

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MCALLEN DIVISION**

LIZELLE GONZALEZ,
Plaintiff

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§

§

v.

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CIVIL ACTION NO. 7:24-cv-00132

§

GOCHA ALLEN RAMIREZ,
ALEXANDRIA LYNN BARRERA,
STARR COUNTY, and
RENE FUENTES,
Defendants

§

JURY DEMANDED

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PLAINTIFF’S AMENDED COMPLAINT

TO THE HONORABLE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE DREW B. TIPTON:

COMES NOW LIZELLE GONZALEZ, Plaintiff herein, by and through counsel, and files this civil rights action against Gocha Allen Ramirez, Individually; Alexandria Lynn Barrera, Individually; Rene Fuentes, Individually and in his official capacity; and Starr County and for such causes of action alleges as follows:

I.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1.1 Plaintiff brings forth causes of action pursuant to 42 U.S.C § 1983 for violations of the United States Constitution and the laws of the United States as a result of the unfounded and unlawful indictment presented against Plaintiff by the Starr County District Attorney and his office, and the Starr County Sheriff and his office.

II.

PARTIES

2.1 Plaintiff Lizelle Gonzalez, a/k/a Lizelle Herrera, Plaintiff's legal name at the time of her arrest, is a resident of Starr County, Texas.

2.2 Defendant Gocha Allen Ramirez is the elected District Attorney for Starr County, Texas. Ramirez is employed by the County of Starr as its elected district attorney who, at all times relevant to this action, was acting under the color of law and within the scope of his employment. Defendant Ramirez is the policy maker for the Starr County District Attorney's Office. Defendant Ramirez is sued in his individual capacity. Defendant Ramirez may be served by serving his attorney via electronic mail.

2.3 Defendant Alexandria Lynn Barrera is employed as an Assistant District Attorney for Starr County, Texas, who, at all times relevant to this action, was acting under the color of law and within the scope of her employment. Defendant Barrera is sued in her individual capacity. Defendant Barrera may be served by serving her attorney via electronic mail.

2.4 Defendant Starr County, Texas, is a governmental unit existing under the laws of the State of Texas. Defendant Starr County may be served by serving its attorney via electronic mail.

2.5 Defendant Rene Fuentes is the elected Sheriff of Starr County, Texas. Fuentes is employed by the County of Starr as its elected sheriff who, at all times relevant to this action, was acting under the color of law and within the scope of his employment. Defendant Fuentes is the policy maker for the Starr County Sheriff's Office. Defendant Rene Fuentes is sued in his individual and official capacities and may be served with summons as follows:

**Starr County Sheriff's Office
102 E. 6th Street
Rio Grande City, Texas 78582
Or wherever he may be found**

III.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 3.1 This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The Court has jurisdiction over this lawsuit pursuant to 28 U.S.C § 1331 (federal question) and 28 U.S.C. § 1343 (civil rights).
- 3.2 Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), as the Southern District of Texas - McAllen Division is the judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred.

IV.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 4.1 On January 7, 2022, at approximately 7:18 p.m., Plaintiff Lizelle Gonzalez presented to the Starr County Memorial Hospital Emergency Department after using Cytotec Ictrogen 400 mcg purportedly to induce an abortion. Plaintiff was treated by Dr. Rodolfo Lozano, M.D. and Norma Aguirre RN. After obstetrical examination revealed no contractions and positive fetal heart rate, Plaintiff was discharged home on January 8, 2022, at approximately 12:00 p.m. with a diagnosis of abdominal pain and instructions to follow up with Dr. Lozano on January 12, 2022.
- 4.2 Shortly after discharge, at approximately 12:40 p.m. on January 8, 2022, Plaintiff was taken to Starr County Memorial Hospital via EMS with complaints of abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding. Examination in the emergency department by revealed no fetal cardiac activity and “incomplete spontaneous abortion.” Plaintiff was admitted to obstetrics for a repeat classical cesarean section by Dr. Luis Ramirez for the delivery of her stillborn child.
- 4.3 Based upon information and belief, during or after Plaintiff’s hospitalizations, employees, agents and/or representatives of Starr County Memorial Hospital, in violation of federal

privacy laws reported Plaintiff to the Starr County District Attorney's Office and/or the Starr County Sheriff's Office and shared protected medical records with such individuals/agencies.

