

1 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
2 **WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

3 **CLEON BROWN,**  
4 Plaintiff

Hon.  
Magistrate  
Case No:

5 v.

6 **CITY OF HASTINGS, JEFF MANSFIELD,**  
7 **JEFF PRATT, DALE BOULTER,**  
8 **KRIS MILLER and JOSH SENSIBA**  
9 Defendants

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10 **BOYLANLAW, P.C.**

11 By: Karie H. Boylan (P55468)

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16  
17 **PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND**

18 Plaintiff states:

- 19  
20 1. Plaintiff is a City of Hastings Police Sergeant.



1           2.     This is an action to enforce civil rights arising out of Plaintiff's  
2 employment relationship with Defendant City of Hastings and Defendants sued in  
3 their individual capacities, pursuant to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as  
4 amended, 42 USC 2000e; the Civil Rights Act of 1866, 42 U.S.C. § 1981; the Civil  
5 Rights Act of 1871, 42 U.S.C. § 1983; the Michigan Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act,  
6 MCL 27.2101 et seq; the Michigan Whistleblowers' Protection Act, MCL 15.361 et  
7 seq; Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress; and, other claims that may be  
8 refined or uncovered in the course of these proceedings.  
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11           3.     Jurisdiction is proper. 42 U.S.C. 2000e-5 and 28 U.S.C. 1331, 1343(a)(4).  
12

13           4.     Defendant City of Hastings is a Michigan municipal corporation.  
14

15           5.     Frank Campbell is the former Hastings Mayor (retired January 2017).  
16

17           6.     Defendant Jeff Mansfield is the Hastings City Manager.  
18

19           7.     Defendant Jeff Pratt is Hastings Police Chief.  
20

21           8.     Defendant Dale Boulter is Hastings Deputy Chief of Police.  
22

23           9.     Eric Ingram is the Hastings Police Detective-Sergeant.  
24

25           10.    Dennis Lajcak, Defendant Kris Miller and Plaintiff Cleon Brown are  
26 Hastings Police Patrol Sergeants.  
27

28           11.    Defendant Josh Sensiba, Karen Larson, Matt Doster, Shawn Olmstead  
and Kraig Dingman, Brian Hansford and Kendra Backing are Hastings Police  
Officers.



1           17.    MOS 19D Cavalry Scouts are the “eyes and ears” of the commander  
2 during battle, their duty is to engage the enemy in the field, track and report enemy  
3 activity and direct the employment of weapons systems to enemy locations.    MOS  
4 19K is an Army M1 Armor Crewman (i.e., a crew member aboard an M1 Abrams  
5 tank).    MOS 13M is a multiple launch rocket system crewmember, responsible for  
6 operating and maintaining the multiple launch rocket system. 13Ms support infantry  
7 and tank units by supplementing cannon artillery during combat.  
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20           18.    Plaintiff received two campaign medals in Korea for combat operations.

21           19.    Due to injuries suffered in combat, the Army determined Plaintiff was  
22 30% combat disabled. After serving seven years in the Army, National Guard, and  
23 Army Reserves, Plaintiff was awarded an honorable discharge.  
24

25           20.    Plaintiff studied Fire Science and Criminal Justice in college.

26           21.    Plaintiff was hired as a Hastings City Police Officer in 1998 and  
27 successfully completed the Field Training Officer in record time, with flying colors.  
28

1           22. Plaintiff is a decorated Hastings Police Sergeant and recipient of two  
2 “life-saving” awards.  
3

4           23. On January 31, 2016, Plaintiff was promoted to the position of Patrol  
5 Sergeant in charge of the afternoon shift (4:00 pm to 12:00 midnight).  
6

7           24. In 2016, Plaintiff took a genetic test through “Ancestry.com”. The test  
8 revealed Plaintiff is 18% African American. Plaintiff did not know that before.  
9

10           25. In the fall of 2016, Plaintiff proudly told other Hastings employees of  
11 the test and result (i.e., that he is 18% Africa American).  
12

13           26. After he learned Plaintiff was African American, Chief Pratt called  
14 Plaintiff “Kunta” in the main office in the presence of Defendants Miller and Sensiba  
15 plus three subordinate police department employees.  
16

17           27. Kunta Kinte (c. 1750 – c. 1822), is a character in the novel “Roots: The  
18 Saga of an American Family by American author Alex Haley.” Haley claimed Kunta  
19 Kinte was based on one of his ancestors: a Gambian man who was born in 1750,  
20 enslaved and taken to America and who died in 1822.  
21

22           28. After being called “Kunte” Plaintiff exclaimed in disbelief: “I cannot  
23 believe you just called me that!” Defendants Pratt, Miller and Sensiba all laughed.  
24

25           29. After learning Plaintiff was African American, some police department  
26 employees started whispering “Black Lives Matter” while pumping their fists as they  
27 walked past Plaintiff.  
28

1           30.    After Plaintiff told Mayor Campbell he was African American, Mayor  
2 Campbell said: “Oh, you’ll be alright”.

