

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

STEVEN E. GREER
a Port St. Lucie resident

Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF PORT ST. LUCIE, FLORIDA,
a Florida Municipal Corporation,

SHANNON MARTIN,
in her official capacity as Mayor of the
City of Port St. Lucie and in her individual
capacity,

FLOCK GROUP, INC., a Delaware
corporation, d/b/a FLOCK SAFETY

Defendants,

Case No.: 2:26-cv-14319-AMC

Judge: Aileen Cannon

AMENDED COMPLAINT for:

1, 2- VIOLATION OF THE FOURTH
AMENDMENT

3- VIOLATION OF THE DRIVER'S
PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT

4- VIOLATION OF THE SECOND
AMENDMENT

5- VIOLATION OF THE FLORIDA
PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

6- VIOLATION OF ARTICLE I,
SECTION 12 OF THE FLORIDA
CONSTITUTION

7- VIOLATION OF ARTICLE I,
SECTION 23 OF THE FLORIDA
CONSTITUTION

8- VIOLATION OF ARTICLE I,
SECTION 9 OF THE FLORIDA
CONSTITUTION

9- ILLEGAL EXPENDITURE OF
PUBLIC FUNDS IN VIOLATION OF
THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION

10- VIOLATION OF THE FIRST
AMENDMENT

(Jury Trial Demanded)

Contents

RIGHT TO SUE PRO SE	1
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT	2
JURISDICTION AND VENUE	4
PARTIES	4
FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS	6
The Flock ALPR Network.....	6
Flock Used for Real-Life Pre-Crime	7
Flock Has a High Error Rate Resulting in False Arrests	9
Worse Yet, Those High Error Rates Are Intentional.....	9
Flock in The City of Port St. Lucie.....	11
Pedestrian Tracking, Facial Recognition, and Surveillance	11
Flock Admits to The Senate that is Monitors Humans, Not Just Cars:	14
Port St. Lucie Surveils Civilians.....	15
Flock Cameras Pointed at Gun Ranges.....	16
Florida Gun Ranges:	16
The US Senate Hearing Mentions Gun Rights Being Violated:.....	18
Systemic Abuse: Police Officers Arrested.....	18
Georgia Bureau of Investigation arrest of Officer Tracey Royston:	19
Menasha, Wisconsin Officer Cristian Morales:.....	19
Sedgwick, Kansas Police Chief Lee Nygaard:	19
Braselton, Georgia Police Chief Michael Steffman:	19
Sarasota Police Officer, Cory Waiters:.....	19
Orange City, Florida Officer Jarmarus Brown:	20
Savannah Police Department Mass Terminations:	20
Augusta Georgia Terminations:.....	20
Fayetteville Police Department Terminations:	21
Mauldin, South Carolina Officer Ellie Hammond:.....	21
New Bedford, Massachusetts Officer Emily Pacheco:	21
Stow, Massachusetts Abuse and System Removal:.....	22
Lufkin, Texas Officer Zachary Anthony Klein and Network Disablement:	22
Marion County, Indiana:.....	23
Hancock County, Indiana:	23
Florida Police Flock Abuse.....	23
The Fort Pierce Police Officer Arrest	23
The Pinellas County Sheriff Stalking Murder/Suicide:	24
Monroe County Sheriff's Deputy Lamar Roman:	24
Florida Highway Patrol / Lindsey Isaacs Case Study:.....	24
The Port St. Lucie Police Lieutenant Aaron Martin Scandal:	26

These Cases are Not Isolated:	29
Police Are Intentionally Not Auditing Their Use of Flock	29
Plaintiff’s Concrete Injury	30
The City Violates The First Amendment.....	30
Obstruction of Public Records	32
Local Governments and Flock	33
Flock Faces Financial Troubles	37
The FDOT Banning Flock Does Not Moot This Case	37
Federal Action to Ban Warrantless Surveillance	41
The House:	41
The Senate:	42
IRREPARABLE HARM	42
The Founders Rejected Trading Liberty for Security	44
The Oppression That Led to the Fourth Amendment in 1761 is Seen Anew with Flock Warrantless Surveillance	46
The Rejection of British General Warrants:	46
The Foundation of Independence:	46
The Resurgence of the General Warrant:	47
BALANCE OF THE EQUITIES AND PUBLIC INTEREST	47
The Atlanta Flock Experiment.....	48
THE DEFENDANT CITY STILL USES FLOCK ALPR	49
CONCLUSION.....	50
COUNT 1 – VIOLATION OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT	52
Statute of Limitations:	53
Elements to be Proved:	53
How the Facts Prove Each Element:.....	53
COUNT 2 – VIOLATION OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT	56
Statute of Limitations:	57
Elements to be Proved:	57
How the Facts Prove Each Element:.....	58
COUNT 3 – VIOLATION OF THE DRIVER’S PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT (18 U.S.C. §§ 2721–2725)	59
Statute of Limitations.....	59
Elements to be Proved	59
How the Facts Prove Each Element.....	60
COUNT 4 – VIOLATION OF THE SECOND AMENDMENT	61
Statute of Limitations:	62
Elements to be Proved:	62
How the Facts Prove Each Element:.....	62
COUNT 5 – VIOLATION OF THE FLORIDA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT (Fla. Stat. §§ 119.01, 119.07)	63
Statute of Limitations:	64

Element to be Proved:.....	64
How the Facts Prove Each Element:.....	64
COUNT 6 – VIOLATION OF ARTICLE I, SECTION 12 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION	66
Statute of Limitations:	66
Elements to be Proved:	66
How the Facts Prove Each Element:.....	66
COUNT 7 – VIOLATION OF ARTICLE I, SECTION 23 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION	68
Statute of Limitations:	68
Elements to be Proved:	68
How the Facts Prove Each Element:.....	68
COUNT 8 – VIOLATION OF ARTICLE I, SECTION 9 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION	71
Statute of Limitations:	71
Elements to be Proved:	71
How the Facts Prove Each Element:.....	72
COUNT 9 – ILLEGAL EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC FUNDS IN VIOLATION OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION.....	74
Statute of Limitations:	75
Elements to be Proved:	75
How the Facts Prove Each Element:.....	75
COUNT 10 – VIOLATION OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION	78
Statute of Limitations:	78
Elements to be Proved:	78
How the Facts Prove Each Element:.....	79
As to Element 1 (Protected Speech in a Public Forum):	79
As to Element 2 (Unconstitutional Viewpoint Policy and Intimidation):	79
Viewpoint Censorship:	79
Retaliatory Policy of Intimidation:	80
As to Element 3 (Causal Connection and Chilling Effect):	80
PRAYER FOR RELIEF	81
JURY DEMAND	82

RIGHT TO SUE PRO SE

1. Plaintiff Steven E. Greer, M.D., proceeds pro se pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1654, which allows parties to “plead and conduct their own cases personally or by counsel.”

2. The Judiciary Act of 1789 first recognized the right of parties to appear pro se in federal court.

3. Many state supreme courts have studied pro se litigation and concluded that it promotes access to justice, efficiency in certain cases, and public confidence in the courts when litigants are prepared.

4. Pro se pleadings are held to less stringent standards than those drafted by lawyers (*Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972)).

5. This Complaint is filed in good faith based on Plaintiff’s direct observations, documentation, public records, scientific literature, news reports, and exhibits.

6. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Complaint as discovery proceeds or additional evidence becomes available.

7. The current legal system has become a perversion of what the Founding Fathers intended. The right of citizens to access the courts and to plead their own cases was never meant to be the exclusive monopoly of a closed, self-perpetuating cabal of licensed attorneys who treat the law as their private domain.

8. That cabal actively discourages ordinary citizens from even thinking about the law. The reflexive question “Are you a lawyer?” is used to imply that only members of the guild may speak about legal rights or seek judicial relief. Non-lawyers are treated as interlopers who dare not enter the courtroom. This gatekeeping is a systemic distortion of the constitutional design.

9. While the judge and law clerks reading this Complaint are of course aware of the governing standards, the practical reality is that a substantial majority of courts still approach pro se filings with a presumption of illegitimacy or frivolousness, rather than the liberal construction required by *Haines v. Kerner* and its progeny.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

10. The City of Port St. Lucie, Florida has blanketed its public roadways with a network of 53 operational Flock Group automatic license plate reader (“ALPR”) cameras (plus an additional 73 Axon license-plate cameras, for a total of 126 LPR devices). These cameras photograph every vehicle that passes them.