4.4 Based upon information and belief, Sheriff Fuentes, and his office, in connection with and/or under the joint supervision of Defendants Barrera and Ramirez of the Starr County District Attorney's Office, performed an investigation into the facts or circumstances surrounding the charge of Murder against Plaintiff, knowing that Plaintiff's conduct was exempt from homicide as per Section 19.06 of the Texas Penal Code.

4.5 Per District Attorney's Office policy and practice, assistant district attorney, Defendant Alexandria Lynn Barrera, consulted with Defendant Gocha Allen Ramirez regarding the investigation. Based upon information and belief, Defendant Alexandria Lynn Barrera discussed Plaintiff's case with Defendant Gocha Allen Ramirez prior to the investigation and presentation of the case before the grand jury. Similarly, through its own policy-maker Defendant Gocha Allen Ramirez, the Starr County District Attorney's Office had its own policy of initiating and performing its own investigations before involving the police or working in conjunction with the sheriff's office during the investigation.

4.6 Based upon information and belief, the District Attorney's Office and/or the Starr County Sheriff's Office had agreements with the Starr County Memorial Hospital to report these types of cases and there are additional women whose protected health information was shared in furtherance of investigation and potential indictments.

4.7 Based upon information and belief, the Defendants Barrera and/or Ramirez were in direct communication with Starr County Sheriff's Office investigators providing legal advice in coordinating and/or directing the "murder" investigation. Plaintiff was interviewed by Sheriff Fuentes' investigators; however, she was neither charged nor arrested following their

investigation. Plaintiff's arrest came after Sheriff Fuentes and/or his investigators received direction from Defendants Ramirez and Barrera.

4.8 Based upon information and belief, District Attorney Gocha Allen Ramirez and Assistant District Attorney Alexandria Lynn Barrera made misrepresentations of the facts and the law to a grand jury, recklessly and callously disregarding the rights of Plaintiff, and commenced a malicious prosecution.

4.9 On March 30, 2022, the charge of murder against Plaintiff was presented to the Grand Jury of Starr County, Texas by Defendants Ramirez and Barrera.

4.10 At all relevant times, Defendants Ramirez and Barrera, and Starr County Sheriff's officers were aware that Section 19.06 of the Texas Penal Code exempted the death of an unborn child from the statute pertaining to murder "if the conduct charged is: (1) conduct committed by the mother of the unborn child."

4.11 However, Defendants Ramirez, Barrera and Fuentes commenced and continued an unfounded investigation followed by providing the grand jury with false and misleading information and omissions in order to secure an Indictment against Plaintiff that "on or about the 7th day of January 2022, and before the presentment of this indictment, in Starr County, Texas, did then and there intentionally and knowingly cause the death of an individual J.A.H. by a self-induced abortion."

4.12 Had Defendants Ramirez and Barrera and the Starr County Sheriff's Office investigators been truthful, there would not have been any legal basis for the indictment and ensuing arrest. Upon information and belief, Defendants, conspired to, and did, investigate and present false information, recklessly misrepresenting facts in order to pursue a bogus murder charge against Plaintiff for acts clearly not criminal under the Texas Penal Code.

4.13 Following the indictment, Plaintiff was arrested on April 7, 2022, by the Starr County Sheriff's Office. On April 8, 2022, while incarcerated, Plaintiff was taken to Starr County Memorial Hospital after suffering anxiety induced dyspnea caused by the stress of unconstitutional murder indictment and false arrest. After spending three days in jail, Plaintiff was released on April 9, 2022, after the \$500,000 bond was posted.

4.14 On April 11, 2022, Defendant Ramirez dismissed the unfounded charges against Plaintiff conceding in a news release “[i]n reviewing the applicable Texas law, it is clear that Ms. Herrera cannot and should not be prosecuted for the allegation against her.” Defendant Ramirez further stated that it was “clear that Ms. Herrera did not commit a criminal act under the laws of the State of Texas.”

