
12 the time of the incident, DOES 8 through 10 were acting under color of law within the  
13 course and scope of their duties as employees for the RCSD, COUNTY and/or  
14 SENTINEL. They had supervisory authority over DOES 1-10, and the employees of  
15 the RCSD and SENTINEL. DOES 8 through 10 were acting with the complete  
16 authority and ratification of their principal, Defendants COUNTY and SENTINEL.

17       21. Each of the defendants, including the DOE defendants, caused, and is  
18 responsible for, the unlawful conduct and resulting injuries suffered by Plaintiff by,  
19 among other things, personally participating in the unlawful conduct, acting jointly,  
20 or conspiring with others who did so; by ordering, authorizing, acquiescing in, or  
21 setting in motion policies, plans, or actions that led to the unlawful conduct; by  
22 failing to take action to prevent the unlawful conduct; by failing and refusing to  
23 initiate and maintain adequate training and supervision; by failing to enact policies to  
24 address the constitutional rights of RCSD detainees despite the obvious need for such  
25 a policy; and by ratifying the unlawful conduct that occurred by agents and officers  
26 under their direction and control, including failing to take remedial or disciplinary  
27 action.

28





1 Specifically, RASP is a house arrest program that is available to people in custody  
2 either sentenced or not, pre-arraignment, or pre-conviction. Individuals who are  
3 serving time in a COUNTY jail and who have entered a plea may also participate in  
4 the RASP program, to serve their time outside of jail.

5 28. While participants may apply on their own accord, the COUNTY jails are  
6 constantly looking for participants to help alleviate issues with bed space. RASP staff  
7 run weekly reports to search for additional incarcerated persons to be interviewed in  
8 addition to applications. The reports consist of current incarcerated persons which  
9 have been sentenced from the courts within the last week. The program is voluntary  
10 and requires the agreement of participants.

11 29. RASP staff members, including Defendant HEIDECKER, have  
12 discretion to determine who may be a “good candidate,” and applicants must fill out a  
13 form, which must be accepted. They are then interviewed, and finally given a  
14 checklist of items to complete before being confirmed. After a sweeping amount of  
15 required effort, clearly participants are determined to keep their spot.

16 30. When someone is found eligible to participate in RASP, they are required  
17 to sign a set of terms and conditions that guide their ability to be out of jail during this  
18 time. To participate, they must agree to **ALL** the terms and conditions that are  
19 included in the Unsentenced Release Terms and Conditions Packet. If a number of  
20 any of these terms are violated, one of the repercussions includes being sent back to  
21 the COUNTY’s custody. Additionally, in order for participants to live with others,  
22 not only is permission required, but the person who joins the household has a set of  
23 terms and conditions they must agree to as well.

24 31. Program termination is defined explicitly in the RASP policy.  
25 Participants will be instructed to contact their case manager for further instructions  
26 upon termination from the program. Additionally, full-time participants will be  
27 transported back to the RCSD Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility to be placed back  
28 into custody.

1 32. RASP participants are assigned case managers to monitor their activities.  
2 Case managers are expected to monitor the participant’s activities, verify participants  
3 remain current on home monitoring fees, address issues with monitoring equipment,  
4 update client information, and verify participants comply with the terms and  
5 conditions of the program. Case managers supervise the following: entries and exits  
6 from the residence, equipment tampering and/or malfunctions, verify the participant  
7 follows their set schedule, and verify all paperwork and personal information  
8 provided by the participant is valid and current.

9 33. A visual example of the terms and conditions is listed below<sup>2</sup>, with the  
10 actual terms that participants agree to:

11 **RIVERSIDE ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING PROGRAM**  
12 **UNSENTENCED RELEASE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PACKET**

13 **I, A.S., hereby agree to as follows:**

- 14 6.  The participant’s confinement time is to be spent within the interior  
15 premises of their home.
- 16 7.  Participants who are post-sentence are required to stay within the interior  
17 of their home during the hours ordered by their case manager.
- 18 9.  Failure to abide by these conditions may lead to removal from the  
19 program and return to custody.
- 20 14.  The participant is required to obey all laws and ordinances while a  
21 member of the program.
- 22 15.  The participant must comply with all terms and conditions of the  
23 program as well as any directives issued by their case manager and failure to  
24 do so will result in a return to custody.

25  
26  
27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>2</sup> The numbers reference the actual numbers referred to in the packet, with only some listed to highlight their significance.

1 16.  The participant agrees to obey all laws, not possess drugs or narcotics,  
2 not possess any deadly weapons, and not allow anyone who is under the  
3 influence of drugs into their home.

4 20.  The participant relinquishes their Fourth Amendment rights by allowing  
5 to be searched at any time by members of the Sheriff’s Department.

6 23.  Failure to follow these rules may result in removal from the program.

7 24.  Participants agree to not have communication with anyone else in RASP.

8 28.  Work schedules may only be changed with verification by the employer  
9 and approval from the SECP staff.

10 31.  Any failure to return to the residence within the prescribed time, leaving  
11 at an unapproved time, or tampering, can be deemed as an escape from  
12 custody.

13 32.  Failure to operate one’s equipment, or negligence in doing so, may result  
14 in the participant’s return to custody.

15 33.  I will abide by any reasonable requests and instructions related to  
16 program compliance.

17 /s/ A.S.

**PARTICIPANT SIGNATURE**

18  
19 34. With possibility of a better way of life awaiting participants if they sign  
20 and agree to the terms, this subjects them to being defenseless. Not only must  
21 participants confirm to abide by all the terms stated above, but by a magnitude of  
22 others. Also, because of their previous experiences of incarceration, the fear of being  
23 put back into jail is lingering. This pushed not only A.S., but other victims to be  
24 coerced, and fearful that they had to abide by the desires of Defendant HEIDECKER  
25 to remain out of jail.

26 35. For Defendant HEIDECKER, this susceptibility makes these women  
27 great candidates. Not only are they confined to specific terms and conditions, but they  
28 are vulnerable due to their fear and status.

1           36. Participants are given schedules, determined by their employment/student  
2 status. They are required to be in certain locations at certain times. Typically, if they  
3 are not employed/in school their “free time” can be anywhere from 7am-3pm. If they  
4 are employed, this can be adjusted to potentially twelve (12) hours outside of the  
5 home, six (6) days a week. They are required to be within the four walls of their  
6 home outside of that timeframe. At times, participants can be placed on a lockdown  
7 status for a day, where they are not able to leave their homes, if they violate program  
8 terms.

9           37. Free time is adjusted at the discretion of the case manager. Additionally,  
10 scheduled free time will not be allowed beyond the maximum without a supervisor’s  
11 approval.

12           38. RASP is exceptionally appealing to those who wish to continue to attend  
13 to their lives outside of the jailhouse doors, whether they be single mothers, or others  
14 looking for a fresh start. With the knowledge of such high-stakes terms, Defendant  
15 HEIDECKER was given *carte blanche* to exploit participants with the consequence  
16 of revoking participation in the program.

17           39. RASP participants are monitored through a Global Positioning System  
18 (GPS), used in their ankle monitors. These systems are then monitored through  
19 Defendant SENTINEL OFFENDER SERVICES, LLC (hereinafter “SENTINEL”)  
20 with whom the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department contracts with.

21           40. Defendant SENTINEL provides the Riverside County Sheriff’s  
22 Department with GPS devices and ankle monitors. Each RASP participant is assigned  
23 a case manager, who is a correctional deputy, that manages their case while in the  
24 program. These case managers are given SENTINEL cell phones to communicate  
25 with the RASP participants. RASP participants communicate by cell phone with their  
26 case managers.

27           41. Defendant KARISMA VACA was an employee with Defendant  
28 SENTINEL. She was employed by Defendant SENTINEL and was assigned to the

1 RASP office. She worked inside the RASP office with the other deputies, including  
2 Defendant HEIDECKER. Defendant VACA's job was to collect the work issued  
3 phones from deputies within the Riverside County Sheriff's Department who were  
4 case managers in the RASP program; this included Defendant HEIDECKER.

5 42. Upon information and belief, Defendant VACA and Defendant  
6 HEIDECKER engaged in a back and forth pertaining to the collection of his  
7 SENTINEL cellular phone. Defendant HEIDECKER had texted Defendant VACA  
8 sexually explicit texts regarding having sexual relations with her. After Defendant  
9 VACA collected the phones, she feared Defendant HEIDECKER would continue to  
10 text her, which concerned her.