3  
4           31.    Eight days later, Plaintiff and another officer were walking out of the  
5 police department when they encountered Mayor Campbell. Mayor Campbell saw  
6 Plaintiff, smiled, and said: “Hey, I got a joke for you guys” and proceeded to tell a  
7 racist joke using the word “Negroid” at least two or three times.  
8

9           32.    Every December, a Christmas tree is brought out and displayed in the  
10 police department for all employees and members of the public to see. Every  
11 member of the department has a stocking with his or her name written on it, hung  
12 from the tree. The tree is set up in the main office near the public entrance.  
13  
14

15           33.    This is a photo of the Christmas tree taken on December 11, 2016.  
16 Upon closer inspection, one can see the African American Santa face figurine that  
17 Defendant Miller put in Plaintiff’s stocking with “18%” written on it  
18



1           34. After Plaintiff complained about the figurine, Defendant Miller used the  
2 phrase “Native American” while talking to another officer. Plaintiff was walking by  
3 and heard what Defendant Miller said. Defendant Miller saw Plaintiff and said in a  
4 sarcastic tone: “I better be careful, I don’t want to *offend* anyone”.

5  
6           35. On January 4, 2017, Plaintiff filed a complaint of discrimination with  
7 the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

8  
9           36. Shortly thereafter, Defendants became aware of the EEOC complaint.

10  
11           37. Purportedly “investigating” Plaintiff’s EEOC complaint, Defendants  
12 Pratt and Boulter conducted highly coercive, offensive, intimidating employee  
13 interviews asking only leading questions. Sometimes together, sometimes separately.

14  
15           38. During one interview, Defendant Pratt sternly asked one witness in a  
16 menacing tone: “You *never* heard me call anyone Kunta, *did you.....?*”

17  
18           39. One officer referred to Defendant Pratt’s interview as “The most awful  
19 experience in my entire career”.

20  
21           40. After Defendants learned of the EEOC Complaint, Defendants  
22 “unfriended” Plaintiff from their Facebook pages. Defendants Pratt and Miller also  
23 “unfriended” and “blocked” Plaintiff from Hastings’ cadet officers’ Facebook page.

24  
25           41. In February of 2017, for the first time, Plaintiff was not allowed to play  
26 in the annual basketball game between Hastings cadets and police officers. Plaintiff  
27 is not being allowed to play in a departmental charity game on April 26<sup>th</sup> either.  
28



1           42.    Shortly after he was promoted to Sergeant in 2016, Defendant Pratt  
2 promised Plaintiff that the department would send him to an 80 hour Sergeants'  
3 training scheduled to begin April 1, 2017. On March 23, 2017, Defendant Boulter  
4 asked Plaintiff to cancel his registration for Sergeant's school. Plaintiff refused.  
5

6           43.    On March 24, 2017, Defendant Boulter told Plaintiff he would not be  
7 allowed to attend mandatory TASER instructor recertification training.  
8

9           44.    On March 7, 2017, Plaintiff and another officer were walking past City  
10 Manager Jeff Mansfield. Plaintiff said to the Manager: "Have a good night". The  
11 Manager ignored Plaintiff but looked at the other officer and said "Hi" to him. The  
12 other officer commented to Plaintiff: "He didn't even say hello to you!"  
13

14           45.    On March 23, 2017, Plaintiff was walking downstairs and came upon  
15 Manager Mansfield in the stairwell. Plaintiff said: "Hi, how are you?" Manager  
16 Mansfield turned and stared at Plaintiff. Without saying a word, Manager Mansfield  
17 walked through the door at the end of the stairs and let it close behind him. He did  
18 not hold the door open for Plaintiff who had both hands full carrying two large bags.  
19

20           46.    On March 17, 22, 29, 2017, and many other days, Defendant Pratt  
21 either ignored Plaintiff altogether or was curt in answering Plaintiff's questions.  
22 Defendant Pratt also asked Plaintiff to resign as Sergeant and return to patrol officer.  
23

24           47.    The remaining Defendants responded to Plaintiff's greetings by either  
25 ignoring him or curtly responding with a monosyllable "Yup".  
26  
27  
28



1           48.    On March 15, 2017, Defendants Pratt and Boulter had one-on-one  
2 conversations regarding police business with each and every employee, on or off  
3 duty, except Plaintiff. They have never discussed the same issues with Plaintiff.  
4

5           49.    On March 19 and April 1, 2017, when he came on duty, Plaintiff tried  
6 to engage Defendants Miller and Sensiba in a conversation regarding what had  
7 happened during the previous shift. They refused. As they were leaving, Plaintiff  
8 said: “Have a good night”. They walked past him without saying a word.  
9

