

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

In re: WATTS COORDINATED
PRETRIAL PROCEEDINGS

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)
) Master Docket Case No. 19-cv-1717
)
) Judge Valderrama
)
) Magistrate Judge Finnegan
)
) JURY DEMANDED
)
)

This Document Relates to *Jamar Lewis v. City of Chicago*, 19 C 7552

DEFENDANT KALLATT MOHAMMED’S ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF’S COMPLAINT

Defendant, Kallatt Mohammed, by and through his attorneys, Daley Mohan Groble, P.C., submits the following answer to the complaint filed by Plaintiff, Jamar Lewis (“Plaintiff”), defenses and jury demand:

1. This is a civil action arising under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1343 and 1367.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed admits to the jurisdiction of this Court.

I. Parties

2. Plaintiff Jamar Lewis is a resident of the Northern District of Illinois.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph.

3. Defendants Ronald Watts, Brian Bolton, Darryl Edwards, Robert Gonzalez, Alvin Jones, Frankie Lane, Kallatt Mohammed, Calvin Ridgell, John Rodriguez, Gerome Summers Jr.,

and Kenneth Young Jr. (the “individual officer defendants” were at all relevant times acting under color of their offices as Chicago police officers. Plaintiff sues the individual officer defendants in their individual capacities.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed admits the allegations contained in this paragraph.

4. Defendant Philip Cline was at all relevant times Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department. Plaintiff sues Cline in his individual capacity.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, Defendant Mohammed admits the allegations contained in this paragraph.

5. Defendant Debra Kirby was at all relevant times the Assistant Deputy Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, acting as head of the Chicago Police Department Internal Affairs Division. Plaintiff sues Kirby in her individual capacity.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph.

II. Overview

6. Plaintiff Lewis is one of many victims of the criminal enterprise run by convicted felon and former Chicago Police Sergeant Ronald Watts and his tactical team at the Ida B. Wells Homes in the 2000’s.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial term “criminal enterprise” as vague and ambiguous. Without waiver, upon the advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

7. As of the date of filing, the Circuit Court of Cook County has vacated the conviction of fifty individuals who were framed by the Watts Gang.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial terms “Watts Gang” and “framed.” Without waiver, upon the advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

8. Many victims of the Watts Gang are currently prosecuting federal lawsuits. Pursuant to an order of the Court’s Executive Committee dated July 12, 2018, these cases have been coordinated for pretrial proceedings. On March 12, 2019, the coordinated proceedings were assigned Master Docket Case No. 19-cv-01717 with the caption In re: Watts Coordinated Pretrial Proceedings.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the use of the undefined and prejudicial term “Watts Gang.” Without waiver, Defendant Mohammed admits that several federal civil cases filed by other individuals have been coordinated for pretrial proceedings under the caption In Re: Watts Coordinated Pretrial Proceedings, 19-CV-01717.

9. The Executive Committee’s Order states that additional cases, such as this one, filed with similar claims and the same defendants shall be part of these coordinated pretrial proceedings.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed admits the allegations contained in this paragraph.

10. The Watts Gang of officers engaged in robbery and extortion, used excessive force, planted evidence, fabricated evidence, and manufactured false charges.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial term “Watts Gang.” Without waiver, upon the advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

11. Defendants Cline and Kirby were, at all relevant times, high ranking officials within the Chicago Police Department who had the power to stop the Watts Gang’s criminal enterprise.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial terms “Watts Gang” and “criminal enterprise.” Without waiver, Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph.

12. As explained below with greater specificity, defendants Cline and Kirby knew about the Watts Gang’s criminal enterprise, but they failed to take any action to stop it.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial terms “Watts Gang” and “criminal enterprise.” Without waiver, Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph.

13. Watts Gang officers arrested plaintiff without probable cause, fabricated evidence against him, and framed him for a drug offense for which he was imprisoned for more than a year.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial term “Watts Gang.” Without waiver, upon the advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights

guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

14. Based on the powerful evidence that has become known about the Watts Gang's nearly decade-long criminal enterprise, the Circuit Court of Cook County has vacated plaintiff's conviction and granted him a Certificate of Innocence.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial terms "Watts Gang" and "criminal enterprise." Without waiver, Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph.

15. Lewis brings this lawsuit to secure a remedy for his illegal incarceration, which was caused by the Watts Gang officers and the failure of defendants Cline and Kirby to stop the Watts Gang.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial term "Watts Gang." Without waiver, Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph.

III. False Arrest and Illegal Prosecution of Plaintiff

16. On June 28, 2004, the individual officer defendants arrested plaintiff inside an apartment at 527 East Browning, a building in the Ida B. Wells Homes.

ANSWER: Upon information and belief, Defendant Mohammed admits the allegations contained in this paragraph.