11. The software is the threat, not the physical cameras. Using proprietary artificial-intelligence software, the system converts each photograph into a searchable “Vehicle Fingerprint” that records not only the license plate, but also the make, model, color, roof racks, bumper stickers, dents, and other unique identifiers.

12. The data is uploaded to a centralized, nationally accessible database and retained for at least 30 days (and longer if downloaded). Any authorized officer can query the database at will and reconstruct a detailed map of a driver’s movements over weeks.

13. This is precisely the type of “too permeating police surveillance” the Fourth Amendment was adopted to prevent. *Carpenter v. United States*, 585 U.S. 296, 305 (2018).

14. Tracking the whole of a person’s public movements over an extended period is a search. *Id.* at 310; *Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle v. Baltimore Police Dep’t*, 2 F.4th 330, 341 (4th Cir. 2021) (en banc).

15. Because the City does this without a warrant, instead letting individual officers decide for themselves when and how to access an unprecedented catalogue of every driver’s movements, the searches are unreasonable.

16. The City compounds the constitutional violation by contractually granting Flock Group a perpetual, **worldwide license to share Port St. Lucie data across its national network**. Local retention settings are thereby overridden, turning the City into a portal through which out-of-state agencies and federal bureaus can monitor Port St. Lucie residents without judicial oversight.

17. Real-world experience has already exposed the system's fatal weakness: the supposed safeguards against abuse are paper-thin. Across the country, police officers and even police chiefs have been arrested or fired after using Flock terminals to stalk ex-partners, track private citizens with no open investigation, and run hundreds of unauthorized personal queries. The same systemic defects exist in Port St. Lucie.

18. To insulate this system from democratic accountability, the City has obstructed public-records requests. It demanded an extortionate \$1,000 "special service charge" for basic information about camera locations and audit logs—an amount that far exceeds any lawful cost under Chapter 119 of the Florida Statutes. It also constructively denied Plaintiff's own clear and specific request for the same records (reference number P008986-081926) by unilaterally closing the request on September 1, 2026, after falsely claiming it had been waiting on "additional information," and then refusing to produce the records.

19. Plaintiff is an ordinary resident who drives the public streets of Port St. Lucie every day. He seeks a declaration that the City's ALPR program violates the Fourth Amendment, an injunction ending the warrantless dragnet, statutory damages under the Driver's Privacy Protection Act, and an order compelling production of the requested public records without the illegal fee.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

20. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a)(3) (civil rights). Supplemental jurisdiction over the Florida public-records claim exists under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

21. Venue is proper in the Fort Pierce Division of the Southern District of Florida under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because the Defendant is located in St. Lucie County and a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred there.

PARTIES

22. **Plaintiff Steven E. Greer, MD** is a citizen of Port St. Lucie, Florida, and of the Southern District of Florida.

23. Dr. Greer trained in surgery in Miami and in New York, and then became a Wall Street analyst and portfolio manager at the largest banks and hedge funds. He began litigating more than a decade ago when the State of New York retaliated against him and infringed upon his First Amendment rights.

24. Plaintiff appears in this action pro se with an extensive litigation record in the federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, multiple United States Courts of Appeals, and numerous United States District Courts. Plaintiff has prevailed in the Fifth Circuit and has successfully defeated numerous motions under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12 in various district courts.

25. In addition, Plaintiff currently works extensively with the United States Department of Justice in connection with federal anti-fraud enforcement efforts. As a direct result of a written proposal submitted by Plaintiff, the Department of Justice's central office

in Washington, D.C., authorized United States Attorneys' Offices to hire additional attorneys for anti-fraud initiatives.

26. **Defendant City of Port St. Lucie** is a Florida municipal corporation that operates and controls the Port St. Lucie Police Department. It is a "person" under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and a public agency subject to Chapter 119 of the Florida Statutes.

27. **Defendant Shannon Martin** is the Mayor of the City of Port St. Lucie. She is sued in her official capacity and in her individual capacity. At all relevant times she acted under color of state law.

28. **Defendant Flock Group, Inc.** is a Delaware corporation that designs, sells, installs, and operates automatic license-plate reader and related surveillance systems under the brand name Flock Group. It is registered in Florida as a foreign profit corporation under the name FLOCK GROUP, INC.

29. It has been sued in this action as Flock Group, Inc. and Flock Security, Inc. Those names are the same defendant.

30. Flock Group, Inc. designed, sold, installed, and continues to operate the ALPR network used by the City. It acts under color of state law through its joint participation with the City in the surveillance program and through the contractual data-sharing arrangement that makes the City's data available on Flock's national platform.

31. Flock Group, Inc.'s principal office is 1170 Howell Mill Road NW, Suite 210, Atlanta, Georgia 30318. Its Florida registered agent is Registered Agents Inc., 7901 4th Street North, Suite 300, St. Petersburg, Florida 33702. Its Delaware registered agent address is 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware 19808.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

The Flock ALPR Network

32. Flock Group markets and sells a network of solar-powered, AI-enabled cameras that photograph every passing vehicle, extract license-plate data and vehicle characteristics through machine learning, and upload the resulting “Vehicle Fingerprint” to a centralized cloud database.

33. Under a multi-year contract running through at least November 2028, the City maintains 53 approved Flock cameras at strategic, high-traffic locations throughout Port St. Lucie. The cameras operate 24 hours a day, capture vehicles traveling at highway speeds, and achieve high accuracy even at night.

34. The system does far more than a traditional point-in-time license-plate check. It records make, model, color, roof racks, bumper stickers, unique damage, and other identifiers. Officers can generate lists of every location a particular vehicle has been seen, lists of vehicles that visited a particular location, and associations of vehicles that frequently appear together.

35. The Flock cameras are also pointed towards parks where no cars drive, as well as entrances to major shopping hubs, such as Home Depot. The Flock system does monitor faces and human bodies, despite denials.

36. Data is retained for a default period of 30 days (and longer if downloaded by an officer for an investigation). The City’s contract with Flock grants Flock a non-exclusive, worldwide, perpetual, royalty-free license to share the data across its national platform. Local retention settings, therefore, do not prevent out-of-state and federal agencies from accessing Port St. Lucie records.

37. Flock data are illegally shared across state lines between police without warrant. Data from Lucas County, Ohio, illustrates this unbounded national reach of the Flock network. In a 30-day period between June and July 2026, the Houston Police Department, an agency located more than 1,200 miles away, searched Lucas County's Flock camera system more than 71,000 times, making it the single largest user of that Ohio county's data. Texas Department of Public Safety and Harris County Sheriff's Office together added more than 23,000 additional searches. In total, Houston-area agencies accounted for 16 percent of all queries on the Lucas County system during that month. Lucas County officials expressed shock at the volume and could offer no explanation for why a distant Texas police department was the dominant user of their local camera network.

38. This is the practical result of the contractual national data-sharing architecture that Port St. Lucie has joined: local residents' movements become freely searchable by agencies across the country with no meaningful local control or judicial oversight.

Flock Used for Real-Life Pre-Crime

39. The threat of warrantless, automated surveillance is not just an issue of tracking vehicles. It has been integrated into a broader federal "pre-crime" apparatus that closely mirrors the structural architecture of autocratic social control, most notably Communist China's Social Credit System.¹ In those regimes, the state blankets the public square with an integrated network of facial recognition, biometric mapping, and automated license plate readers to place the entire population under permanent, proactive investigation before any crime has occurred.

¹ See, e.g., The Guardian, *China Bans 23m From Buying Travel Tickets As Part Of 'Social Credit' System* (Mar. 1, 2019), [theguardian.com](https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2019/mar/01/china-social-credit-system-travel) (detailing the automated blacklisting of millions of citizens from flights, rail travel, real estate purchases, and employment based on centralized government tracking databases)

40. This exact totalitarian pipeline is actively operational within the United States, utilizing data sharing to intercept citizens. Investigative reports reveal that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Border Patrol operate highly secretive predictive policing units known as Predictive Intelligence Targeting Teams (PITT). Operating in sectors nationwide, including the Spokane Sector in Washington and the Laredo Sector in Texas, these PITT units systematically monitor and analyze the private financial habits, daily data profiles, and travel patterns of American citizens who are not suspected of any particular crime.²

41. Rather than establishing genuine, individualized probable cause, these federal units utilize parallel construction to cloak their surveillance in absolute secrecy. In a documented case study, a PITT unit analyzed an American citizen's financial activity patterns through law enforcement-sensitive systems while he was driving. The federal unit then fed this synthetically generated intelligence to a state highway patrol officer, instructing the roadside officer to intercept the target vehicle under the minor, pretextual guise of an "obstructed license plate" in order to conduct a blood test and execute a warrantless vehicle search.