4.15 The fallout from Defendants' illegal and unconstitutional actions has forever changed the Plaintiff's life. In statements issued by Defendant Ramirez, which were reported by the local, national, and international press, he conceded that “[a]lthough with this dismissal Ms. Herrera will not face prosecution for this incident, it is clear to me that the events leading up to this indictment have taken a toll on Ms. Herrera and her family.”

4.16 Plaintiff's mugshot could be seen all over the news, through television, print and social media. Immediately following her arrest, a local social media site posted details of her arrest, initiating rumors within the close-knit community. Plaintiff was identified by name. Within hours national headlines read “Woman in Texas Charged with Murder in Connection with ‘Self-Induced Abortion.’” The unfounded charges against Plaintiff gained the attention of the Associated Press, were televised nationally, and can still be found through numerous news sites on the internet. Furthermore, because the charges stemmed from abortion – a hot button political agenda – the dismissal of the charges did not result in any less media attention. Rather,

the media attention was heightened after the dismissal due to the fact that the prosecution was frivolous.

4.17 On January 25, 2024, Defendant Ramirez agreed to an Agreed Judgement of Probated Suspension with the Investigatory Panel 12-2 District 12 Grievance Committee of the State Bar of Texas due to his violations of 8.01(a), 3.09(a), 5.01(a), and 5.01(b) of the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct for his knowing conduct in prosecuting Plaintiff for acts clearly not criminal under existing state law. Following the issuance of the probated suspension, Defendant Ramirez remains the Starr County District Attorney and continues to direct investigation and prosecution efforts for the 229th Judicial District, which includes Starr, Duval and Jim Hogg counties.

4.18 As a result of the Defendants' unconstitutional actions, Plaintiff was subjected to the humiliation of a highly publicized indictment and arrest, which has permanently affected her standing in the community. But for Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff would not have suffered these harms.

4.19 Lizelle Gonzalez files this lawsuit against Gocha Allen Ramirez, Alexandria Lynn Barrera, Rene Fuentes, and Starr County, for depriving Plaintiff of rights secured under the Constitution and Laws of the United States. She brings this case not only to vindicate her rights but also to hold accountable the government officials who violated them.

V.

APPLICABLE AUTHORITY

5.1 The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America

provides:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and

particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

5.2 The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America

provides, in pertinent part:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; *nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law*; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

5.3 42 U.S. Code §1983 – Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

5.4 Section 19.01 of the Texas Penal Code provided in pertinent part:

- (a) A person commits criminal homicide if he intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence causes the death of an individual.
- (b) Criminal homicide is murder, capital murder, manslaughter, or criminally negligent homicide.

5.5 Section 19.06 of the Texas Penal Code plainly states:

This chapter does not apply to the death of an unborn child if the conduct charged is:

- (1) Conduct committed by a mother of the unborn child;

VI.