11 43. Upon information and belief, Defendant HEIDECKER maintained a  
12 romantic and sexual relationship with Defendant VACA. Defendant HEIDECKER  
13 was utilizing his romantic and sexual relations with Defendant VACA to continue to  
14 manipulate RASP participants. Certainly, had Defendant VACA not engaged in  
15 romantic and sexual relations with Defendant VACA, there would be less victims of  
16 Defendant HEIDECKER. The grooming of A.S. and others could have been stopped  
17 at the outset had there been no complacency by employees at SENTINEL, including  
18 Defendant VACA. Indeed, more supervision by employees could have prevented this  
19 abuse. Nevertheless, Defendant HEIDECKER used his position of power to continue  
20 his advances and abuse, and utilized his relationship with Defendant VACA, a  
21 SENTINEL employee, to continue doing so.

## 22 **B. CHRISTIAN HEIDECKER' Sexual Criminal Scheme**

23 44. Defendant HEIDECKER's sexual criminal scheme was simple, but  
24 sinister. Defendant HEIDECKER, in his capacity as a RCSD deputy, coerced women  
25 participants of RASP into satisfying his sexual desires under various threats,  
26 including the threat of jail times, threat of criminal consequences, or threat of RASP  
27 revocation. Fearing going to jail or criminal consequences, women participants of  
28 RASP unwillingly complied with Defendant HEIDECKER's sexual requests and

1 were subjected to sexual abuse by Defendant HEIDECKER.

2 45. Defendant HEIDECKER, as a Riverside County Sheriff’s Department  
3 deputy, was assigned as a deputy to RASP at the Coordinated Custody Management  
4 overseeing compliance of RASP terms and conditions. Defendant HEIDECKER was  
5 a case manager to many RASP participants, many of which were women.

6 46. One of Defendant HEIDECKER’s duties was to remain in contact with  
7 RASP participants and ensure compliance with RASP terms and conditions. RASP  
8 participants were required to communicate with Defendant HEIDECKER through  
9 text message.

10 47. Defendant HEIDECKER had a specific pattern in which he utilized to  
11 take advantage of not only Plaintiff A.S., but of the other women involved in RASP.  
12 This pattern typically began by Defendant HEIDECKER personally choosing RASP  
13 participants then being assigned as their case manager, despite at times he  
14 communicated with women whom he was not assigned to, explaining that he was  
15 “filling in” for someone else. This contact began on his work phone, provided by  
16 Defendant SENTINEL.

17 48. Following this, Defendant HEIDECKER would ask each woman to send  
18 him photos that were framed as per their agreed to terms and conditions. Sometimes  
19 it was because he needed to “see their ankle monitor,” or other times he asked for  
20 photos of their face to “update their pictures on file.”

21 49. The conversation would then take a disturbing turn when Defendant  
22 HEIDECKER would praise the photos he received, complimenting the RASP  
23 participants outside appearance, including their feet. He would remind them of their  
24 newly found freedom with comments like “it must be good to be home” and “this  
25 program is a privilege.” By utilizing terms of endearment, and reminding participants  
26 how lucky they should feel, he aimed to make these women feel seen, to make sure  
27 he had power over them soon enough.

28 ///

1           50. Defendant HEIDECKER would also insist on photographs of feet  
2 without socks on which was not necessary to fully depict the electronic monitor but  
3 part of Defendant HEIDECKER’s sexual gratification in order to satisfy his foot  
4 fetish.<sup>3</sup>

5           51. After the participants were thankful for his compliments, he would then  
6 ask for more photos, or go back and forth about their looks, and his attraction to  
7 them. When the women were confused and concerned of the conversation, he  
8 reverted their concern by saying that communication on his personal phone could  
9 occur more freely.

10           52. Time and time again, the flirtatious means of the conversation began on  
11 his part, and he convinced RASP women participants to text him on his personal  
12 phone. This was advertised as casual, and Plaintiff A.S., unknowing of what was to  
13 come, agreed, in order to confirm Defendant HEIDECKER remained satisfied with  
14 her.

15           53. Defendant HEIDECKER would then establish “ground rules” with RASP  
16 participants as soon as these conversations moved to his personal phone. Many of the  
17 ground rules established by Defendant HEIDECKER were either illegal or not terms  
18 or conditions part of RASP, merely rules enacted by Defendant HEIDECKER to  
19 conceal his sexual criminal scheme.

20           54. One of Defendant HEIDECKER’s ground rules was a rule to delete  
21 messages between Defendant HEIDECKER and a RASP participant. For example, if  
22 this ground rule was not followed, Defendant HEIDECKER threatened consequences  
23 including to send a sheriff deputy to the home of the RASP participant to ensure that  
24 the messaged were deleted.<sup>4</sup>

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25 <sup>3</sup> It should be known that Defendant HEIDECKER has confessed to a foot fetish whereby he  
26 experiences sexual gratification from photographs depicting feet.

27 <sup>4</sup> Indeed, several of HEIDECKER’s victims confirmed that this threat was actualized when all of a  
28 sudden RCSD sheriff’s deputies would show up at their door immediately after the victim refused  
one of the sexual requests. Based thereon, there exist additional RCSD correctional deputies who  
participated in HEIDECKER’s sexual scheme.



1           55. Defendant HEIDECKER explained the high-stakes nature of the  
2 conversation, making clear to Plaintiff A.S. how much there was to lose. Defendant  
3 HEIDECKER aimed to build rapport with RASP participants, sharing personal  
4 information in order to humanize himself and make RASP participants feel guilty  
5 about any desire to report him.

6           56. Defendant HEIDECKER also obtained sexual gratification from  
7 establishing dominance over the RASP participants. Once Defendant HEIDECKER  
8 was able to establish dominance, his requests became more sexual in nature.

9           57. Defendant HEIDECKER established his dominance through his use of  
10 words to RASP participants. Defendant HEIDECKER would also assert his  
11 dominance by constant and multiple texts to RASP participants if they did not  
12 respond for a short period of time. Defendant HEIDECKER was aware that he could  
13 receive what he desired and had no shame in doing so. Defendant HEIDECKER  
14 would also utilize guilt to make RASP participants feel regretful if they neglected the  
15 conversation that was often one-sided.

16           58. Defendant HEIDECKER's position of power forced Plaintiff A.S. to  
17 submit to Defendant HEIDECKER's advances to please him. Plaintiff A.S. was  
18 vulnerable due to her status as previously incarcerated and had a loss of control at this  
19 point. If Plaintiff A.S. were to retaliate against him, she risked being taken off the  
20 program, as per not to not "follow the directives of her case manager," as was listed  
21 in the terms she agreed to.

22           59. Once Defendant HEIDECKER was able to establish his dominance and  
23 control, Defendant HEIDECKER subjected RASP women participants to sexual  
24 abuse in the following forms:

- 25           A. Transmitting unwanted sexual messages;
- 26           B. Demanding sexual images;
- 27           C. Demanding nude images;
- 28           D. Demanding that women RASP participants to engage in sexual acts;

- 1 E. Demanding that women RASP participants record themselves engaging
- 2 in sexual acts;
- 3 F. Demanding that women RASP participants send Defendant
- 4 HEIDECKER images of themselves engaging in sexual acts;
- 5 G. Transmitting sexual images of Defendant HEIDECKER to women
- 6 RASP participants;
- 7 H. Transmitting recordings of Defendant HEIDECKER engaging in sexual
- 8 acts to women RASP participants;

9 60. Defendant HEIDECKER’s messages were unsolicited and RASP  
10 participants did not consent to any of Defendant HEIDECKER’s sexual advances  
11 including the transmission of sexual images. However, women RASP participants  
12 complied with Defendant HEIDECKER’s under threat. Defendant HEIDECKER  
13 would threaten RASP participants with the following consequences if his sexual  
14 requests were not followed:

- 15 A. Arrest and confinement to jail;
- 16 B. Imposition of additional criminal charges against the RASP participant;
- 17 C. More restrictive hours meaning that RASP participants would be
- 18 confined at home for longer hours including threats of “lockdown for the
- 19 rest of the day”;
- 20 D. More restrictive curfew hours meaning that RASP participants have to
- 21 arrive home earlier;
- 22 E. Termination of the RASP participant’s enrollment in RASP which would
- 23 lead to a return to custody.

24 61. Consequently, given that women RASP participants were threatened with  
25 many threats including jail, women RASP participants, including Plaintiff, had no  
26 option but to comply with Defendant HEIDECKER’s illegal and sexual demands.