17. At the time of plaintiff's arrest:

- a. None of the individual officer defendants had a warrant authorizing the arrest of plaintiff;
- b. None of the individual officer defendants believed that a warrant had been issued authorizing the arrest of plaintiff;

- c. None of the individual officer defendants had observed plaintiff commit any offense; and
- d. None of the individual officer defendants had received information from any source that plaintiff had committed an offense.

ANSWER: Upon the advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of Paragraph 18 and subparagraphs (a) through (d) thereof. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph and subparagraphs (a) through (d).

18. After arresting plaintiff, the individual officer defendants conspired, confederated, and agreed to fabricate a false story in an attempt to justify the unlawful arrest, to cover-up their wrongdoing, and to cause plaintiff to be wrongfully detained and prosecuted.

ANSWER: Upon the advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

20. The false story fabricated by the individual officer defendants included their false claim that they had seen plaintiff selling drugs in a hallway at 527 East Browning and that plaintiff had thrown a bag of drugs into the trash chute in that hallway.

ANSWER: Upon the advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

20. The acts of the individual officer defendants in furtherance of their scheme to frame plaintiff included the following:

- a. One or more of the individual officer defendants prepared police reports containing the false story, and each of the other individual officer defendants failed to intervene to prevent the violation of plaintiff's rights;
- b. One or more of the individual officer defendants attested to the false story through the official police reports, and each of the other individual officer defendants failed to intervene to prevent the violation of plaintiff's rights;
- c. Defendant Watts formally approved one or more of the official police reports, knowing that the story set out therein was false; and
- d. One or more of the individual officer defendants communicated the false story to prosecutors, and each of the other individual officer defendants failed to intervene to prevent the violation of plaintiff's rights.

ANSWER: Upon the advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of Paragraph 21 and subparagraphs (a) through (d) thereof. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph and subparagraphs (a) through (d).

21. The wrongful acts of the individual officer defendants were performed with knowledge that the acts would cause plaintiff to be wrongfully held in custody and falsely prosecuted for an offense that had never occurred.

ANSWER: Upon the advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

22. Plaintiff was charged with a drug offense because of the wrongful acts of the individual officer defendants.

ANSWER: Upon the advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

23. At trial, defendants Summers and Ridgell testified falsely in furtherance of the conspiracy.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

24. Plaintiff testified truthfully to his innocence, but the court found him guilty on January 6, 2005 and imposed a sentence of five years.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

25. Plaintiff was on bond while he awaited trial and was then continuously confined from January 6, 2005 until he was released on parole (“mandatory supervised release”) from the Illinois Department of Corrections on August 22, 2006.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

26. Plaintiff was deprived of liberty during his incarceration because of the above-described wrongful acts of the individual officer defendants.

ANSWER: Upon the advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

IV. Plaintiff's Exoneration

27. Plaintiff challenged his conviction after he learned that federal prosecutors and lawyers for other wrongfully convicted individuals had discovered the Watts Gang's criminal enterprise.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial terms "Watts Gang" and "criminal enterprise." Without waiver, Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph.

28. On November 16, 2017, the Circuit Court of Cook County granted the State's motion to set aside plaintiff's conviction; immediately thereafter, the Court granted the State's request to nolle prosecute the case.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph.

29. On February 18, 2018, the Circuit Court of Cook County granted plaintiff a Certificate of Innocence..

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph.

V. Plaintiff's Arrest and Prosecution Were Part of a Long- Running Pattern Known to Defendants Cline and Kirby

30. Before the Watts Gang engineered plaintiff's above-described wrongful arrest, detention, and prosecution, the Chicago Police Department had received numerous civilian complaints that defendant Watts and the Watts Gang were engaging in robbery, extortion, the use of excessive force, planting evidence, fabricating evidence, and manufacturing false charges against persons at the Ida B. Wells Homes.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial term "Watts Gang." Without waiver, upon advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the

subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

31. Criminal investigators corroborated these civilian complaints with information they obtained from multiple cooperating witnesses.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in this paragraph.