**DEFENDANTS RAMIREZ AND BARRERA
ARE NOT ENTITLED TO ABSOLUTE IMMUNITY**

- 6.1 Generally, prosecutors possess absolute immunity from civil liability, “[b]ut immunity is not automatic.” *Wooten v. Roach*, 964 F.3d 395, 407 (5th Cir. 2020). “[A] prosecutor’s administrative duties and those investigatory functions that do not relate to an advocate’s preparation for the initiation of a prosecution or for judicial proceedings are not entitled to absolute immunity.” *Buckley v. Fitzsimmons*, 509 U.S. 259, 273, 113 S.Ct. 2606, 125 L.Ed.2d 209 (1993) (citing *Burns v. Reed*, 500 U.S. 478 at 494-496, (quoting *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409, 430-31, 96 S.Ct. 984, 47 L.Ed.2d 128 (1976)).
- 6.2 Prosecutors are absolutely immune only “for their conduct in ‘initiating a prosecution and in presenting the State’s case’ insofar as that conduct is ‘intimately associated with the judicial phase of the criminal process.’” *Burns*, 500 U.S. 478 at 494-496, (quoting *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409, 430-31, 96 S.Ct. 984, 47 L.Ed.2d 128 (1976)). Providing legal advice to the police is not a function “intimately associated with the judicial phase of the criminal process.” See *Id.* “In sum, prosecutors are not entitled to absolute immunity when ‘functioning as the equivalent of a detective rather than as an advocate preparing for trial.’” *Wooten v. Roach*, 964 F.3d at 407. (quoting *Cousin v. Small*, 325 F.3d 627, 632–33 (5th Cir. 2003) (per curiam).
- 6.3 Based upon information and belief, the Starr County Sheriff’s Department and the District Attorney’s Office coordinated in the investigation phase of the charges against the Plaintiff. Such investigatory actions by Defendants Barrera and Ramirez forfeit the protection of absolute prosecutorial immunity. See *Burns*, 500 U.S. at 482, 111 S.Ct. 1934.
- 6.4 Additionally, an investigating law enforcement officer who lies to grand jury waives immunity. See *Wilson v. Stroman*, 33 F.4th 202 (5th Cir. 2022).

6.5 Section 19.06 of the Texas Penal Code exempts the death of an unborn child from the statute pertaining to murder “if the conduct charged is: (1) conduct committed by the mother of the unborn child.” Based upon information and belief, Defendants Ramirez and Barrera provided the grand jury with false and misleading information and omissions in order to secure an indictment against Plaintiff.

6.6 As such, Defendants Ramirez and Barrera are not entitled to absolute immunity because they either submitted or directed the presentation of grand jury “evidence” blatantly lacking in legal basis as to render their belief in its existence unreasonable.

VII.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

A. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Violations of Plaintiff’s Rights Guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment – Malicious Prosecution

7.1 Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs by reference.

7.2 Plaintiff asserts a violation of her Due Process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to be free from unlawful indictment.

7.3 The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was intended to prevent the government from abusing its power or employing it as an instrument of oppression. Plaintiff has rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment not to have law enforcement deliberately fabricate facts, evidence and the law. More specifically, Plaintiff has rights against intentional misrepresentations made to a grand jury that self-induced abortion is a criminal act in the State of Texas to secure an unlawful indictment.

7.4 Based upon information and belief, Defendants Fuentes, Barrera and Ramirez, conspired to, and did, investigate and present false information, recklessly misrepresenting facts in order to pursue a bogus murder charge against Plaintiff for acts clearly not criminal under the Texas Penal Code.

7.5 Based upon information and belief, Defendants Fuentes, Ramirez and Barrera conspired to, and did, mislead the grand jury by failing to provide the statutory language contained within Section 19.06 of the Texas Penal Code, in order to secure an illegal indictment in violation of Plaintiff's constitutional protections.

7.6 Based upon information and belief, policy, procedure, and practice in the Starr County District Attorney's Office require that every decision in every high-profile case, including the investigation phase, must go through Defendant Ramirez. There is no doubt that the first ever murder charge for a self-induced abortion in Starr County, quite possibly the State of Texas, is considered high-profile, especially in light of the media attention surrounding the State's abortion laws at the time of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's causes of action.

7.7 In his defense during his disciplinary proceedings Defendant Ramirez claimed not to be involved in the investigation or prosecution of this case. Defendant Ramirez acted as though he delegated authority to his co-conspirator Assistant District Attorney, Defendant Barrera. However, Defendant Ramirez did not, and does not, delegate his authority based on his policies, procedures, and practices.

7.8 Furthermore, although he claimed he did not participate in the grand jury presentation of Plaintiff's case, upon information and belief, Defendant Ramirez directed his co-conspirator, Assistant District Attorney Defendant Barrera, to provide false information to and conceal the plain statutory language contained within Texas Penal Code 19.06 from the grand jury. Defendant Barrera dutifully complied.