27 62. Central to Defendant HEIDECKER’s sexual criminal scheme of the  
28 threat to RASP participants was going back to jail. Defendant HEIDECKER made it

1 clear that if his demands were not met, Defendant HEIDECKER had the power to  
2 send RASP participants to jail.

3 63. Defendant HEIDECKER admitted to these conversations with RASP  
4 participants, and that he did in fact move conversations from his Sentinel phone to his  
5 personal phone. Defendant HEIDECKER justified doing so due to the flirtatious  
6 nature of the messages. In reference to the messages sent, Defendant HEIDECKER  
7 admitted to having a foot fetish and asking RASP participants for images of their  
8 ankle monitors in order to see their feet in the photo. Additionally, Defendant  
9 HEIDECKER admitted to enhancing hours in the program and performing other  
10 favors in exchange for sexual photos of the participants.

11 64. Many of the RASP participants subjected to Defendant HEIDECKER's  
12 sexual criminal scheme have families, including children of their own, so the threat of  
13 going to jail was severe. All the RASP participants subject to Defendant  
14 HEIDECKER's sexual criminal scheme were desperate to stay out of jail.

15 **C. Plaintiff A.S. was One of CHRISTIAN HEIDECKER's Victims**

16 65. On May 31 2023, Plaintiff A.S. enrolled in RASP, and assigned to  
17 Defendant HEIDECKER as her case manager.

18 66. On June 1, 2023, communication between Plaintiff A.S. and Defendant  
19 HEIDECKER began.

20 67. Defendant HEIDECKER's sexual criminal scheme was enforced against  
21 Plaintiff A.S. upon initial conversation, as he began to ask for photos, and turned the  
22 conversation into a flirtatious one with his messaging.

23 68. Defendant HEIDECKER requested additional inappropriate photographs  
24 from Plaintiff A.S. and sent sexual messages insinuating his desires to engage in  
25 sexual acts with Plaintiff A.S.

26 69. In exchange for photographs, Defendant HEIDECKER would grant  
27 Plaintiff A.S. maximized curfew hours. When Plaintiff A.S. did not respond as fast as  
28 Defendant HEIDECKER desired, he would send multiple threatening messages. If

1 Plaintiff A.S. did not send Defendant HEIDECKER what he demanded, he would  
2 send threatening messages about his power to put her back in jail or use guilt to make  
3 Plaintiff A.S. feel as though she had an obligation to do so. This abuse carried on for  
4 weeks.

5 70. Plaintiff A.S. was aware of the magnitude of the situation, as she  
6 expressed that if she did not do what was requested by Defendant HEIDECKER she  
7 would then be removed from RASP and transported back to a COUNTY Jail, which  
8 she feared greatly.

9 71. August 31, 2023, was the last day that Defendant HEIDECKER and  
10 Plaintiff A.S. had contact.

11 72. On September 1, 2023, an Investigator with the Riverside County  
12 Sheriff's Department made contact with Defendant HEIDECKER at his home. In a  
13 voluntary statement, Defendant HEIDECKER admitted to having these abusive  
14 conversations, acknowledged his sexual motivations in doing so, including his foot  
15 fetish, and admitted to enhancing hours in the program and conducting "favors" in  
16 exchange for photos from the participants.

17 73. Defendant HEIDECKER was arrested on September 15, 2023, and  
18 charged with eighteen (18) felony counts for engaging in a sexual act without consent  
19 as a detention officer; forced sexual penetration; extortion; dissuading a witness; and  
20 bribery.

21 74. On February 26, 2023, Defendant HEIDECKER pled guilty to five (5)  
22 counts of extortion, four (4) counts of witness intimidation, and four (4) counts of  
23 bribery. Defendant HEIDECKER was sentenced to five years in prison.

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1           **D. The COUNTY and RCSD Orchestrate a Plan to Silence the Victims By**  
2           **Offering Hush Money in Exchange for Waivers to Sue.**

3           75. On September 1, 2023, Defendant HEIDECKER confessed to sexually  
4 abusing numerous female detainees who were in his direct control and custody  
5 through RASP.

6           76. At the request of the COUNTY and RCSD, Defendant HEIDECKER  
7 agreed to turn himself in on September 15, 2023.

8           77. This fifteen (15) day gap allowed the COUNTY and the RCSD to  
9 execute a plan to cover up the sexual abuse and to prevent the public from hearing the  
10 victims' accounts of what Defendant HEIDECKER did to them. This plan was  
11 orchestrated and executed by RCSD Professional Standards Bureau Correctional  
12 Sergeant JESSICA YELENICH and the COUNTY's private attorney Nicole R.  
13 Roggeveen.

14           78. Defendant YELENICH and Attorney Roggeveen created a list of  
15 HEIDECKER's victims and one by one they offered them money in exchange to  
16 waiving their right to sue the COUNTY and the RCSD for the sexual abuse they were  
17 forced to endure.

18           79. Plaintiff A.S. was offered \$2,000.00 to keep silent and to waive her right  
19 to sue the COUNTY and the RCSD for the sexual abuse she endured at the hands of  
20 Defendant HEIDECKER.

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**E. Defendant HEIDECKER had a History of Sexual Deviancy Known to Defendants COUNTY and RCSD.**

80. Well before Defendant HEIDECKER executed his criminal sexual scheme, Defendant HEIDECKER starred in a disturbing video recorded at a RCSD jail. The video was entitled “Big Dick Deputies” and Defendant HEIDECKER is clearly identified in the Big Dick Deputies video. *See Screenshots Below*<sup>5</sup>.



81. Not only did Defendant HEIDECKER brazenly star in a video entitled “Big Dick Deputies,” Defendant HEIDECKER recorded and starred in such video in a RCSD jail while in his RCSD uniform.

82. Upon information and belief, Defendants COUNTY and RCSD were aware of Defendant HEIDECKER starring in the “Big Dick Deputies” video, yet failed to take any actions to remediate or address Defendant HEIDECKER’s involvement in the video.

83. Given that Defendants COUNTY and RCSD were well aware of the “Big

<sup>5</sup> A full Big Dick Deputies video can be found at the link below. The identities of other non-defendant deputies have been censored by Plaintiff:

<https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/nxxln966slt408ldmn4h7/Big-Dick-Deputies-Censored-FINAL.mov?rlkey=051tdri44qptnc0smizujzh52&dl=0>

1 Dick Deputies” video and failed to address Defendant HEIDECKER’s involvement,  
2 it was foreseeable that Defendant HEIDECKER’s would escalate as reflected in his  
3 criminal sexual scheme with RASP participants.

4 **VI.**

5 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

6 **Fourth Amendment Violation**

7 **(42 USC § 1983)**

8 **By Plaintiff As Against Defendants CHRISTIAN HEIDECKER**  
9 **and DOES 1 through 5**

10 84. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the  
11 preceding paragraphs of this complaint, and any subsequent paragraphs.

12 85. The Fourth Amendment protects “[t]he right of the people to be secure in  
13 their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and  
14 seizures.” *Torres v. Madrid*, 592 U.S. 306, 311 (2021). “[A] person has been ‘seized’  
15 within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment only if, in view of all the  
16 circumstances surrounding the incident, a reasonable person would have believed that  
17 he was not free to leave.” *United States v. Mendenhall*, 446 U.S. 544, 554 (1980). A  
18 seizure for the purposes of the Fourth Amendment “requires either physical force ...  
19 or, where that is absent, submission to the assertion of authority.” *Torres v. Madrid*,  
20 592 U.S. 306, 311 (2021). An officer has made a “show of authority” when an  
21 officer's words and actions would convey to a reasonable person “that he was being  
22 ordered to restrict his movement.” *California v. Hodari D.*, 499 U.S. 621, 628 (1991).