10           50.    On April 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 2017, and other days after the EEOC complaint,  
11 when Plaintiff arrived to work the afternoon shift, Plaintiff asked Defendant Miller  
12 and/or Sensiba if there was any information to pass along from the day shift to the  
13 afternoon shift. Defendants consistently responded with monosyllable “Na” or  
14 “Nope”. Prior to the EEOC complaint, there had *always* been conversations  
15 between Plaintiff and Defendants at shift change, even if purely anecdotal.  
16  
17  
18

19           51.    On April 8, 2017, Plaintiff asked if there were any “pass ons” from the  
20 day shift to afternoon shift. The answer was the familiar: “Na”. When Plaintiff’s  
21 afternoon shift subordinate patrol officer Kendra Backing walked into the room,  
22 Defendant ***[Sergeant]*** Miller told ***her*** “There’s a [prisoner to] pickup in Bay City,  
23 they’ll hold him until after 5:00 am”. That is the precise type of information police  
24 protocol requires be passed on directly from one shift’s supervisor (Miller) to the  
25 next shift’s supervisor (Plaintiff). It is not discretionary.  
26  
27  
28

1           52. Based on the openly hostile, retaliatory behaviors displayed by the  
2 Defendants (the City Manager, Police Chief, the Deputy Chief, one of four  
3 Sergeants, and one of seven Officers), and tacit approval of Defendants' conduct by  
4 many other Hastings officers, it is more likely than not, Plaintiff will not have  
5 adequate back up in the event of an emergency. He could be seriously hurt.  
6  
7

8           53. Defendants, and their supporters in the department, have created an  
9 openly hostile, discriminatory, stressful work environment for Plaintiff.  
10

11           54. On March 18, 2008, Plaintiff was diagnosed with gastrointestinal reflux  
12 disease (GERD). Prior to the harassment, Plaintiff's GERD was controlled with low  
13 dosage medications. The harassment he experienced at work caused stress, which  
14 caused Plaintiff's stomach to produce more acid, which aggravated the GERD.  
15

16           55. November 30, 2016, Plaintiff was diagnosed with Barrett's Esophagus  
17 ("Barret's"), a rare, more serious form of GERD.  
18

19           56. To treat Plaintiff's Barrett's, doctors prescribed the highest  
20 recommended dosage of medication and ordered Plaintiff to change his diet and  
21 sleep while sitting straight up (gravity helps keep gastric acid in the stomach).  
22

23           57. In 2017, the prolonged stress at work caused excess stomach acid to  
24 backflow into Plaintiff's esophagus and into his mouth causing painful, open sores to  
25 develop in his mouth and on his tongue. He still has them as of today.  
26

27           58. In 2017, Plaintiff started counseling as a result of Defendants' conduct.  
28

1 59. Plaintiff is a member of a protected class (African American) who  
2 engaged in protected conduct (objecting to the racist comments and African  
3 American Santa internally and filing a complaint with the EEOC).  
4

5 60. Defendants' adverse actions as outlined above was motivated, in whole  
6 or in part, by race/color/national origin and in retaliation for protected conduct.  
7

8 **COUNT I**  
9 **Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964**

10 61. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs by reference herein.

11 62. Plaintiff is an "employee" and Defendants are "employers" within the  
12 meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e.  
13

14 63. Defendants' conduct constitutes "unlawful employment practices"  
15 within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e-2(a), (d), (m) and 2000e-3.  
16

17 64. Plaintiff filed a charge with the EEOC under section 2000e-5.

18 65. Plaintiff opposed Defendants' discriminatory conduct and also  
19 participated in Title VII proceedings.  
20

21 66. Defendants engaged in unlawful intentional discrimination and Plaintiff  
22 may recover compensatory and punitive damages, in addition to other relief.  
23

24 67. Defendants' violations of Title VII proximately caused Plaintiff to  
25 suffer damages as alleged in this Complaint.  
26

27 **COUNT II**  
28 **The Civil Rights Act of 1866, 42 U.S.C. § 1981**

1 68. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs by reference herein.

2 69. Plaintiff is a “person” within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1981.

3 70. At all relevant times, Defendants were acting under “color of law”.

4 71. Defendants’ aforementioned conduct deprived Plaintiff of the same  
5 right to make and enforce contracts, be a party, give evidence and to the full and  
6 equal benefit of all laws and proceedings as is enjoyed by white citizens.  
7

8 72. Defendants’ aforementioned conduct constitutes retaliation.

9 73. Defendants’ violations of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 proximately  
10 caused Plaintiff to suffer damages as alleged in this Complaint.  
11

12  
13 **COUNT III**

14 **The Civil Rights Act of 1871, 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

15 74. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs by reference herein.

16 75. Plaintiff is a “citizen” within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

17 76. Defendants are “persons” within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

18 77. Defendants are being sued in their individual and official capacities.