7.9 By failing to provide the statutory language contained within Section 19.06 of the Texas Penal Code, District Attorney Ramirez himself, or through instruction to co-conspirator Defendant Barrera, knowingly provided false information to a grand jury to secure an unjust indictment and proceed with the malicious prosecution against Plaintiff.

7.10 As a result of her indictment and subsequent unlawful arrest for charges that Defendants maintained against her—long after they were aware that they lacked any legal or statutory basis to charge and arrest Plaintiff for Murder— Plaintiff was deprived of her fundamental rights to privacy and liberty. More specifically, Plaintiff was involuntarily and detrimentally thrust into the public eye, causing intrusion upon her seclusion or solitude and private affairs. Additionally, Plaintiff was placed in a false light which caused her to suffer reputational and actual harm that impinged upon her fundamental right to personal liberty.

B. False Arrest in Violation of The Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments – Defendants Barrera and Ramirez

7.11 Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs herein by reference.

7.12 Plaintiff has a clearly established constitutional right under the Fourth Amendment to be secure in her person, home, and property against unreasonable seizure. U.S. Const. amend. IV (emphasis added). As the Supreme Court of the United States has plainly stated, “[w]here the standard is probable cause, a . . . seizure of a person must be supported by probable cause particularized with respect to that person.” *Ybarra v. Illinois*, 444 U.S. 85, 91 (1979).

7.13 The Fourteenth Amendment also protects against the deprivation of liberty without due process of law.

7.14 Plaintiff was falsely indicted, and arrested for murder, despite the plain and concise language of the statute excluding Plaintiff from criminal responsibility as a direct result of Defendants’ conduct. Defendants’ conduct, as set forth in detail above, deprived Plaintiff of her rights to be secure in her persons against unreasonable seizure, in violation of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and 42 U.S.C. Section 1983.

7.15 Defendants Ramirez and Barrera, while acting under the color of law and within the scope of their employment, knowingly and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the truth,

caused the presentation of a facially deficient indictment with no legal basis, resulting in a false arrest.

7.16 Defendants Ramirez and Barrera deliberately or recklessly made knowing and intentional omissions that resulted in the indictment of Plaintiff and subsequent warrant for Plaintiff's arrest.

7.17 Defendants, jointly and severally, deprived Plaintiff of her rights under the Fourth Amendment as incorporated and applied to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment. Defendants also jointly and severally, deprived Plaintiff of due process in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. Furthermore, Defendants Ramirez and Barrera conspired with coconspirators, known and unknown, to violate Plaintiff's constitutional rights.

7.18 Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the parties injured in an action for redress. Each Defendant is a "person" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

7.19 As a direct result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff was indicted for murder and falsely arrested, despite the unambiguous language of the penal code exempting her from a criminal act and absence of probable cause to establish that she had committed a crime. Defendants' conduct, as described above, deprived Plaintiff of her right to be secure in her persons against unreasonable seizure, in violation of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. As such, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Defendants Ramirez and Barrera shall be liable to Plaintiff for their unlawful actions.

C. False Arrest in Violation of The Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments – Defendant Fuentes

7.20 Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs herein by reference.

7.21 Plaintiff has a clearly established constitutional right under the Fourth Amendment to be secure in her person, home, and property against unreasonable seizure. U.S. Const. amend. IV (emphasis added). As the Supreme Court of the United States has plainly stated, “[w]here the standard is probable cause, a . . . seizure of a person must be supported by probable cause particularized with respect to that person.” *Ybarra v. Illinois*, 444 U.S. 85, 91 (1979).

7.22 The Fourteenth Amendment also protects against the deprivation of liberty without due process of law.

7.23 Defendant Fuentes arrested Plaintiff for murder, despite the plain and concise language of the statute excluding Plaintiff from criminal responsibility. Therefore, no probable cause existed for Plaintiff’s arrest. Defendants’ conduct, as set forth in detail above, deprived Plaintiff of her rights to be secure in her persons against unreasonable seizure, in violation of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and 42 U.S.C. Section 1983.