23 86. “Beyond the specific proscription of excessive force, the Fourth  
24 Amendment generally proscribes “unreasonable intrusions on one's bodily integrity,”  
25 . . . . and other harassing and abusive behavior that rises to the level of ‘unreasonable  
26 seizure.’” *Fontana v. Haskin*, 262 F.3d 871, 878–79 (9th Cir. 2001) (determining that  
27 police officer's “sexual verbal and physical predation against a handcuffed arrestee”  
28 on ride to police station violated Fourth Amendment) (citations omitted). The Fourth

1 Amendment bars intrusion into the body “which are not justified in the  
2 circumstances, or which are made in an improper manner.” *Schmerber v. California*,  
3 384 U.S. 757, 768 (1966) (“The overriding function of the Fourth Amendment is to  
4 protect personal privacy and dignity against unwarranted intrusion by the State”)

5 87. As alleged above, Defendant HEIDECKER, while acting under color of  
6 law, submitted Plaintiff to his authority as a RCSD deputy. Indeed, Defendant  
7 HEIDECKER’s entire scheme was predicated on wielding his authority in order to  
8 have Plaintiff submit to his sexual demands. It was clear to Plaintiff that Defendant  
9 HEIDECKER’s commands and orders restricted her movement in violation of  
10 Plaintiff’s Fourth Amendment rights.

11 88. Furthermore, Defendant HEIDECKER’s conduct also constituted an  
12 unreasonable intrusions on Plaintiff’s bodily integrity in further violation of  
13 Plaintiff’s Fourth Amendment rights. In fact, Defendant HEIDECKER’s intrusion  
14 into Plaintiff’s body were not justified under any circumstance. Clearly, Defendant  
15 HEIDECKER’s intrusion into Plaintiff’s body was made for the improper manner to  
16 satisfy Defendant HEIDECKER’s insatiable sexual impulses.

17 89. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ acts and/or omissions as  
18 set forth above, Plaintiffs herein, sustained injuries and damages.

19 90. The conduct of Defendant HEIDECKER entitles Plaintiff to punitive  
20 damages and penalties allowable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and as provided by law.  
21 Plaintiff does not seek punitive damages against Defendants COUNTY and RCSD.

22 91. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable costs and attorneys’ fees under 42  
23 U.S.C. § 1988, and other applicable United States and California codes and laws.

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**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Fourteenth Amendment Violation – Substantive Due Process**

**(42 USC § 1983)**

**By Plaintiff As Against Defendants CHRISTIAN HEIDECKER**

**and DOES 1 through 5**

92. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, and any subsequent paragraphs.

93. The Fourteenth Amendment provides that “[n]o State shall . . . deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. . .” U.S. Const., Amdt. 14, § 1. The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was intended to prevent government “from abusing [its] power, or employing it as an instrument of oppression.” *DeShaney v. Winnebago Cnty. Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 489 U.S. 189, 196, 109 S. Ct. 998, 1003, 103 L. Ed. 2d 249 (1989).

94. Under the Fourteenth Amendment's substantive due process prong, courts use the “shocks the conscience” test to determine if a violation has occurred. *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*, 523 U.S. 833, 846 (1998). The threshold question is “whether the behavior of the governmental officer is so egregious, so outrageous, that it may fairly be said to shock the contemporary conscience.” *Id.* at 848 n. 8. Sexual predation can be “unjustifiable by any government interest.” *Fontana v. Haskin*, 262 F.3d 871, 882 n. 7 (9th Cir. 2001). Sexual predation can be an “arbitrary exercise of the powers of government, unrestrained by the established principles of private right and distributive justice.” *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*, 523 U.S. 833, 845 (1998) (quoting *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516, 527 (1884)).

95. At all relevant times, Defendant HEIDECKER was acting under color of law.

96. As alleged above, Defendant HEIDECKER groomed, preyed upon, and sexually exploited Plaintiff with the threat of imprisoning Plaintiff if Plaintiff did not comply with Defendant HEIDECKER’s sexual demands.



1 government nexus test, the joint action test, the public function test and the state  
2 compulsion test).

3 104. The Ninth Circuit has clearly held that “police officers have a duty to  
4 intercede when their fellow officers violate the constitutional rights of a suspect or  
5 other citizen.” *Cunningham v. Gates*, 229 F.3d 1271, 1289 (9th Cir.2000) (citing  
6 *United States v. Koon*, 34 F.3d 1416, 1447 n. 25 (9th Cir.1994), rev'd on other  
7 grounds, 518 U.S. 81 (1996)). “[O]fficers can be held liable for failing to intercede  
8 only if they had an opportunity to intercede.” *Cunningham*, 229 F.3d 1289. “[T]he  
9 constitutional right violated by the passive defendant is analytically the same as the  
10 right violated by the person who strikes the blows.” *Koon, supra*, 34 F.3d at 1447 n.  
11 25.

12 105. Defendants KARISMA VACA and RCSD Doe Deputies failed to  
13 intervene or intercede when they were made aware that Defendant HEIDECKER was  
14 exploiting, abusing, and taking advantage of RASP participants.

15 106. Upon information and belief, Defendant KARISMA VACA knew the  
16 intimate details of Defendant HEIDECKER’s criminal sexual scheme because not  
17 only was she the SENTINEL employee responsible for monitoring but because  
18 Defendant KARISMA VACA was having a sexual relationship with Defendant  
19 HEIDECKER.

20 107. Furthermore, given that Defendant HEIDECKER was a “Big Dick  
21 Deputy” and brazenly carried out his criminal sexual scheme, Plaintiff is informed  
22 and believes that other RCSD deputies were aware of Defendant HEIDECKER’s  
23 criminal conduct but failed to intervene or intercede in Plaintiff’s constitutional  
24 violations.

25 108. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ acts and/or omissions as  
26 set forth above, Plaintiffs herein, sustained injuries and damages.

27 109. Accordingly, Defendants KARISMA VACA and RCSD Doe Deputies  
28 are equally as liable for Defendant HEIDECKER’s violations.

1 110. The conduct of Defendant KARISMA VACA and RCSD Doe Deputies  
2 entitles Plaintiff to punitive damages and penalties allowable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983  
3 and as provided by law. Plaintiff does not seek punitive damages against Defendants  
4 COUNTY and RCSD.

5 111. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable costs and attorneys’ fees under 42  
6 U.S.C. § 1988, and other applicable United States and California codes and laws.

7 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

8 **Municipal Liability – Unconstitutional Policies, Customs, Practices**

9 *(Monell, 42 U.S.C. § 1983)*

10 **By Plaintiff As Against Defendants RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFF’S**  
11 **DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, SENTINEL**  
12 **and DOES 6 through 10**

13 112. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the  
14 preceding paragraphs of this complaint, and any subsequent paragraphs.

15 113. As set forth in the forgoing claims for relief, Defendant CHRISTIAN  
16 HEIDECKER and DOES 1-5, inclusive, and each of them, committed clear and well-  
17 established violations of constitutional rights against Plaintiff A.S. within the course  
18 and scope of his employment as RCSD deputies, under color of law.

19 114. On and for some time prior to July of 2023 (and continuing to the  
20 present date), Defendants COUNTY, RCSD and DOES 6-10, acting with gross  
21 negligence and with reckless and deliberate indifference to the rights and liberties of  
22 the public in general, and of Plaintiffs, and of persons in his class, situation and  
23 comparable position in particular, knowingly maintained, enforced and applied an  
24 official recognized custom, policy, and practice of:

- 25 A. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, to  
26 contact RASP participants while on duty for non-law enforcement  
27 purposes;

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- 1 B. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, to
- 2 sexually groom RASP participants;
- 3 C. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, to
- 4 sexually prey upon RASP participants;
- 5 D. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, to
- 6 sexually exploit RASP participants;
- 7 E. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, to take
- 8 advantage of RASP participants for sexual purposes;
- 9 F. Permitting male sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER,
- 10 oversee female RASP participants;
- 11 G. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, use their
- 12 personal cell phones to communicate with RASP participants;
- 13 H. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, to
- 14 engage in sexually improper conduct while on duty such as making a
- 15 video entitled “Big Dick Deputies”;
- 16 I. Carrying out “cover ups” or plans to conceal misconduct by sheriff
- 17 deputies, including the misconduct of Defendant HEIDECKER;
- 18 J. Encouraging and ratifying cover ups by members of the professional
- 19 standards bureau, including Defendant JESSICA YELENICH;
- 20 K. Permitting members of the professional standards bureau, including
- 21 Defendant JESSICA YELENICH, to pay sexual abuse victims “hush
- 22 money” or insulting and demeaning sums of money in exchange for their
- 23 silence concerning sheriff deputy misconduct;
- 24 L. Permitting members of the professional standards bureau, including
- 25 Defendant JESSICA YELENICH, to file tort claims on behalf of sexual
- 26 abuse victims to further ensure their silence concerning sheriff deputy
- 27 misconduct.
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1           115. The expressly adopted policies and/or widespread, well-known, and  
2 longstanding customs or practices set forth above, constitute standard operating  
3 procedures within the Defendants COUNTY and RCSD, which have directly  
4 precipitated the pervasive sexual abuse/assault against innocent members of the  
5 general public at an unignorable and unacceptable scale, not least of which resemble  
6 the egregious constitutional violations suffered by A.S.