42. When private entities like Defendant Flock Group and municipal actors integrate un-audited data nets with federal law enforcement pipelines, they construct a digital dragnet capable of severe socio-economic coercion.

43. By contractually granting worldwide, perpetual data-sharing licenses, the City of Port St. Lucie has intentionally plugged its residents into this exact distributed

² see also Joseph Cox, *A Secretive DHS 'Predictive Policing' Unit is Analyzing Americans' Financial Habits and Pulling Them Over*, 404 Media (Sep. 8, 2026), 404media.co (exposing the Border Patrol's Predictive Intelligence Targeting Teams' use of financial tracking, ALPR data networks, and parallel construction traffic stops).

surveillance grid. This architecture strips away the constitutional presumption of innocence, leaving ordinary citizens completely vulnerable to political retaliation, domestic spying, and administrative overreach entirely insulated from democratic accountability or due process.

Flock Has a High Error Rate Resulting in False Arrests

44. The commercial claims of system accuracy are mathematically deceptive and mask a significant real-world margin of error. As a recent video report by the Institute for Justice (IJ)³ highlights, leading ALPR vendors aggressively market a 93% accuracy rate. In practice, however, cameras routinely misidentify character variations, such as mistaking a 2 for a 7 or a 0 for the letter O, resulting in 7 mistakes for every 100 scans.

45. When applied to an industry leader scanning 20 billion plates per month, this 7% error rate generates 1.4 billion incorrect captures every month.

46. Despite these systemic legibility issues, the software automatically uploads these flawed "Vehicle Fingerprints" directly into law enforcement networks, creating an environment where automated data errors predictably trigger wrongful hot-list stops, false alerts, and dangerous police confrontations for innocent drivers.

Worse Yet, Those High Error Rates Are Intentional

47. The "high error rates" and false alerts generated by Flock Group and Axon systems are not mere mechanical or optical legibility glitches; they are the direct algorithmic result of deploying generative artificial intelligence ("AI"), machine learning, and Large Language Model ("LLM") architectures into the law enforcement pipeline.

³ Institute for Justice, *Dozens of Innocent Motorists Have Been Pulled Over, Detained at Gunpoint, or Jailed Due to AI License Plate Camera Errors* (July 1, 2026), <https://ij.org/dozens-of-innocent-motorists-have-been-pulled-over-detained-at-gunpoint-or-jailed-due-to-ai-license-plate-camera-errors/>.

48. As is well-established in commercial technology applications, generative AI and LLM software models possess an inherent architectural defect known as "hallucination," wherein the software algorithmically fabricates false data, invents non-existent connections, and asserts absolute untruths with high statistical confidence.

49. While civilian applications of unverified AI merely result in misleading consumer outputs or fabricated case law, Defendants have integrated this fundamentally unreliable, "not-ready-for-primetime" technology directly into municipal police operations.

50. When the Flock system attempts to synthesize data, match partial plates, or automatically draft simplified investigative summaries for officers, the underlying AI routinely fabricates evidence, effectively lying about vehicle matches, vehicle fingerprints, and driving histories.

51. Defendants are well aware of the propensity of AI models to hallucinate and generate false assertions. By deploying an un-audited, automated surveillance network driven by generative software that inherently fabricates data, the City has knowingly operationalized a system where false "Hot List" alerts and fabricated probable cause are built directly into the software's code.

52. Consequently, the numerous documented incidents of innocent citizens across the United States being pulled over, detained at gunpoint, or wrongfully jailed due to automated alerts are not isolated human errors or "camera mistakes." They are the predictable, systemic consequences of law enforcement relying blindly on a generative AI mechanism that routinely misleads officers by fabricating the very evidence used to justify armed, high-intensity traffic stops.

Flock in The City of Port St. Lucie

53. On August 29, 2026, only after this lawsuit was filed and after the City had previously refused to produce cost and inventory data, the Port St. Lucie Police Department finally disclosed the true scale and cost of its license-plate reader network.

54. The City currently operates 53 Flock cameras and 73 Axon cameras, for a combined total of 126 license-plate recognition devices.

55. The annual cost is approximately \$269,400, of which roughly \$171,400 is paid to Flock Group.

56. The original 2023 agreement authorized 14 cameras at \$2,500 each.

57. A 2024 amendment raised the count to 23 cameras at the same rate.

58. In 2025 the City expanded the authorized total to 49 cameras, and the current rate is \$3,000 per standard camera per year and \$5,000 per long-range camera.

59. Four additional Flock cameras were later added, bringing the operational Flock total to 53.

60. Any officer who completes a short orientation can obtain login credentials. There is no requirement of probable cause, judicial approval, or even meaningful supervisory review before an officer queries the database. The system accepts vague or facetious justifications, including the string “hehehe”, as sufficient to unlock historical tracking data.

Pedestrian Tracking, Facial Recognition, and Surveillance

61. Flock Group’s system is not limited to vehicles. The cameras are deliberately aimed at sidewalks, parks, grassy areas, store entrances, and other locations where no cars travel. The proprietary software performs facial recognition and body matching, creating persistent biometric identifiers of pedestrians and tracking their movements over time.

62. This is a totalitarian regime’s dream. It is part of the WEF’s Agenda 2030 to create open-air prisons. Communist China has already implemented these dystopian measures.

63. The City of Port St. Lucie has placed Flock cameras pointing directly into public parks, at the entrances of major retail locations such as Home Depot, and in remote or low-traffic areas. These placements serve no legitimate vehicle-enforcement purpose. Their primary function is the continuous surveillance of people on foot.

64. Despite public denials, the system captures and analyzes human faces and body characteristics. It builds searchable databases of pedestrian movements in the same way it builds “Vehicle Fingerprints.” This capability allows officers to reconstruct the patterns of life of individuals who never enter a car.

65. On August 19, 2026, a WIRED investigation⁴ revealed that Flock Group has developed a powerful new AI tool for police, known as OS Investigate (formerly Nightshift), that directly contradicts the company’s longstanding public claim that its cameras “cannot recognize, identify, or track individuals.” WIRED obtained and partially rebuilt the tool’s code, confirming that it can locate potential witnesses based solely on how frequently vehicles pass through a neighborhood, surface a driver’s “associates” from vehicles that travel together, search for people by race or physical description alone (for example, “male, ~6ft, black hoodie, forearm tattoo”), and flag vehicles purely by their patterns of movement, then link those results to police case files, 911 dispatch logs, and commercial identity databases that yield names, addresses, relatives, and other personal details.

⁴ Dhruv Mehrotra & Dell Cameron, Flock Has a Powerful New AI Tool for Police. We Got Its Code, WIRED (Aug. 19, 2026), <https://www.wired.com/story/flock-safety-os-investigate/>.

66. Flock Group is not merely a camera company. It is an artificial intelligence company that sells police a system for turning everyday driving into a dossier on a person. Through products including OS Investigate (formerly Nightshift), Flock is building a single interface in which an officer, without a warrant, without a named suspect, and often without an open crime, can start with a car or a pattern of driving and then reach into arrest files, 911 and dispatch logs, investigative case records, and commercial people lookup databases.

67. Those commercial sources are built to hold Social Security numbers, dates of birth, telephone numbers, email addresses, home addresses, known relatives, and known associates. Flock's own term for the resulting file is a workup. Give the system a name and a date of birth, and it is designed to return the person's vehicles, prior mentions in police records, relatives, phone numbers, and online accounts.

68. Combined with Flock's record of where cars have been seen, the workup does not stop at this plate passed this pole. It is built to answer who the person is, who they live with, how to reach them, and who they are tied to.