7.24 Qualified immunity does not apply to the “plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law.” *Malley v. Briggs*, 475 U.S. 335, 341 (Tex. 1986). “Defendants will not be immune if, on an objective basis, it is obvious that no reasonably competent officer would have concluded that a warrant should issue.” *Id.*

7.25 Generally, a grand jury’s indictment breaks the chain of causation for any false arrest claims based on a defective affidavit and arrest warrant pursuant to the independent intermediary doctrine. *Wilson v. Stroman*, 33 F.4th 202, 208, (5th Cir. 2022). However, only a “properly secured . . . grand jury indictment will shield a defendant who has committed or initiated a false arrest.” *Id.* (citing *Buehler v. City of Austin/Austin Police Dep’t*, 824 F.3d 548, 553-54 (5th Cir. 2016).

7.26 Upon information and belief, the grand jury presentation suffered from a complete lack of additional investigation. Defendants Barrera, Ramirez and Fuentes conspired to, and misled, the grand jury.

7.27 Defendant Fuentes, while acting under the color of law and within the scope of his employment, knowingly and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the truth, caused the arrest of Plaintiff based on a facially deficient indictment with no legal basis as Section 19.06 of the Texas Penal Code is clear and unambiguous. Therefore, the grand jury indictment was not “properly secured” and it is obvious that no reasonably competent officer would have concluded that an arrest warrant as to Plaintiff should issue.

7.28 As such, Defendant Fuentes deprived Plaintiff of her rights under the Fourth Amendment as incorporated and applied to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment. Defendant also deprived Plaintiff of due process in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. Furthermore, based upon information and belief, Defendant Fuentes conspired with coconspirators, known and unknown, to violate Plaintiff’s constitutional rights.

7.29 Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the parties injured in an action for redress. Each Defendant is a “person” within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

7.30 As a direct result of Defendants’ conduct, Plaintiff was falsely arrested for murder, despite the absence of probable cause to establish that her actions were in violation of the Texas Penal Code. Defendants’ conduct, as described above, deprived Plaintiff of her right to be secure in her persons against unreasonable seizure, in violation of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. As such, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Defendant Fuentes shall be liable to Plaintiff for such unlawful actions.

D. Conspiracy To Violate Constitutional Rights

7.31 Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs herein by reference.

7.32 Defendant Ramirez and his co-conspirators, Defendants Barrera and Fuentes, agreed to violate Starr County residents', including Plaintiff's, civil rights in violation of Section 1983, as detailed in the preceding causes of action.

7.33 Specifically, Defendant Ramirez, and his co-conspirators, assistant district attorney Defendant Barrera and Defendant Fuentes, agreed to violate Starr County residents' (including Plaintiff's) Fourth Amendment Rights to be free from unreasonable searches, seizures, and arrests but for warrants based on probable cause untainted by misleading and false information.

7.34 Furthermore, Defendant Ramirez, and his co-conspirator, assistant district attorney Defendant Barrera, agreed to violate Starr County residents' (including Plaintiff's) Fourteenth Amendment Rights to Due Process by abusing his grand jury powers and presenting false and misleading information to the grand jury in order to secure indictments against citizens when probable cause did not exist.

7.35 Defendants Ramirez and/or at least one of the co-conspirators knew the unlawful purpose of the agreement and joined in it willfully, that is, with the intent to further the unlawful purpose.

7.36 Defendant Ramirez and/or at least one of the co-conspirators during the existence of the conspiracy knowingly committed at least one of the overt acts described in the counts above, in order to accomplish some object or purpose of the conspiracy.

E. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – County Liability

7.37 Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs herein by reference.

7.38 A county is liable under section 1983 for the acts of its officials when (1) its final policymakers are held effectively to have made policy or condoned creation of a custom by ratifying the unconstitutional or illegal actions of subordinate officers or employees; or (2) its final policymakers themselves engage in the setting of goals and the determination of how

those goals will be achieved. *See Turner v. Upton Cnty., Tex.*, 915 F.2d 133, 136 (5th Cir. 1990). *Pembaur v. City of Cincinnati*, 475 U.S. 469, 106 S.Ct. 1292, 89 L.Ed.2d 452 (1986).