7           116. Defendants COUNTY and RCSD, and individual supervisory officials  
8 thereof, whether named or unnamed, had either actual or constructive knowledge of  
9 the unconstitutional policies, practices, and/or customs set forth herein. Despite this  
10 knowledge, the Defendants COUNTY and RCSD, by and through officials with final  
11 policymaking authority, did condone, tolerate, and ratify such policies, customs, and  
12 practices, and have shown deliberate indifference to the foreseeable effects and  
13 consequences of these policies, customs, and practices with respect to the civil rights  
14 and wellbeing of the present Plaintiff, other individuals similarly situated, and the  
15 general public.

16           117. The vile sexual exploitation and abuse of Plaintiff A.S. suffered due to  
17 the conduct of Defendants HEIDECKER and DOES 1-5, inclusive, caused A.S. to  
18 have significant psychological injuries. As a direct consequence of these injuries,  
19 Plaintiffs suffered and continue to suffer severe mental, and emotional anguish, as  
20 well as extensive hardship.

21           118. Furthermore, Plaintiff also alleges that Defendants SENTINEL and  
22 DOES 6-10 is liable under municipal liability. In *Tsao v. Desert Palace, Inc.*, 698  
23 F.3d 1128 (9th Cir. 2012), the Ninth Circuit held that *Monell* also applies to suits  
24 against private entities.

25           119. On and for some time prior to July of 2023 (and continuing to the  
26 present date), Defendants SENTINEL and DOES 6-10, acting with gross negligence  
27 and with reckless and deliberate indifference to the rights and liberties of the public in  
28 general, and of Plaintiffs, and of persons in his class, situation and comparable

1 position in particular, knowingly maintained, enforced and applied an official  
2 recognized custom, policy, and practice of:

- 3 A. Permitting employees, including Defendant VACA, to ignore improper  
4 communications on SENTINEL cellular phones;
- 5 B. Permitting employees, including Defendant VACA, to ignore sexual  
6 communications between RCSD deputies and RASP participants on  
7 SENTINEL cellular phones;
- 8 C. Permitting employees, including Defendant VACA, to fail to report  
9 improper communications on SENTINEL cellular phones;
- 10 D. Permitting employees, including Defendant VACA, to fail to report  
11 sexual communications between RCSD deputies and RASP participants  
12 on SENTINEL cellular phones;
- 13 E. Permitting employees, including Defendant VACA, to have romantic  
14 relations with RCSD deputies;
- 15 F. Permitting employees, including Defendant VACA, to have sexual  
16 relations with RCSD deputies;

17 120. The expressly adopted policies and/or widespread, well-known, and  
18 longstanding customs or practices set forth above, constitute standard operating  
19 procedures within the Defendants SENTINEL and DOES 6-10, which have directly  
20 precipitated the pervasive sexual abuse/assault against innocent members of the  
21 general public at an unignorable and unacceptable scale, not least of which resemble  
22 the egregious constitutional violations suffered by A.S.

23 121. Defendants SENTINEL and DOES 6-10, and individual supervisory  
24 officials thereof, whether named or unnamed, had either actual or constructive  
25 knowledge of the unconstitutional policies, practices, and/or customs set forth herein.  
26 Despite this knowledge, the Defendants SENTINEL and DOES 6-10, by and through  
27 officials with final policymaking authority, did condone, tolerate, and ratify such  
28 policies, customs, and practices, and have shown deliberate indifference to the

1 foreseeable effects and consequences of these policies, customs, and practices with  
2 respect to the civil rights and wellbeing of the present Plaintiff, other individuals  
3 similarly situated, and the general public.

4 122. The vile sexual exploitation and abuse of Plaintiff A.S. suffered due to  
5 the conduct of Defendants VACA and DOES 1-5, inclusive, caused A.S. to have  
6 significant psychological injuries. As a direct consequence of these injuries, Plaintiffs  
7 suffered and continue to suffer severe mental, and emotional anguish, as well as  
8 extensive hardship.

9 123. Accordingly, the policies, practices, and/or customs implemented,  
10 maintained, or still tolerated by Defendants COUNTY, RCSD, SENTINEL, or final  
11 policymakers thereof, are so inextricably connected to the unconstitutional conduct  
12 that Plaintiff A.S. has endured as to be a substantial moving force behind it.

13 124. Clearly, Defendants COUNTY, RCSD, SENTINEL's unconstitutional  
14 customs and practices was the moving force which caused Plaintiff's injuries.  
15 Therefore, Defendants COUNTY, RCSD, SENTINEL must be regarded as similarly  
16 liable for all claims raised herein against its employees, agents, and/or representatives  
17 under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

18 125. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants COUNTY, RCSD,  
19 SENTINEL's acts and/or omissions as set forth above, Plaintiff herein, sustained  
20 injuries and damages.

21 126. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable costs and attorneys' fees under 42  
22 U.S.C. § 1988, and other applicable United States and California codes and laws.

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**FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Municipal Liability – Failure to Train**

**(*Monell*, 42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

**By Plaintiff As Against Defendants RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFF’S  
DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, SENTINEL  
and DOES 6 through 10**

127. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, and any subsequent paragraphs.

128. As set forth in the herein, Defendants HEIDECKER, VACA and DOES 1-5, inclusive, and each of them, committed clear and well-established violations of constitutional rights against Plaintiff A.S. within the course and scope of their employment as RCSD deputies and SENTINEL employees, under color of law.

129. The training of Defendants HEIDECKER, VACA and DOES 1-5, inclusive, by the Defendants COUNTY, RCSD and SENTINEL did not adequately instill the necessary discipline, restraint, competence, and respect for civil rights required of armed law enforcement personnel and employees carrying out certain law enforcement functions. In particular, the training of Defendants HEIDECKER, VACA and DOES 1-5, inclusive, in terms of communicating with RASP participants and sexual abuse relative to RASP participants was in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and was manifestly inadequate.

130. The critical need for discipline, restraint, and competence on the part of law enforcement and employees carrying out law enforcement functions was and is, or reasonably should have been, well-known to the Defendants COUNTY, RCSD and SENTINEL well before the rights of A.S. were violated.

131. In fact, Defendants COUNTY, RCSD and SENTINEL failed to train its employees in the following regard:

- 1 A. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, to
- 2 contact RASP participants while on duty for non-law enforcement
- 3 purposes;
- 4 B. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, to
- 5 sexually groom RASP participants;
- 6 C. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, to
- 7 sexually prey upon RASP participants;
- 8 D. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, to
- 9 sexually exploit RASP participants;
- 10 E. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, to take
- 11 advantage of RASP participants for sexual purposes;
- 12 F. Permitting male sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER,
- 13 oversee female RASP participants;
- 14 G. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, use their
- 15 personal cell phones to communicate with RASP participants;
- 16 H. Permitting sheriff deputies, including Defendant HEIDECKER, to
- 17 engage in sexually improper conduct while on duty such as making a
- 18 video entitled “Big Dick Deputies”;
- 19 I. Carrying out “cover ups” or plans to conceal misconduct by sheriff
- 20 deputies, including the misconduct of Defendant HEIDECKER;
- 21 J. Encouraging and ratifying cover ups by members of the professional
- 22 standards bureau, including Defendant JESSICA YELENICH;
- 23 K. Permitting members of the professional standards bureau, including
- 24 Defendant JESSICA YELENICH, to pay sexual abuse victims “hush
- 25 money” or insulting and demeaning sums of money in exchange for their
- 26 silence concerning sheriff deputy misconduct;
- 27 L. Permitting members of the professional standards bureau, including
- 28 Defendant JESSICA YELENICH, to file tort claims on behalf of sexual

1 abuse victims to further ensure their silence concerning sheriff deputy  
2 misconduct.