69. That is identity resolution power of a kind that, until recently, ordinary municipal police could not assemble on demand from a roadside camera network, and that historically required a targeted investigation, a subpoena, or access to restricted federal systems.

70. Flock has publicly told cities and the public that its technology does not collect personally identifiable information such as names, addresses, or Social Security numbers and cannot identify or track individuals. However, the design of OS Investigate is the opposite of that promise.

Flock Admits to The Senate that is Monitors Humans, Not Just Cars:

71. This deceptive public marketing campaign was shattered on September 23, 2026, during a hearing before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime and Counterterrorism.

72. Subcommittee Chairman Sen. Josh Hawley read into the congressional record an official admission letter from Flock Safety, wherein the corporation explicitly conceded that its surveillance network possesses the active capability to search for, isolate, and track human beings and pedestrians within its captured imagery database.

73. This corporate admission directly undercuts and exposes as false Defendant Flock Group's multi-year public denials and contractual assurances to municipal governments claiming that its technology is restricted to vehicle identification.

74. By corporate admission, the network functions as a dual-use mass-surveillance engine designed to map human movements on foot, establishing that the City's deployment intentionally sweeps up ordinary pedestrians, hikers, and civic demonstrators into a warrantless biometric tracking net.

75. Therefore, powerful technology capable of reconstructing the movements, associations, and patterns of life of ordinary citizens without warrants or individualized suspicion cannot safely be left in the hands of local police, municipal officials, or ordinary federal prosecutors who do not even grasp the historical evil the Fourth Amendment was designed to prevent.

76. Just as nuclear weapons should not be handed to police forces, so too should AI-powered warrantless databases not be given to anyone outside of a select group of people with Top Secret clearance.

77. It should be restricted to a very small number of specially vetted personnel with the highest levels of security clearance, operating under strict judicial and congressional oversight. Anything less guarantees the very form of general-warrant surveillance the Founders fought a revolution to end.

Port St. Lucie Surveils Civilians

78. On information and belief, the City of Port St. Lucie's contract and use of FlockOS and related Flock investigative tools place Port St. Lucie residents, including Plaintiff, within the reach of this architecture.

79. The reach of Flock's network is no longer limited to municipal roadways. In 2026 the National Park Service began installing Flock cameras inside national parks under the Trump administration. These cameras operate in federally managed public lands and capture not only vehicle data but also the movements of pedestrians, hikers, and visitors in areas far removed from ordinary traffic enforcement.

80. The placement of Flock hardware inside national parks confirms that the system is being deployed as a general-purpose surveillance tool rather than a narrow license-plate reader. Combined with the software's ability to perform facial and body matching, the cameras create persistent records of people moving through public lands without any individualized suspicion or warrant.

81. The combination of fixed cameras aimed at pedestrian areas, facial and body recognition, and long-term data retention creates a pervasive tracking system that goes far beyond traditional license-plate readers. It enables the City and its officers to monitor where residents walk, gather, protest, or campaign without a warrant or individualized suspicion.

Flock Cameras Pointed at Gun Ranges

82. Flock Group cameras have been deliberately positioned to monitor the entrances and parking areas of gun ranges, capturing the license plates and vehicle fingerprints of individuals exercising their Second Amendment rights. This practice creates a searchable record of lawful gun owners and range visitors without any individualized suspicion or warrant.

Florida Gun Ranges:

83. In Marion County, Florida, Daytona Beach attorney Patrick J. McGeehan documented two Flock cameras installed in the driveway entrance to the Ocala Shooting Range, a public pistol and rifle range operated by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission within the Ocala National Forest. The cameras were positioned to photograph vehicles both entering and exiting the range, rather than general roadway traffic. McGeehan publicly reported the placement in August 2026 and submitted a public-records request to the FWC regarding the cameras.

84. In St. Lucie County, Florida, the same county in which Plaintiff resides and the City of Port St. Lucie operates its own Flock network, there are more than 40 Flock cameras deployed as a dragnet. Every major shooting range and gun club in the area sits on roads covered by these cameras, which record gun owners traveling to those locations. The Flock software and databases make it easy to flag anyone repeatedly going to a gun range.

85. The primary ranges and gun clubs within roughly 60 miles of Port St. Lucie include:

- **St. Lucie Shooting Center**, 490 NW Concourse Place, Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
- **South Florida Shooting Club**, 500 SW Long Drive, Palm City, FL 34990

- **Martin County Sportsmen's Association**, 8415 SW Busch Street, Palm City, FL 34990
- **Continental Shooting Center**, 3091 SE Jay Street, Stuart, FL 34997
- **Lotus Gunworks**, 3558 NW Federal Highway, Jensen Beach, FL 34957
- **Okeechobee Shooting Sports**, 7055 NE 48th Street, Okeechobee, FL 34972
- **OK Corral Gun Club**, 9449 NE 48th Street, Okeechobee, FL 34972
- **Vero Beach Clay Shooting Sports**, 5925 82nd Avenue, Vero Beach, FL 32967
- **Indian River County Public Shooting Range**, 10455 102nd Terrace, Sebastian, FL 32958
- **Indian River Sportsman Indoor Shooting Range**, 4185 N US Highway 1, Vero Beach, FL 32967

86. Because Flock cameras are positioned on the main roads leading to these facilities (and in many cases within a short distance of the entrances), the dragnet makes it practically impossible for a gun owner to visit any of these ranges or clubs without being recorded if law enforcement chooses to track the names of people traveling to gun ranges.

87. In Cudahy, Wisconsin (Milwaukee area), multiple Flock cameras were installed at Eagle Sports Range and pointed into the entrance of the range's parking lot, capturing the license plates of vehicles arriving to use the facility. The cameras were installed in 2023 following break-ins at other local ranges. After a viral video in early August 2026 highlighted the placement and raised widespread privacy concerns, range management removed the cameras themselves, stating that customer privacy outweighed any contractual obligations with Flock.

The US Senate Hearing Mentions Gun Rights Being Violated:

88. The systemic threat that this automated surveillance dragnet poses to lawful gun owners was explicitly confirmed during federal legislative proceedings on September 23, 2026, before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime and Counterterrorism.

89. Subcommittee Chairman Sen. Josh Hawley specifically called out the technical deployment of the Flock Safety network, detailing how the software builds a comprehensive digital dossier on individuals exercising their Second Amendment liberties.

90. As established in the subcommittee record, Flock cameras positioned outside firearms dealers, gun stores, and shooting ranges are actively utilized to track the arrival of citizens, log their exact length of stay, map vehicle proximity to determine whose truck is parked next to theirs, and scan vehicle interiors.

91. Chairman Hawley further highlighted that Flock's artificial intelligence software catalogs environmental and vehicle contextual data, including tracking political and cultural bumper stickers.

92. By systematically logging license plates alongside political expressions and indexing a driver's historical visits to firearms facilities, the network functions as an expansive, automated de facto national gun registry compiled without judicial oversight or a warrant. This pervasive profiling directly burdens the core right of law-abiding citizens to acquire, possess, and train with firearms away from permanent government tracking.

Systemic Abuse: Police Officers Arrested

93. Flock markets its system as tightly regulated by supervisor audit logs and mandatory search justifications. Real-world deployment has proven those claims false. In 2026 alone, multiple officers and police chiefs across the country have been arrested or

terminated after weaponizing Flock terminals for purely personal tracking of private citizens.

Georgia Bureau of Investigation arrest of Officer Tracey Royston:

94. On August 7, 2026, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation arrested former Polk County Police Officer Tracey Royston, who had been assigned to a drug task force. Royston was charged with four misdemeanor counts of computer trespass and official misconduct after investigators proved she used her administrative credentials to run completely unauthorized personal tracking queries against individuals outside any legitimate law-enforcement investigation.

Menasha, Wisconsin Officer Cristian Morales:

95. In January 2026, Menasha Police Officer Cristian Morales was arrested and criminally charged with misconduct in office. Morales systematically used his municipal Flock terminal to monitor and track his ex-girlfriend's vehicle history.

Sedgwick, Kansas Police Chief Lee Nygaard:

96. Former Sedgwick Police Chief Lee Nygaard exploited his agency's Flock system to target his ex-girlfriend. He ran her license plates 228 times over a four-month period, tracking her and his new partner before physically tailing them in his police cruiser.