7.39 “When the official representing the ultimate repository of law enforcement power in the county makes a deliberate decision to abuse that power to the detriment of its citizens, county liability under section 1983 must attach” *Turner*: at 138.

7.40 Starr County is liable under both formulations.

7.41 Defendant Ramirez, as the final policy maker, “ratified the unconstitutional or illegal actions of subordinate officers and employees”, namely Defendant Barrera. Although he did not present the indictment to the Grand Jury, all decisions ran through Defendant Ramirez. Upon information and belief, he conspired and instructed co-conspirator Assistant District Attorney Defendant Barrera to mislead the grand jury.

7.42 Defendant Ramirez also ordered the arrest of the Plaintiff, despite his knowledge that there was no legal basis to charge her with murder or any offense, and/or with deliberate indifference to the absence of such probable cause.

7.43 Defendant Fuentes dutifully complied with the arrest warrant of the Plaintiff, despite his knowledge that there was no legal basis to charge her with murder or any offense, and/or with deliberate indifference to the absence of such probable cause.

7.44 Based upon information and belief, the District Attorney’s Office and/or the Starr County Sheriff’s Office, along with the Starr County Memorial Hospital, initiated a policy to investigate women following an abortion for potential prosecution despite knowing that this was not criminal conduct.

7.45 As such, Starr County is liable for the constitutional violations suffered by Plaintiff.

VIII.

DAMAGES

8.1 Defendants' actions, jointly and severally, deprived Plaintiff of her protected rights under the United States Constitution and federal law. As a proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff has suffered the deprivation of liberty, reputational harm, public humiliation, distress, pain, and suffering for which she is entitled to compensatory damages, including damages for mental and emotional distress.

8.2 As a result of Defendants' actions and/or inactions, Plaintiff seeks the following damages, which in the aggregate exceed \$1,000,000.00:

- Actual damages;
- Compensatory damages;
- Past and future mental anguish;
- Past and future reputational damages;
- Past and future lost wages;
- Past and future loss of earning capacity;
- Attorney's fees as set forth below;
- Exemplary damages; and
- All other damages, both general and special, at law and in equity, to which Plaintiff may be justly entitled.

IX.

PUNITIVE DAMAGES

9.1 Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs by reference.

9.2 Punitive damages may be awarded in Section 1983 cases when the defendant's conduct involves reckless or callous indifference to the federally protected rights of others. The

widespread and persistent practice of Defendants Starr County, Defendant District Attorney Gocha Allen Ramirez, Defendant Alexandria Lynn Barrera and Defendant Rene Fuentes to intentionally misrepresent evidence to a grand jury demonstrates a callous and reckless disregard to the constitutional rights of residents of Starr County, Texas.

9.3 Defendants Ramirez, Barrera and Fuentes acted with malice and with intentional disregard for Plaintiff's constitutional rights for which Plaintiff is entitled to punitive damages. Such damages would assist in deterring and preventing similar conduct in the future.

X.

ATTORNEY'S FEES

10.1 Plaintiff has retained the services of the undersigned counsel, and claims entitlement to an award of reasonable and necessary attorney's fees under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and § 1988.

XI.

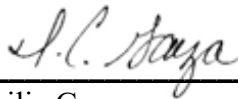
JURY DEMAND

11.1 Plaintiff hereby requests a jury trial tenders the appropriate jury fee herewith.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE PREMISES CONSIDERED, Plaintiff respectfully prays that Defendants be cited to appear and answer herein, that upon the trial of this matter, judgment be entered for Plaintiff against Defendants jointly and severally for the damages described above.

Respectfully submitted,

By:  _____

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**ATTORNEY IN CHARGE FOR
PLAINTIFFS**

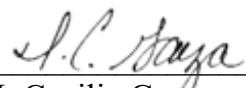
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of this amended complaint was served by agreement and in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure by electronic transmission to all registered ECF users appearing in the case on April 11, 2024.

 _____
I. Cecilia Garza