3 M. Permitting employees, including Defendant VACA, to ignore improper  
4 communications on SENTINEL cellular phones;

5 N. Permitting employees, including Defendant VACA, to ignore sexual  
6 communications between RCSD deputies and RASP participants on  
7 SENTINEL cellular phones;

8 O. Permitting employees, including Defendant VACA, to fail to report  
9 improper communications on SENTINEL cellular phones;

10 P. Permitting employees, including Defendant VACA, to fail to report  
11 sexual communications between RCSD deputies and RASP participants  
12 on SENTINEL cellular phones;

13 Q. Permitting employees, including Defendant VACA, to have romantic  
14 relations with RCSD deputies; and

15 R. Permitting employees, including Defendant VACA, to have sexual  
16 relations with RCSD deputies.

17 132. Therefore, despite the resounding need for improved or further training,  
18 both in general and with respect to Defendants HEIDECKER, VACA and DOES 1-5,  
19 inclusive, Defendants COUNTY, RCSD and SENTINEL have allowed, if not  
20 encouraged, a culture of deliberate indifference to the rights and wellbeing of the  
21 public to develop within their respective work forces, thereby substantially causing  
22 the present Plaintiff, and countless others like her, to suffer extensive and irreversible  
23 violations of their civil rights, including but not limited to the freedom from  
24 unreasonable search and freedom to be free from unconscionable governmental  
25 action.

26 133. Clearly, Defendants COUNTY, RCSD and SENTINEL have shown a  
27 conscience-shocking level of deliberate indifference to the manifest, systemic  
28 consequences of the referenced training failures and other departmental

1 shortcomings. These training failures directly produced the incompetence and  
2 impropriety of Defendants HEIDECKER, VACA and DOES 1-5, inclusive,,  
3 inclusive, by which the present Plaintiff’s civil rights were violated.

4 134. Accordingly, the training failures of the Defendants COUNTY, RCSD  
5 and SENTINEL are so inextricably connected to the unconstitutional conduct that  
6 Plaintiff has endured as to be a substantial moving force behind it. Therefore, the  
7 Defendants COUNTY, RCSD and SENTINEL must be regarded as similarly liable  
8 for all claims raised herein against its employees, agents, or representatives under 42  
9 U.S.C. § 1983.

10 135. The vile sexual exploitation and abuse of Plaintiff A.S. suffered due to  
11 the conduct of Defendants HEIDECKER VACA and DOES 1-5, inclusive, caused  
12 A.S. to have significant psychological injuries. As a direct consequence of these  
13 injuries, Plaintiffs suffered and continue to suffer severe mental, and emotional  
14 anguish, as well as extensive hardship.

15 136. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants COUNTY, RCSD,  
16 SENTINEL’s acts and/or omissions as set forth above, Plaintiff herein, sustained  
17 injuries and damages.

18 137. Accordingly, Defendants COUNTY, RCSD, SENTINEL’s failure to  
19 train its employees is so inextricably connected to the unconstitutional conduct that  
20 Plaintiff A.S. has endured as to be a substantial moving force behind it.

21 138. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable costs and attorneys’ fees under 42  
22 U.S.C. § 1988, and other applicable United States and California codes and laws.

23 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

24 **Supervisory Liability**

25 **(42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

26 **By Plaintiff As Against Defendants SHERIFF BIANCO, JESSICA YELENICH**  
27 **and DOES 6 through 10**

28 139. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the

1 preceding paragraphs of this complaint, and any subsequent paragraphs.

2 140. At all material times, Defendants SHERIFF CHAD BIANCO, JESSICA  
3 YELENICH and DOES 8 through 10 had the duty and responsibility to  
4 constitutionally hire, train, instruct, monitor, supervise, evaluate, investigate, staff,  
5 and discipline the other Defendants employed by their respective agencies in this  
6 matter, as well as all employees and agents of the COUNTY and RCSD.

7 141. Defendants SHERIFF CHAD BIANCO, JESSICA YELENICH and  
8 DOES 8 through 10 failed to properly hire, train, instruct, monitor, supervise,  
9 evaluate, investigate, and discipline the respective employees of their agencies,  
10 including Defendant HEIDECKER and RCSD personnel, with deliberate indifference  
11 to Plaintiffs', A.S. , and others' constitutional rights, which were thereby violated as  
12 described above.

13 142. As supervisors, Defendants SHERIFF CHAD BIANCO, JESSICA  
14 YELENICH and DOES 8 through 10 each permitted and failed to prevent the  
15 unconstitutional acts of other Defendants and individuals under their supervision and  
16 control, and failed to properly supervise such individuals, with deliberate indifference  
17 to the rights to safety and protections while under enrolled in RASP. Each of these  
18 supervising Defendants either directed his or her subordinates in conduct that violated  
19 A.S.'s rights, or set in motion a series of acts and omissions by his or her  
20 subordinates that the supervisor knew or reasonably should have known would  
21 deprive A.S. of rights, or knew his or her subordinates were engaging in acts likely to  
22 deprive A.S. of rights and failed to act to prevent his or her subordinate from  
23 engaging in such conduct, or disregarded the consequence of a known or obvious  
24 training deficiency that he or she must have known would cause subordinates to  
25 violate A.S. rights, and in fact did cause the violation of A.S. rights. (*See* Ninth  
26 Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction 9.4). Furthermore, each of these supervising  
27 Defendants is liable in their failures to intervene in their subordinates' apparent  
28 violations of A.S. rights.

1 143. The unconstitutional actions and/or omissions of Defendants  
2 HEIDECKER and 1 through 10, and other COUNTY and RCSD personnel, as  
3 described above, were approved, tolerated, and/or ratified by policymaking officers  
4 for the COUNTY and RCSD, including Defendants SHERIFF CHAD BIANCO,  
5 JESSICA YELENICH and DOES 8 through 10.

6 144. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the details of  
7 this incident have been revealed to Defendants SHERIFF CHAD BIANCO, JESSICA  
8 YELENICH and DOES 8 through 10 and that such Defendant-policymakers have  
9 direct knowledge of the fact that HEIDECKER was sexually abusing and preying  
10 upon RASP participants, but continued to carry out their duties and responsibilities  
11 with deliberate indifference to A.S. rights to be protected from sexual abuse and  
12 conduct which shocked the conscious while a RASP participants as set forth above.

13 145. Notwithstanding this knowledge, on information and belief, Defendants  
14 SHERIFF CHAD BIANCO, JESSICA YELENICH and DOES 8 through 10 have  
15 approved and ratified of the conduct and decisions of Defendants HEIDECKER and  
16 DOES 1 through 5 in this matter, and have made a deliberate choice to endorse such  
17 conduct and decisions, and the basis for them, that resulted in the sexual abuse of  
18 A.S. By so doing, Defendants SHERIFF CHAD BIANCO, JESSICA YELENICH  
19 and DOES 8 through 10 have shown affirmative agreement with the individual  
20 Defendants' actions and have ratified the unconstitutional acts of the individual  
21 Defendants.

22 146. Furthermore, Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereupon allege,  
23 that Defendants SHERIFF CHAD BIANCO, JESSICA YELENICH and DOES 8  
24 through 10 and other policymaking officers for the COUNTY and RCSD were and  
25 are aware of a pattern of misconduct and injury, and a code of silence, caused by  
26 COUNTY and RCSD deputies similar to the conduct of Defendants described herein,  
27 but failed to discipline culpable law enforcement officers and employees and failed to  
28 institute new procedures and policy within the COUNTY and RCSD.

1 147. Defendants subjected A.S. to their wrongful conduct, depriving A.S. of  
2 rights described herein, knowingly, maliciously, and with conscious and reckless  
3 disregard for whether the rights and safety of A.S. and others would be violated by  
4 their acts and/or omissions.

5 148. As a direct and proximate result of the unconstitutional actions,  
6 omissions, customs, policies, practices, and procedures of Defendants SHERIFF  
7 CHAD BIANCO, JESSICA YELENICH and DOES 8 through 10 as described  
8 above, Plaintiff sustained serious and permanent injuries and is entitled to damages,  
9 penalties, costs, and attorneys' fees.

10 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

11 **Negligence**

12 **By Plaintiff As Against All Defendants, Save SHERIFF BIANCO and JESSICA**  
13 **YELENICH**

14 149. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the  
15 preceding paragraphs of this complaint, and any subsequent paragraphs.

16 150. The present claim for relief is brought pursuant to Cal. Gov. Code §§  
17 815.2 and 820. Under § 820 of the Government Code, as public employees,  
18 Defendant HEIDECKER is liable for injuries caused by his acts or omissions to the  
19 same extent as private persons. Under § 815.2 of the Government Code, as public  
20 entities, RCSD and COUNTY are liable for injuries caused by the acts or omissions  
21 of their employees committed within the course and scope of their employment. This  
22 claim for relief is not alleging direct liability against RCSD and COUNTY, only  
23 vicarious liability. *See* Gov. Code, § 815.2, subs. (a), (b); *see also Zelig v. County of*  
24 *Los Angeles* (2002) 27 Cal.4th 1112, 1128.