Braselton, Georgia Police Chief Michael Steffman:

97. Former Braselton Police Chief Michael Steffman was arrested after a state investigation revealed he used the ALPR network to actively stalk and harass multiple private citizens against whom there were no criminal files or open cases.

Sarasota Police Officer, Cory Waiters:

98. In August of 2026, former Sarasota Police Officer Cory Waiters (age 38) was arrested, fired, and jailed after an investigation showed he ran the same Florida license plate

through Flock 358 times between May and October 2025. He also made multiple unauthorized searches of the same plate in Florida's DAVID database. Investigators confirmed he was not working any legitimate criminal case involving the vehicle. The misconduct was first flagged by a reporter reviewing publicly available Flock audit logs. Waiters faces two felonies (computer offenses and official misconduct) plus a misdemeanor public-records violation.

Orange City, Florida Officer Jarmarus Brown:

99. Officer Jarmarus Brown of the Orange City Police Department was stripped of his authority after internal audits showed he ran his girlfriend's and his family members' plates more than 100 times over a seven-month span for personal leverage.

Savannah Police Department Mass Terminations:

100. In August 2026, a criminal investigation led to the immediate termination of six Savannah Police Department employees, including four sworn officers, after they manipulated system entry parameters to conduct non-permissible, unauthorized tracking queries.

Augusta Georgia Terminations:

101. In mid-2026, an internal audit at the Richmond County Sheriff's Office resulted in the felony arrests and terminations of four employees for personal database abuse. In June 2026, Deputy Jaquarius Yarbrough was fired and arrested after investigators discovered he searched the Flock database 1,639 times to stalk a private citizen. By July 20, 2026, the investigation expanded to ensnare Fleet Supervisor Lt. John McKenzie, Investigator Curtis Hoskins, and Deputy Joshua Johnson, each of whom conducted over 100 unauthorized personal searches. All four former officers were booked into the Charles B.

Webster Detention Center on felony charges, including Violation of Oath of Office (O.C.G.A. § 16-10-1).

Fayetteville Police Department Terminations:

102. The Fayetteville Police Department simultaneously fired three officers after an internal review caught them executing unrecorded personal queries.

Mauldin, South Carolina Officer Ellie Hammond:

103. In August 2026, Mauldin Police Officer Ellie Anna Hammond, 24, was terminated after records showed she used the department's Flock system 166 times between March and July 2026 to track a former significant other's vehicle. She falsely logged the searches as warrant checks, traffic infractions, and welfare checks. No criminal charges were filed, but she was stripped of her law-enforcement certification. This was the fifth Greenville County law-enforcement employee fired for Flock misuse in roughly two months.

New Bedford, Massachusetts Officer Emily Pacheco:

104. In August 2026, New Bedford Police Officer Emily Pacheco was placed on administrative leave and a six-month abuse-prevention order was entered against her after her former girlfriend alleged Pacheco used the department's Flock cameras to track her vehicle following their breakup. The ex-partner testified that police notified her the plate had been searched a "concerning" number of times. Pacheco denied personal tracking and claimed any searches were tied to a legitimate investigation. The New Bedford Police Department responded by suspending its entire Flock network pending a full review.

105. This places the new national examples with the other external abuse cases, right before the local Port St. Lucie scandal begins.

Stow, Massachusetts Abuse and System Removal:

106. Stow Police Detective Jason Rogers conducted multiple unauthorized queries through Flock Group cameras to track an acquaintance between 2024 and 2025. Rogers entered false search justifications without a legitimate law enforcement purpose. The department filed a criminal complaint, referred the matter to the Middlesex District Attorney, and suspended Rogers without pay pending an August 26, 2026 termination hearing. As a direct result of this misconduct, Chief Michael Sallese completely severed the department's contract with Flock Group and ordered the immediate physical removal of all remaining automated license-plate reader hardware.

Lufkin, Texas Officer Zachary Anthony Klein and Network Disablement:

107. On August 20, 2026, Texas Rangers arrested Lufkin Police Department Officer Zachary Anthony Klein (also referred to as Zach Klein), an 11-year member of the department, on two state jail felony charges (abuse of official capacity and tampering with a governmental record) stemming from an investigation into the potential misuse of the department's Flock Automated License Plate Reader system. A second Lufkin officer was placed on administrative leave pending further investigation into that officer's use of the technology.

108. In direct response, the Lufkin Police Department disabled and suspended all Flock cameras within the Lufkin area. The department stated it became aware of potential issues, began an internal audit, and Chief Travis Brazil requested an independent Texas Rangers investigation. No bond was set as of the initial reports. This is another documented instance in which officer misuse of Flock led a police department to immediately take its entire local network offline.

Marion County, Indiana:

109. On September 23, 2026, Marion County, Indiana prosecutors charged five Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department officers, Michael Rogers, Jonathan Schultz, Cassandra Crawley, Matthew Binford, and Abigail Cramer, with criminal misuse of Flock cameras. The charges include multiple counts of fraud, official misconduct, and stalking. One officer has resigned; the other four have been suspended and recommended for termination. The cases involve thousands of improper personal searches, including tracking of ex-partners and women the officers met in public.

Hancock County, Indiana:

110. In September 2026, Hancock County, Indiana Sheriff's Deputy James Joseph Heneghan IV was arrested and charged with 441 criminal counts (221 felonies and 220 misdemeanors) for intimidation, fraud, and official misconduct. Investigators allege he conducted more than 6,190 Flock searches between December 2024 and March 2026 to track his wife, a man associated with his wife, two former girlfriends, and others.

Florida Police Flock Abuse

The Fort Pierce Police Officer Arrest

111. The systemic crisis of the Flock digital dragnet hits directly at the steps of the Fort Pierce federal courthouse.

112. Fort Pierce Police Officer Joseph Crutchfield was arrested on four felony counts related to unauthorized computer access.

113. Between October 2025 and July 2026, Crutchfield invaded the privacy of his ex-girlfriend, accessing the Flock database 382 times to lawlessly track and stalk her vehicle, mostly while he was off duty.

The Pinellas County Sheriff Stalking Murder/Suicide:

114. On August 10, 2026, Pinellas County Sheriff's Office Deputy Troy Savetz kidnapped his ex-girlfriend Mandy Fackler from her home in Hudson in front of their two young children, drove her to Spring Hill, and murdered her before killing himself. Savetz used the Flock ALPR network to locate and track Fackler's movements in the hours leading up to the kidnapping. This incident demonstrates that Flock's warrantless tracking capability can and does enable lethal domestic violence by armed officers who have unrestricted access to the system.

Monroe County Sheriff's Deputy Lamar Roman:

115. In March 2026, Monroe County Sheriff's Deputy Lamar Roman was arrested after using an automated license-plate reader system to track and pursue an actress he had met while working off-duty security on the set of the Apple TV series Bad Monkey. After obtaining her personal information on set, he placed her vehicle on a hot list, received real-time alerts when it appeared on the network, sped after her at high speed (nearly causing a head-on collision), and conducted a traffic stop. The case illustrates how officers can weaponize ALPR technology for personal pursuit of private citizens with no legitimate law-enforcement purpose.

Florida Highway Patrol / Lindsey Isaacs Case Study:

116. The catastrophic danger of law enforcement's blind reliance on automated Flock logs is illustrated by the wrongful arrest and near-ruin of 23-year-old Lindsey Brooke Isaacs.

117. Following an October 4, 2025 triple-fatal hit-and-run on Interstate 4 near DeBary, a Flock terminal flagged Isaacs' black Dodge Durango passing a camera roughly three miles west of the crash site approximately two minutes before the collision time.

118. Troopers treated this single automated hit as the spine of their investigation, seizing her completely undamaged 2025 Durango. Investigators ignored a mountain of contradictory evidence, including a 911 caller's description of a maroon Durango, a partial plate beginning "458" that did not match Isaacs, and maroon paint transfer on a struck vehicle.

119. Isaacs was booked on April 17, 2026, on eight felonies including vehicular homicide and held without bond for 13 days in the Volusia County jail facing a potential life sentence.

120. On May 22, 2026, prosecutors dropped every charge against her and arrested Alisa Lee Montalvo of Deltona, whose maroon Durango and plate aligned with the original 911 call. Isaacs has sued two Florida Highway Patrol sergeants for false arrest and malicious prosecution.