32. Before the Watts Gang engineered plaintiff's above-described wrongful arrest, detention, and prosecution, defendants Cline and Kirby knew about the above-described credible allegations of serious wrongdoing by Watts and the Watts Gang and knew that criminal investigators had corroborated these allegations.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial term "Watts Gang." Without waiver, upon advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

33. Defendants Cline and Kirby also knew, before the Watts Gang engineered plaintiff's above-described wrongful arrest, detention, and prosecution, that, absent intervention by the Chicago Police Department, Watts and his gang would continue to engage in robbery and extortion, use excessive force, plant evidence, fabricate evidence, and manufacture false charges.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial term "Watts Gang." Without waiver, upon advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon

which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

34. Defendants Cline and Kirby had the power and the opportunity to prevent Watts and his gang from continuing to engage in the above described wrongdoing.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial term “gang.” Without waiver, upon advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

35. Defendants Cline and Kirby deliberately chose to turn a blind eye to the pattern of wrongdoing by Watts and his gang.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial terms “turn a blind eye” and “gang.” Without waiver, upon advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

36. As a direct and proximate result of the deliberate indifference of defendants Cline and Kirby, Watts and his gang continued to engage in robbery and extortion, use excessive force, plant evidence, fabricate evidence, and manufacture false charges against persons at the Ida B. Wells Homes, including but not limited to the wrongful arrest, detention, and prosecution of plaintiff, as described above.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the undefined and prejudicial term “gang.” Without waiver, upon advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations

purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

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VII. Claims

37. As a result of the foregoing, all of the defendants caused plaintiff to be deprived of rights secured by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed objects to the term “foregoing” as vague and overly broad. Without waiver, upon advice of counsel, and to the extent that such allegations purport to apply to him, Defendant Mohammed respectfully invokes the rights guaranteed to him by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding the subject matter of this paragraph. Defendant Mohammed lacks sufficient knowledge upon which to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations contained in this paragraph.

38. Plaintiff hereby demands trial by jury.

ANSWER: Defendant Mohammed admits that Plaintiff demands a trial by jury and joins in said demand.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

1. To the extent Defendant Mohammed was in fact involved in Plaintiff’s arrest at issue, Defendant Mohammed is entitled to qualified immunity. He is a government official who performed discretionary functions. At the time of the incidents referenced in Plaintiff’s Complaint, Defendant Mohammed was an on-duty member of the Chicago Police Department who was

executing and enforcing the law. At all times relevant to Plaintiff's Complaint, a reasonable police officer objectively viewing the facts and circumstances that confronted Defendant Mohammed could have believed his actions to be lawful, in light of clearly established law and the information the officers possessed at the time.

2. To the extent Defendant Mohammed was in fact involved in Plaintiff's arrest at issue, Defendant Mohammed is not liable for his individual participation in the arrest because, as a public employee, his actions were discretionary and he is immune from liability. 745 ILCS 10/2-201. As a result, the City of Chicago is also not liable to Plaintiff. 745 ILCS 10/2-109.

3. A public employee is not liable for his act or omission in the execution of any law unless such act or omission constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. 745 ILCS 10/2-202. To the extent Defendant Mohammed was in fact involved in Plaintiff's arrest at issue, Defendant Mohammed was acting in the execution and enforcement of the law at the time of any interactions with Plaintiff and Defendant Mohammed's individual acts were neither willful nor wanton. As a result, Defendant Mohammed is not liable to Plaintiff. 745 ILCS 10/2-109.

4. To the extent Plaintiff failed to mitigate any of his claimed damages, any verdict or judgment obtained by Plaintiff must be reduced by application of the principle that Plaintiff had a duty to mitigate his damages, commensurate with the degree of failure to mitigate attributed to Plaintiff.

5. Under the Tort Immunity Act, to the extent Defendant Mohammed was in fact involved in Plaintiff's arrest at issue, Defendant Mohammed is not liable for any injury allegedly caused by the instituting or prosecuting of any judicial or administrative proceeding when done within the scope of his employment, unless such action was done maliciously and without probable cause. 745 ILCS 10/2-208.

6. Under the Tort Immunity Act, Defendant Mohammed is not liable for any injury caused by the action or omission of another public employee. 745 ILCS 10/2-204.

7. To the extent Plaintiff seeks to impose liability based on testimony given by Defendant Mohammed, if any was in fact given by Mohammed, the officer is absolutely immune from liability. *Rehberg v. Paulk*, 132 S. Ct. 1497 (2012);

8. Plaintiff's claims in the Complaint are barred by the doctrines of *res judicata* and collateral estoppel.

WHEREFORE, Defendant, Kallatt Mohammed, denies that Plaintiff Jamar Lewis is entitled to the relief requested in the Complaint, or to any relief whatsoever, against Mohammed and demands: 1) entry of a judgment dismissing Plaintiff's Complaint in its entirety as to Defendant Mohammed; 2) for an award of the costs incurred in defending this action; and 3) for such other relief as the Court deems appropriate.

JURY DEMAND

Defendant, Kallatt Mohammed, hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Eric S. Palles #2136473
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on July 21, 2021, I caused the foregoing Defendant Kallatt Mohammed's Answer to Plaintiffs' Complaint to be served on all counsel of record using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

/s/Eric S. Palles
Special Assistant Corporation Counsel
One of the attorneys for Kallatt Mohammed