25 151. The present claim for relief is brought is also brought against Defendant  
26 VACA and by virtue of Defendant VACA's employment, Defendant SENTINEL as  
27 well.  
28

1           152. At all times, Defendants HEIDECKER, VACA and DOES 1-10 owed  
2 A.S. a duty to use reasonable care.

3           153. These general duties of reasonable care and due care owed to A.S. by  
4 Defendant HEIDECKER include but are not limited to the following specific  
5 obligations:

- 6           A. Contacting RASP participants while on duty for non-law enforcement  
7           purposes;
- 8           B. Sexually grooming RASP participants;
- 9           C. Sexually preying upon RASP participants;
- 10          D. Sexually exploiting RASP participants;
- 11          E. Taking advantage of RASP participants for sexual purposes;
- 12          F. Improperly overseeing female RASP participants;
- 13          G. Using personal cell phones to communicate with RASP participants;
- 14          H. Engaging in sexually improper conduct while on duty such as making a  
15          video entitled “Big Dick Deputies”

16          154. These general duties of reasonable care and due care owed to A.S. by  
17 Defendant VACA include but are not limited to the following specific obligations:

- 18          A. Ignoring improper communications on SENTINEL cellular phones;
- 19          B. Ignoring sexual communications between RCSD deputies and RASP  
20          participants on SENTINEL cellular phones;
- 21          C. Failing to report improper communications on SENTINEL cellular  
22          phones;
- 23          D. Failing to report sexual communications between RCSD deputies and  
24          RASP participants on SENTINEL cellular phones;
- 25          E. Having a romantic relations with RCSD deputies; and
- 26          F. Having a sexual relations with RCSD deputies.

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1 155. Defendants HEIDECKER, VACA and DOES 1-10 through their acts  
2 and omissions, breached each and every one of the aforementioned duties owed to  
3 A.S.

4 156. As a direct and proximate result of these Defendants HEIDECKER,  
5 VACA's negligence, A.S. sustained injuries and damages.

6 157. Defendants RCSD and COUNTY are vicariously liable for the violations  
7 of state law and conduct of their officers, employees, and agents, including individual  
8 named defendants, under California Government Code § 815.2.

9 158. Defendant SENTINEL is liable for Defendant VACA's conduct under  
10 the doctrine of *respondeat superior*. See *Perez v. Van Groningen & Sons, Inc.* (1986)  
11 41 Cal.3d 962, 967.

## 12 **EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

### 13 **Sexual Assault**

#### 14 **By Plaintiff As Against Defendant COUNTY, RCSD, & HEIDECKER**

15 159. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the  
16 preceding paragraphs of this complaint, and any subsequent paragraphs.

17 160. The present claim for relief is brought pursuant to Cal. Gov. Code §§  
18 815.2 and 820. Under § 820 of the Government Code, as public employees,  
19 Defendant HEIDECKER is liable for injuries caused by his acts or omissions to the  
20 same extent as private persons. Under § 815.2 of the Government Code, as public  
21 entities, RCSD and COUNTY are liable for injuries caused by the acts or omissions  
22 of their employees committed within the course and scope of their employment. This  
23 claim for relief is not alleging direct liability against RCSD and COUNTY, only  
24 vicarious liability. See Gov. Code, § 815.2, subs. (a), (b); see also *Zelig v. County of*  
25 *Los Angeles* (2002) 27 Cal.4th 1112, 1128.

26 161. As alleged herein, Defendant HEIDECKER sexually assaulted Plaintiff  
27 A.S.'s by intending to cause a harmful and offensive contact with A.S.'s intimate  
28 body parts. Further, Defendant HEIDECKER also caused an imminent fear of a

1 harmful or offensive contact with A.S.'s intimate body parts. Clearly, Defendant  
2 HEIDECKER' intent was to cause a harmful or offensive contact with Plaintiff's  
3 body in a sexual manner.

4 162. Plaintiff A.S. did not consent to the harmful or offensive contact.

5 163. As a direct and proximate result of these Defendant HEIDECKER and  
6 DOES 1-10' conduct, A.S. sustained injuries and damages.

7 164. The conduct of Defendant HEIDECKER entitles Plaintiff to punitive  
8 damages and penalties as provided by law. Plaintiff does not seek punitive damages  
9 against Defendants RCSD and COUNTY.

10 165. Defendants RCSD and COUNTY are vicariously liable for the violations  
11 of state law and conduct of their officers, employees, and agents, including individual  
12 named defendants, under California Government Code § 815.2.

13 **NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

14 **Violation of California Civil Code § 52.4**

15 **(Gender Violence)**

16 **By Plaintiff As Against Defendant COUNTY, RCSD, & HEIDECKER**

17 166. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the  
18 preceding paragraphs of this complaint, and any subsequent paragraphs.

19 167. The present claim for relief is brought pursuant to Cal. Gov. Code §§  
20 815.2 and 820. Under § 820 of the Government Code, as public employees,  
21 Defendant HEIDECKER is liable for injuries caused by his acts or omissions to the  
22 same extent as private persons. Under § 815.2 of the Government Code, as public  
23 entities, RCSD and COUNTY are liable for injuries caused by the acts or omissions  
24 of their employees committed within the course and scope of their employment. This  
25 claim for relief is not alleging direct liability against RCSD and COUNTY, only  
26 vicarious liability. *See* Gov. Code, § 815.2, subs. (a), (b); *see also Zelig v. County of*  
27 *Los Angeles* (2002) 27 Cal.4th 1112, 1128.

1           168. As alleged herein, Defendant HEIDECKER sexually assaulted Plaintiff  
2 A.S.'s by intending to cause a harmful and offensive contact with A.S.'s intimate  
3 body parts. Further, Defendant HEIDECKER also caused an imminent fear of a  
4 harmful or offensive contact with A.S.'s intimate body parts. Clearly, Defendant  
5 HEIDECKER' intent was to cause a harmful or offensive contact with Plaintiff's  
6 body in a sexual manner.

7           169. Pursuant to Civil Code § 52.4, for purposes of this section, "gender  
8 violence" is a form of sex discrimination and means either of the following:

9           (1) One or more acts that would constitute a criminal offense under state  
10 law that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of  
11 physical force against the person or property of another, committed at least  
12 in part based on the gender of the victim, whether or not those acts have  
13 resulted in criminal complaints, charges, prosecution, or conviction.

14           (2) A physical intrusion or physical invasion of a sexual nature under  
15 coercive conditions, whether or not those acts have resulted in criminal  
16 complaints, charges, prosecution, or conviction.

17           170. On March 7, 2024, Defendant HEIDECKER was convicted of multiple  
18 felonies for his sexual criminal conduct against RASP participants including A.S. and  
19 such conduct is gender violence within the meaning of Civil Code § 52.4.

20           171. Furthermore, Defendant ADAM VILLALOBOS committed a physical  
21 intrusion or physical invasion sexual in nature as detailed herein. The conditions of  
22 such physical intrusion or physical invasion were coercive because Defendant  
23 HEIDECKER was a sheriff deputy wielding disproportionate power over RASP  
24 participants including A.S.. Such conduct is gender violence within the meaning of  
25 Civil Code § 52.4.

26           172. As a direct and proximate result of these Defendant HEIDECKER and  
27 DOES 1-10' conduct, A.S. sustained injuries and damages.

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1 173. The conduct of Defendant HEIDECKER entitles Plaintiff to punitive  
2 damages and penalties as provided by law. Plaintiff does not seek punitive damages  
3 against Defendants RCSD and COUNTY.

4 174. Defendants RCSD and COUNTY are vicariously liable for the violations  
5 of state law and conduct of their officers, employees, and agents, including individual  
6 named defendants, under California Government Code § 815.2.

7 **TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

8 **Violation of Civil Code Section § 1708.88**

9 **By Plaintiff As Against Defendant COUNTY, RCSD, & HEIDECKER**

10 175. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the  
11 preceding paragraphs of this complaint, and any subsequent paragraphs.