121. On September 23, 2026, Ms. Isaacs elevated her case to the national stage, delivering sworn public testimony broadcast on C-SPAN before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime and Counterterrorism.

122. Testifying directly to the human cost of automated surveillance networks, Ms. Isaacs detailed the acute psychological and structural trauma of her wrongful detention, revealing that her 13-day ordeal included 86 hours of total isolation in solitary confinement.

123. Her testimony, along with statements from her attorney Patrick McGeehan, underscores a critical and systemic defect within current law enforcement paradigms: municipal and state agencies are routinely substituting thorough, traditional police investigations with unverified automated alerts. This episode confirms that a single automated Flock hit, treated as an infallible substitute for basic investigative verification,

strips away the constitutional presumption of innocence and functions as a mechanism to put completely innocent Florida drivers in jail.

The Port St. Lucie Police Lieutenant Aaron Martin Scandal:

124. The systemic abuse of Flock is not limited to other cities. It has already occurred inside the Port St. Lucie Police Department itself, carried out by Defendant Lieutenant Aaron Martin.

125. In 2026, Steven Giordano was and still is a candidate for Mayor of Port St. Lucie running against Defendant Mayor Shannon Martin. Lieutenant Aaron Martin is the husband of Mayor Shannon Martin.

126. On August 7, 2026, at approximately 12:37 a.m., Steven Giordano filmed Port St. Lucie Lieutenant Aaron Martin stealing Giordano campaign signs at the intersection of SW Airoso Boulevard and SW Thornhill Drive.

127. The footage [made it into social media posts](#) and became a sensation. Local TV stations WFLX, CBS12, and WPBF, among others, covered the story because it was the Mayor's husband caught in the act.

128. Then, the Port St. Lucie Police Department retaliated by leaking Flock Group footage of Giordano to the press.

129. The leaked footage was taken on August 5, 2026, and showed Giordano removing a campaign sign while on foot, at the intersection of SW Airoso Boulevard and SW Thanksgiving Avenue (the lot where the signs were located was 2022 SW Thanksgiving Avenue, and owned by Gwynne Guzzetta).

130. However, the footage was leaked and presented to the press as if it were part of an "ongoing investigation" into Giordano. That characterization is false. There was no investigation.

131. As a result, the following misleading news reports damaged Mr. Giordano's reputation with:

WFLX / WPTV: [Port St. Lucie police release details on 2 separate political campaign sign investigations](#)

- Caption/intro: "Security cameras capture suspected sign thieves (Port St. Lucie Police Department)"
- Body: "Detectives reviewed surveillance video from the area, which appears to show Giordano and the unidentified adult female arrive at the residence, approach campaign signs displayed in the yard, and interact with the signage... Detectives collected the video evidence..."

CBS12 / WPEC: [F-bombs fly in clash over Port St. Lucie campaign signs](#)

- "Investigators reviewed surveillance footage that showed Giordano and the woman approaching campaign signs displayed in the yard. PSLPD said the video then showed the woman removing a campaign sign supporting Mayor Shannon Martin..."

WPBF: [Port St. Lucie police investigate campaign sign disputes involving mayoral candidates - WPBF](#)

- "Surveillance footage shows a woman removing one of Mayor Shannon Martin's campaign signs on SW Thanksgiving Avenue on Wednesday night. Police say the footage also shows one of Martin's opponents, Steven Giordano, at the scene."

TCPalm / Treasure Coast Newspapers: [Police in Florida investigate mayoral campaign sign incidents](#)

- Uses nearly identical police-sourced language: a sergeant observed the pair, then detectives reviewed surveillance video that appears to show the interaction with the signs.

132. In fact, on August 5th, a Port St. Lucie Police Sergeant (last name of Griffin) was standing immediately next to Giordano while he removed the sign. This location is adjacent to the Port St. Lucie police station, and Giordano waved over Griffin to make sure the police did not think he was stealing the signs.

133. In fact, Mr. Giordano had permission from the property owner to remove the Mayor Martin sign, informed Officer Griffin of that, and encountered no objection or enforcement action at the time.

134. Of note, what occurred leading up to the August 5th incident was that someone from Mayor Martin's campaign first lied to Ms. Guzzetta by claiming that Giordano was a Democrat. Those Martin staffers then removed Giordano's signs. When Giordano explained that he was not a Democrat, Guzzetta allowed Giordano to remove those Mayor Martin signs.

135. Only days later, after Lieutenant Aaron Martin (the Mayor's husband) was caught on video stealing Giordano signs, did the Department seize upon the August 5th Flock footage and release it publicly in an effort to create the appearance that Giordano was equally culpable. The timing and manner of the leak demonstrate political retaliation, not legitimate law-enforcement activity.

136. This aforementioned drama is not about the legality of removing campaign signs, which are mundane occurrences. It is about the serious matter of the misuse of the Flock system by senior officers of a police department. The Port St. Lucie Police Department used Flock cameras to track an individual pedestrian (i.e., not a vehicle), obtained the resulting footage, and then selectively leaked that police-sourced Flock video to the press in order to retaliate against a political opponent of Mayor Shannon Martin. The leaked video itself proves that the City's Flock network is routinely employed to monitor and record the movements of people on foot.

137. On August 11, 2026, the Port St. Lucie Police Chief, Leo Niemczyk, placed Lieutenant Aaron Martin, Lieutenant Jason Vega, and Detective Sergeant Joseph Alves on paid administrative leave as a result of the above.

138. The case has been officially turned over to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) for an independent investigation under FDLE case number OR482378 (related to the Giordano matter).

139. This incident demonstrates three critical facts: (a) the Flock system is used to track pedestrians, not merely vehicles; (b) the system is weaponized for political retaliation against opponents of the Mayor; and (c) the supposed internal safeguards are meaningless when the Lieutenant connected to the system is the Mayor's own spouse.

140. The public release of Flock footage of a political rival on foot is textbook retaliation and confirms that the City's ALPR network functions as a tool of political surveillance and intimidation.

These Cases are Not Isolated:

141. These incidents demonstrate that Flock's "search reason" prompt is superficial and that individual officers are given the practical power to conduct prolonged, warrantless tracking of any person they choose.

Police Are Intentionally Not Auditing Their Use of Flock

142. The Washington Post's August 19, 2026 investigation⁵ found that law-enforcement agencies across the country have widely adopted Flock's automatic license-plate reader network without establishing basic procedures for monitoring its use.

143. Using publicly available search logs from the website *Have I Been Flocked*, Post reporters identified suspicious patterns of officer queries that departments themselves had overlooked. The newspaper documented at least 69 police officials who have been accused, charged with, or convicted of misusing Flock or similar systems, and noted that in

⁵ Douglas MacMillan, Aaron Schaffer & Drew Harwell, Police Departments Weren't Looking for Officers Abusing Flock. We Did It for Them., Wash. Post (Aug. 19, 2026).

at least 15 of those cases the potential misconduct was first flagged by outsiders, victims, activists, or journalists, rather than by internal audits.

144. When the Post contacted three departments about officers whose search histories showed repeated tracking of personal acquaintances, all three acknowledged they had not been conducting regular audits of the system.

145. In Florida specifically, the Post reported that Haines City authorities conducted no audits of Flock usage during the nearly two-year period in which one officer repeatedly searched his wife's license plate. After the newspaper's inquiries, the officer was arrested and charged with felonies related to computer abuse and falsifying official records.

Plaintiff's Concrete Injury

146. Plaintiff regularly drives the public streets of Port St. Lucie. Given the placement and density of the 53 cameras, it is functionally impossible for him to travel any meaningful distance without being photographed multiple times.

147. The system has therefore catalogued his movements over multi-week periods, enabling reconstruction of his patterns of life (visits to medical providers, places of worship, political gatherings, and other private destinations) without a warrant or individualized suspicion.

The City Violates The First Amendment

148. On the evening of September 28, 2026, the City of Port St. Lucie executed a calculated, state-sponsored show of force explicitly designed to chill protected political speech, enforce compliance, and silence municipal critics during an open, public City Council meeting.

149. The City Council members strictly require members of the public to fill out and submit official speaker cards specifying their names and chosen topics prior to

addressing the council from the podium. Through these mandatory cards, the council has absolute advance knowledge of the speakers' exact topics. That is city policy.