19 78. At all relevant times, Defendants were acting under “color of law”.

20 79. Defendants Mansfield and Pratt are policy makers for Defendant City.

21 80. Defendants Mansfield and Pratt’s discriminatory and retaliatory conduct  
22 constitutes Defendant City’s official policy. It occurred in the presence of  
23 subordinate employees and was the moving force behind subsequent discriminatory,  
24 harassing and retaliatory conduct by subordinate employees.  
25  
26  
27  
28

1           81. Defendants City, Mansfield, Pratt and Boulter failed to train, failed to  
2 supervise, failed to discipline, etc. Hastings employees regarding discriminatory,  
3 harassing and/or retaliatory conduct. Chief Pratt was never investigated or  
4 disciplined for calling Plaintiff “Kunte” in front of several subordinate employees.  
5 Sergeant Miller was never investigated or disciplined for placing the African  
6 American Santa in Plaintiff’s stocking and writing “18%” on it. As a matter of fact,  
7 no employee has been investigated or disciplined for any discriminatory, harassing, or  
8 retaliatory conduct alleged in this Complaint. Not surprising in light of the fact that  
9 the Mayor, City Manager, Chief of Police, Deputy Chief and one of four Sergeants  
10 are the primary instigators of the discrimination, harassment and/or retaliation.  
11  
12  
13  
14

15           82. The Hastings’ police department’s most recent “policy and procedure”  
16 regarding harassment under Title VII and Elliott-Larsen is dated March 24, 1992.  
17

18           83. In more than twenty years, the Hastings Police Department has never  
19 offered, or mandated, employee training in discrimination, harassment, or retaliation.  
20

21           84. Defendants’ aforementioned conduct caused deprivation of rights,  
22 privileges, and/or immunities secured by the Constitution and federal laws.  
23

24           85. The failure to train, failure to supervise, failure discipline and/or failure  
25 to promulgate and/or enforce anti-discrimination policies or procedures, etc. was the  
26 moving force behind the constitutional deprivations alleged in this Complaint.  
27  
28







1           109. Plaintiff may not be medically capable of continuing his employment  
2 due to Defendants' continued discrimination, harassment and retaliation.  
3

4           110. Plaintiff's annual salary and benefit package is worth more than  
5 \$75,000.00. Because he is approaching retirement age, with increasing seniority, his  
6 annual income will probably be more every year, for the next several years.  
7

8           111. Plaintiff has been forced to take sick time off work in the past due to  
9 exacerbation of GERD, Barrett's, and other mental/physical conditions proximately  
10 caused by Defendants' unlawful conduct. Plaintiff will take more sick time off work  
11 in the future for the same reason.  
12

13           112. Plaintiff has a minimum of five (5) years and ten (10) months until he  
14 reaches the minimum years of service and age to retire. If he continues working  
15 longer to reach maximum retirement income and benefits, he could retire earning  
16 eighty percent (80%) of his last five years average compensation plus benefits.  
17  
18

19           113. Plaintiff has incurred expenses for medical and mental health treatment  
20 and prescription medications as a result of the aforementioned conduct.  
21

22           114. Plaintiff has suffered lost wages (past/present/future) as a result of the  
23 aforementioned conduct. His wage loss will likely exceed \$500,000.00.  
24

25           115. Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer, bodily injury and  
26 severe mental/emotional distress, anxiety, depression, loss enjoyment of life, and  
27 more as a result of the aforementioned conduct.  
28

1 116. Plaintiff has incurred attorney fees and costs as a result of the  
2 aforementioned conduct. Plaintiff will incur witness fees in the future.

3  
4 117. Defendants are liable for a civil fine under MCL 15.365.

5 118. Defendants are liable for separate damages for each violation of federal  
6 and state law alleged in this Complaint.

7  
8 119. Defendants are liable for punitive and/or exemplary damages.

9 120. Defendants have caused Plaintiff to suffer additional damages that may  
10 be developed more fully at some time in the future.

11  
12 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests injunctive relief in the form of a Court  
13 Order prohibiting future acts of discrimination, harassment and/or retaliation, an  
14 award of compensatory plus punitive/exemplary damages in excess of Five Hundred  
15 Thousand Dollars (\$500,000.00), and all additional forms of relief the jury finds just  
16 and fair.  
17

18  
19 Respectfully submitted,

20 /s/ Karie H. Boylan

21 **BOYLANLAW, P.C.**

22 By: Karie H. Boylan (P55468)

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28 Dated: April 11, 2017

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17  
18 **PLAINTIFF'S JURY DEMAND**

19  
20 Plaintiff herein requests and demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

21 Respectfully submitted,

22 /s/ Karie H. Boylan

23 **BOYLANLAW, P.C.**

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28 Dated: April 11, 2017

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