12 176. The present claim for relief is brought pursuant to Cal. Gov. Code §§  
13 815.2 and 820. Under § 820 of the Government Code, as public employees,  
14 Defendant HEIDECKER is liable for injuries caused by his acts or omissions to the  
15 same extent as private persons. Under § 815.2 of the Government Code, as public  
16 entities, RCSD and COUNTY are liable for injuries caused by the acts or omissions  
17 of their employees committed within the course and scope of their employment. This  
18 claim for relief is not alleging direct liability against RCSD and COUNTY, only  
19 vicarious liability. *See* Gov. Code, § 815.2, subs. (a), (b); *see also Zelig v. County of*  
20 *Los Angeles* (2002) 27 Cal.4th 1112, 1128.

21 177. In July of 2023 through August of 2023, Defendant HEIDECKER  
22 violated Civil Code Section § 1708.88 when he knowingly sent A.S. images, which he  
23 knew was unsolicited, by electronic means, depicting obscene material.

24 178. As a direct and proximate result of these Defendant HEIDECKER and  
25 DOES 1-10' conduct, A.S. sustained injuries and damages.

26 179. The conduct of Defendant HEIDECKER entitles Plaintiff to punitive  
27 damages and penalties as provided by law. Plaintiff does not seek punitive damages  
28 against Defendants RCSD and COUNTY.

1 180. Defendants RCSD and COUNTY are vicariously liable for the violations  
2 of state law and conduct of their officers, employees, and agents, including individual  
3 named defendants, under California Government Code § 815.2.

4 **ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

5 **Violation of California Civil Code § 52.1**

6 **(Tom Bane Act)**

7 **By Plaintiff As Against All Defendants, Save SHERIFF BIANCO and JESSICA**  
8 **YELENICH**

9 181. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each of the  
10 preceding paragraphs of this complaint, and any subsequent paragraphs.

11 182. The present claim for relief is brought pursuant to Civil Code Section  
12 52.1 and Cal. Gov. Code §§ 815.2 and 820. Under § 820 of the Government Code, as  
13 public employees, Defendant HEIDECKER is liable for injuries caused by his acts or  
14 omissions to the same extent as private persons. Under § 815.2 of the Government  
15 Code, as public entities, RCSD and COUNTY are liable for injuries caused by the  
16 acts or omissions of their employees committed within the course and scope of their  
17 employment. This claim for relief is not alleging direct liability against RCSD and  
18 COUNTY, only vicarious liability. *See* Gov. Code, § 815.2, subds. (a), (b); *see also*  
19 *Zelig v. County of Los Angeles* (2002) 27 Cal.4th 1112, 1128.

20 183. By his act and omissions, Defendants HEIDECKER and VACA, through  
21 threat, intimidation, and/or coercion, interfered with, attempted to interfere with, and  
22 violated Plaintiff A.S. rights under California Civil Code § 52.1 and under the United  
23 States Constitution and California Constitution as follows:

24 A. To be free from bodily harm pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 43;

25 B. The right to be free from governmental interference as secured by the  
26 Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and by  
27 California Constitution, Article 1, §§ 7 and 13;

28

1 C. The right to enjoy and defend life and liberty; acquire, possess, and protect  
2 property; and pursue and obtain safety, happiness, and privacy, as secured  
3 by the California Constitution, Article 1, § 1.

4 184. Defendant HEIDECKER’s and VACA’s violations of Plaintiff A.S.’s due  
5 process rights with deliberate indifference, in and of themselves constitute violations  
6 of the Bane Act.

7 185. Alternatively, separate from, and above and beyond, Defendants  
8 Defendant HEIDECKER’S attempted interference, interference with, and violation of  
9 Plaintiff A.S.’s rights as described above, Defendant violated Plaintiff A.S.’s rights by  
10 the following conduct constituting threat, intimidation, or coercion:

- 11 A. Contacting RASP participants while on duty for non-law enforcement  
12 purposes;
- 13 B. Sexually grooming RASP participants;
- 14 C. Sexually preying upon RASP participants;
- 15 D. Sexually exploiting RASP participants;
- 16 E. Taking advantage of RASP participants for sexual purposes;
- 17 F. Improperly overseeing female RASP participants;
- 18 G. Using personal cell phones to communicate with RASP participants;
- 19 H. Engaging in sexually improper conduct while on duty such as making a  
20 video entitled “Big Dick Deputies”

21 186. Alternatively, separate from, and above and beyond, Defendants  
22 Defendant VACA’s attempted interference, interference with, and violation of Plaintiff  
23 A.S.’s rights as described above, Defendant violated Plaintiff A.S.’s rights by the  
24 following conduct constituting threat, intimidation, or coercion:

- 25 A. Ignoring improper communications on SENTINEL cellular phones;
- 26 B. Ignoring sexual communications between RCSD deputies and RASP  
27 participants on SENTINEL cellular phones;

28

- 1 C. Failing to report improper communications on SENTINEL cellular
- 2 phones;
- 3 D. Failing to report sexual communications between RCSD deputies and
- 4 RASP participants on SENTINEL cellular phones;
- 5 E. Having a romantic relations with RCSD deputies; and
- 6 F. Having a sexual relations with RCSD deputies.

7 187. Further, all of Defendant’s violations of duties and rights, and coercive  
8 conduct, described herein were volitional acts; none was accidental or merely  
9 negligent.

10 188. Further, Defendant HEIDECKER and VACA violated Plaintiff’s rights  
11 with reckless disregard and with the specific intent and purpose to deprive her of their  
12 enjoyment of those rights and of the interests protected by those rights.

13 189. As a direct and proximate result of these Defendants HEIDECKER,  
14 VACA and DOES 1-10’ conduct, A.S. sustained injuries and damages.

15 190. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants HEIDECKER’s and  
16 VACA’s violation of California Civil Code § 52.1 and of Plaintiff’s rights under the  
17 Civil Code, United States and California Constitutions, Plaintiff sustained injuries and  
18 damages, and against each and every Defendant is entitled to relief, including punitive  
19 damages against all individual Defendants, and all damages allowed by California Civil  
20 Code §§ 52 and 52.1 and California law, not limited to a multiplier of damages  
21 including treble damages, costs attorneys’ fees, and civil penalties.

22 191. Defendant SENTINEL is liable for Defendant VACA’s conduct under  
23 the doctrine of *respondeat superior*. See *Perez v. Van Groningen & Sons ,Inc.* (1986)  
24 41 Cal.3d 962, 967.

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VII.

**REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court enter a judgment as follows:

- A. For economic and non-economic damages including but not limited to Plaintiff's physical, mental, and emotional pain and suffering, as well as all past, present, and future related medical expenses, in an amount according to proof at trial;
- B. For a multiplier of damages, including treble damages, as authorized under both Cal. Civ. Code § 52 and § 52.1;
- C. For civil penalties in the amount of \$25,000 as authorized under both Cal. Civ. Code § 52 and § 52.1;
- D. Damages and penalties pursuant to Civil Code Section § 1708.88;
- E. For punitive damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be proven at trial;

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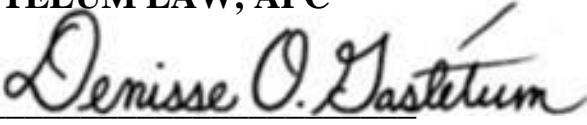


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- F. For the reasonable attorneys' fees and costs allowed under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and/or § 52 and § 52.1 in an amount to be proven at trial;
- G. For all other damages allowed under state and federal law, and;
- H. For such further relief as the Court may deem appropriate, proper, and just.

Dated: March 27, 2024

**GASTÉLUM LAW, APC**

By:   
 Denisse O. Gastelum, Esq.  
 Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
 A.S.

Dated: March 27, 2024

**LAW OFFICES OF CHRISTIAN CONTRERAS  
A PROFESSIONAL LAW CORPORATION**

By:   
 Christian Contreras, Esq.  
 Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
 A.S.

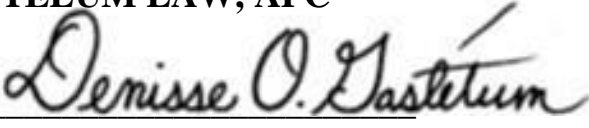
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**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff hereby makes a demand for a jury trial in this action.


Dated: March 27, 2024

**GASTÉLUM LAW, APC**

By:   
Denisse O. Gastélum, Esq.  
Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
A.S.

Dated: March 27, 2024

**LAW OFFICES OF CHRISTIAN CONTRERAS  
A PROFESSIONAL LAW CORPORATION**

By:   
Christian Contreras, Esq.  
Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
A.S.