150. Defendant Mayor Shannon Martin knew explicitly prior to the meeting that three civilian speakers, including Plaintiff, were registered to voice intense public concerns regarding warrantless surveillance, Flock hardware, and municipal overreach.

151. Acting with this advance knowledge, under city policy, and with the premeditated intent to insulate the City Council from political accountability, Defendant Mayor Martin delivered an explicitly restrictive, content-based preamble from the dais immediately prior to the public comment segment.

152. The Mayor verbally decreed that citizens were strictly prohibited from "criticizing" or calling out individual council members, engaging in "name-calling," or offering any expressions of community support, including brief, polite clapping. Members of the audience were explicitly threatened with immediate physical removal from the chamber by law enforcement if they violated these content-based dictates.

153. To enforce this unconstitutional decree, the City blanketed the peaceful civilian chamber with an overwhelming, highly visible, and disproportionate presence of approximately six (6) heavily armed law enforcement officers outfitted in tactical bulletproof vests.

154. This militarized police deployment served no legitimate security or administrative purpose. Instead, it was systematically paired with the Mayor's verbal threats to construct an objectively hostile, coercive, and terrifying environment designed to induce a chilling effect.

155. The state-sponsored show of force successfully intimidated the audience, leaving ordinary residents visibly deterred and "scared to death" to offer applause, voice

community approval, or freely petition their elected representatives. These constitutional injuries were preserved directly on the official record.

Obstruction of Public Records

156. On or about August 18–19, 2026, Plaintiff Steven E. Greer submitted a written public-records request to the City of Port St. Lucie under Fla. Stat. § 119.07(1) seeking the camera locations and system audit logs for the City’s Flock ALPRs.

157. The City received the request on August 19, 2026 and assigned it reference number P008986-081926.

158. On September 1, 2026, the City unilaterally closed the request, stating that it had remained in “Waiting on Additional information from requestor” status for five business days and directing Plaintiff to submit an entirely new request if he still wanted the records.

159. Plaintiff immediately replied that he had never received any request for additional information, demanded that the City resend whatever response it claimed to have sent, and further stated: “You have been sued in federal court for violating records request laws. Ask your city attorney.”

160. The City never produced the requested camera locations or audit logs. The original request was clear and specific; the City’s unilateral closure, its false claim that it had requested additional information, and its continued refusal to produce the records constitute a constructive denial of access in violation of Chapter 119.

161. Likewise, in June 2026, a Port St. Lucie resident named Hannah Gilando submitted a written public-records request under Fla. Stat. § 119.07(1) seeking the locations of all Flock cameras and the system’s audit logs.

162. The City refused to produce the records unless she paid a \$1,000 “special service charge.” That fee far exceeds any actual cost of duplication or extensive use of

information-technology resources authorized by § 119.07(4)(d) and functions as an unlawful barrier to transparency.

163. On August 3, 2026, another member of the public (Trisha Drouillard) submitted a public-records request seeking “an active camera inventory and locations” and “a complete list of the flock cameras locations installation details and active system ids.” On August 10, 2026, the City of Port St. Lucie formally denied the request in its entirety, claiming the records are exempt from disclosure under Fla. Stat. § 119.071(2)(d) as “information revealing surveillance techniques or procedures” and/or a “comprehensive inventory of state and local law enforcement resources.”

164. The City’s assertion of this exemption is baseless. Camera locations on public roadways are not confidential surveillance techniques, and the statute does not authorize a blanket refusal to disclose the physical placement of fixed ALPR cameras. This outright denial is further evidence of the City’s systematic effort to conceal basic information about its Flock network from public scrutiny.

Local Governments and Flock

165. Local governments are already beginning to pull back from Flock for the reasons stated above.

166. Multiple local governments across the country have suspended, canceled, or declined to renew Flock contracts. In Arizona, Tempe and Flagstaff ended program. In California, Los Angeles (LAPD), Mountain View, Santa Cruz, and El Cerrito have ended or suspended their use of Flock. In Colorado, Fort Collins terminated its agreement. In Florida, Palm Bay recently suspended its system. In Illinois, Evanston terminated its contract. In Indiana, Bloomington and Monroe County canceled contracts. In Kentucky, Fort Thomas discontinued Flock. In Massachusetts, Cambridge, Framingham, and Salem ended their

contracts. In Minnesota, Duluth and West St. Paul have moved to end their use of Flock cameras. In New York, Syracuse removed all of its Flock cameras in July 2026 after the Common Council revoked the contract over privacy and data-sharing concerns. In Ohio, Dayton covered and disabled its cameras, as did the counties of Knox, Butler, and Coshocton. In Oregon, Eugene and Woodburn terminated their programs. In Texas, the City of Lufkin removed Flock after a police officer was arrested. Governor Abbott halted all state money funding Flock systems. In Washington, Olympia suspended its system. In Wisconsin, Appleton canceled its agreement.

167. This nationwide pullback intensified in August 2026 across Ohio and Northern Kentucky due to overwhelming public backlash against private automated surveillance webs. Following intense public outcry regarding regulated data safety and transparency, the Hamilton County Sheriff's Office in Ohio enacted a complete operational pause on its network of 75 Flock Group cameras, turning the tracking apparatus off until mandatory and legally binding safeguards are enacted.

168. Simultaneously, an immediate wave of contract cancellations and network removals occurred across Northern Kentucky. Citing absolute resident opposition, severe data privacy liabilities, and a lack of public trust, a succession of municipal governments—including the cities of Newport, Fort Mitchell, Independence, Erlanger, Fort Thomas, and Edgewood—completely dismantled their localized networks, canceled their software subscriptions, and ordered the immediate physical removal of all Flock hardware from public roadways.

169. On August 7, 2026, the City of Palm Bay, Florida, near Orlando, ordered the immediate suspension of its entire Flock automated license-plate-reader system after a preliminary review determined that the cameras may not have been properly permitted or

installed by Flock Group. The system was taken offline, the physical cameras were hooded as a visible signal that they were deactivated, and the City Manager and Police Chief directed that the network remain suspended pending a full audit of permitting and installation. The City stated that the action was taken in the interest of transparency and accountability.

170. In July 2026, the Los Angeles Police Department suspended its use of Flock Group cameras and allowed its three-year contract to expire, citing unresolved concerns over data ownership, privacy, security, and how the information is shared with other agencies. The department stated it would not resume use of the system until clearer contractual protections were in place.

171. In August of 2026, the City of **North Tonawanda, New York**, voted to remove its only remaining Flock camera (installed and operated by the Niagara County Sheriff's Office on Niagara Falls Boulevard) and to pause any further Flock installations for the foreseeable future. Mayor Austin Tylec, with council support, cited the need to "take a pause" and re-examine the power and implications of the technology amid resident privacy concerns.

172. On August 19, 2026, **Asheville, North Carolina** Mayor Esther Manheimer publicly called for the City of Asheville to terminate its Flock Group contract and remove all of the city's Flock cameras, stating that she had "heard clearly from Asheville residents" and that a mere moratorium would be insufficient because the contract does not permit removal of the equipment without full termination. She scheduled a City Council vote for August 25, 2026, and also requested a transparent policy for handling and deleting any data already collected.

173. Following strong resident opposition expressed at a packed August 17–18, 2026 council meeting, **Fort Mitchell, Kentucky** Mayor Greg Pohlgeers announced that the

city would immediately shut down and remove its five Flock cameras and would not renew its contract with the company. The mayor stated that the decision was made after carefully considering community concerns about privacy, transparency, and public trust, and that the city would “be just fine without it.”

174. On August 19, 2026, the **Oxford, Ohio** City Council voted 6-1 to end the city’s Flock/ALPR contract, reversing course after months of public concern over privacy, data-sharing, and surveillance. The vote came after the Police and Community Relations Review Commission had earlier declined to recommend termination and instead forwarded reform proposals, but the full council ultimately chose to terminate the agreement.

175. On September 22, 2026, the City of Monroe, Ohio, City Council voted unanimously to terminate its contract with Flock Safety and immediately shut down all of its Flock cameras (approximately 23–24 cameras).

176. On September 22, 2026, the Monterey County, California, Board of Supervisors voted 3-2 to reject a proposed new 10-year contract with Flock Safety and directed the Sheriff’s Office to end access to the existing 63 cameras and have them removed within 60 days. Supervisors Wendy Root Askew, Kate Daniels, and Glenn Church voted against the contract; Supervisors Luis Alejo and Chris Lopez voted in favor.

177. On or about September 22–23, 2026, the Harrisonburg, Virginia, City Council voted unanimously to pass an ordinance permanently banning all stationary automatic license plate readers. Harrisonburg is the first locality in Virginia to enact such a prohibition.

Flock Faces Financial Troubles

178. As a result of the wave of city and county cancellations, detailed above, Flock Group appears to be in financial trouble.

179. On September 18, 2026, WIRED reported that Flock Safety announced a voluntary employee-separation program offering buyouts amid growing backlash, contract losses.

The FDOT Banning Flock Does Not Moot This Case

180. On August 31, 2026, the Florida Department of Transportation issued Engineering and Operations Memorandum No. 26-01, signed by Chief Operating Officer Will Watts, P.E.

“Florida Department of Transportation

RON DESANTIS GOVERNOR

605 Suwannee Street

Tallahassee, FL 32399-0450

JARED W. PERDUE, P.E.

SECRETARY

ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS

MEMORANDUM NO. 26-01

DATE: August 31, 2026

TO: Local Agency Permitholders

FROM: Will Watts, P.E., Chief Operating Officer, Assistant Secretary

COPIES: State Agency Officials

Rudy Powell, P.E., Chief Engineer of Operations

SUBJECT: Revocation of General Use Permits for Automated License Plate Readers

The purpose of this memorandum is to notify local law enforcement agencies of updates related to the Florida Department of Transportation's (Department) authority regarding the

placement or use of automated license plate recognition systems (LPR) within the right of way of a road on the State Highway System by local agencies.

Automated License Plate Recognition Systems (LPR)

Pursuant to s. 316.0777, Florida Statutes, FDOT is provided with broad authority to approve or deny a local law enforcement agency's request to place a LPR within the right-of-way of a road on the State Highway System—and the authority to remove such at the Department's discretion.

While Florida law limits the issuance of permits for LPR systems to law enforcement agencies, the recent exponential increase in deployments along our roadways, coupled with concerning reports of misuse, data privacy concerns, and surveillance schemes merit immediate action to preserve Floridians' sovereignty and quality of life.

Active Permits

Approvals for the placement of assets in state rights-of-way by the Department are considered temporary in nature. **As such, all LPR-related LPR related approvals issued by the Department to a local law enforcement agency are hereby revoked** and must be removed by the permittee within 30 days of the date of this memorandum. If such removal has not occurred within the 30-day period, the Department will remove any remaining devices subject to this memorandum.

To that end, nothing in this memorandum prevents or restricts the Department from immediately removing any individual LPR device that is an immediate safety concern or that is causing an unsafe condition.

Discontinuance of All Future LPR Placement Requests

Further, as of the date of this memorandum, the Department will use its discretionary authority to cease the issuance of all future requests for LPR systems within its jurisdictional authority.”

181. That memorandum revoked all general-use permits for Automated License Plate Readers placed within the right-of-way of roads on the State Highway System, ordered permittees to remove those devices within 30 days (i.e., on September 30th), reserved the

Department's right to remove immediately any unit presenting a safety concern, and froze all future LPR placement requests within FDOT's jurisdictional authority. See Fla. Stat. § 316.0777(2)(b).

182. The memorandum is present-tense state action. FDOT stated that “the recent exponential increase in deployments along our roadways, coupled with concerning reports of misuse, data privacy concerns, and surveillance schemes merit immediate action to preserve Floridians’ sovereignty and quality of life.”

183. That official determination corroborates the core factual premises of this Complaint: the Flock deployment grew too fast, is subject to misuse, raises serious privacy and surveillance concerns, and warrants immediate constraint.

184. The memorandum does not, however, stop the City's municipal cameras, cancel the City's contract with Flock Group, Inc., or revoke Flock's non-exclusive, worldwide, perpetual, royalty-free license to share Port St. Lucie data across Flock's national platform.

185. Memorandum No. 26-01 is a permitting directive limited to devices in the right-of-way of roads on the State Highway System. It is not a camera-by-camera judgment. It does not reach purely municipal streets, neighborhood approaches, parks, retail entrances, or private property. Port St. Lucie's local roads and the City's remaining Flock and Axon nodes sit outside the memo and continue to feed the same national platform. In fact, The Defendant City of Port St. Lucie remains a live holdout, after the September 30th deadline, that continues to actively fund and operate its local Flock network, even after the State of Florida and St. Lucie County have pulled back from the technology. By refusing to dismantle its municipal nodes after other agencies recognized the severe privacy liabilities,

the City ensures its localized dragnet remains fully operational and continues to inflict a daily, unmooted injury.

186. Therefore, this case is not moot. Voluntary cessation of some challenged conduct does not moot a claim unless it is “absolutely clear that the allegedly wrongful behavior could not reasonably be expected to recur.” *Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Env’t Servs. (TOC), Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 189 (2000) (quoting *United States v. Concentrated Phosphate Exp. Ass’n*, 393 U.S. 199, 203 (1968)).

187. An executive memorandum is discretionary, geographically incomplete, and capable of being narrowed or withdrawn. Partial, revocable administrative action as to state rights-of-way is not complete relief against the City or Flock.

188. Even if every state-road device in Port St. Lucie goes dark, the City’s remaining municipal nodes and stored data can continue to feed a national archive. Removing cameras from US-1 or other state corridors does not cancel the export license. That ongoing collection and export is a continuous injury until the City’s data-export arrangement is enjoined as to Plaintiff and Port St. Lucie records.

189. Plaintiff does not ask this Court to issue a statewide injunction against non-party municipalities. Injunctive relief must be no broader than necessary to give complete relief to Plaintiff against the parties before the Court (the City of Port St. Lucie, Mayor Martin in her official capacity, and Flock Group, Inc.) insofar as they collect, retain, query, or export Port St. Lucie data. See *Trump v. CASA, Inc.*, 606 U.S. 831 (2025); *Califano v. Yamasaki*, 442 U.S. 682, 702 (1979).

190. The FDOT memorandum is evidence on the public-interest and equities factors that govern preliminary relief. It is not a holding that the municipal network is constitutional. It is an official state finding that the same class of technology, deployed at

scale, presents misuse, data-privacy, and surveillance harms serious enough to justify immediate removal from state roads. Against that finding, the City has no freestanding public-safety interest sufficient to keep an unconstrained municipal data portal feeding the same national network. Traditional, warrant-based investigation remains available.

191. Ordinary briefing delay would leave the municipal dragnet and the export license running while the State itself is pulling the same technology off state roads. The memo therefore supports expedited adjudication; it does not support dismissal, stay, or a finding of mootness.

192. Furthermore, this case is not moot because the Defendants continue to actively enforce unconstitutional local policies, customs, and tactical operations within the City to sustain the surveillance program and insulate it from public opposition.

Federal Action to Ban Warrantless Surveillance

The House:

193. Further reinforcing the national momentum against mass surveillance, Representative Thomas Massie (R-KY) and Representative Ro Khanna (D-CA) of the U.S. House have introduced bipartisan legislation in the 119th Congress titled the "Flock-Off Act" to completely prohibit the use of Federal funds for covered automated camera systems and their associated cloud networks.

194. The bill enforces a strict ban on buying, maintaining, or entering into data-sharing contracts with automated camera vendors, and it mandates that federal agencies, alongside state and local subrecipients, decommission and remove all federally funded systems within 180 days of enactment under penalty of losing future federal funding.

195. This legislative push reflects a rare, unified coalition of voters from across the entire political spectrum, which is a sentiment mirrored by the younger generation, who widely recognize and reject the overreach of warrantless surveillance networks.

The Senate:

196. On September 18, 2026, Senator Richard Durbin publicly stated that misuse of Flock cameras has raised privacy, civil-liberty, and accountability concerns across America and announced that the Senate Judiciary Crime Subcommittee would hold a hearing the following week to examine Flock's collection, retention, and dissemination of the data it collects.

197. This is national legislative confirmation of the same three issues pleaded in this case, what Flock collects, how long it keeps it, and to whom it is disseminated, including through the national cloud license described in Count 2.

IRREPARABLE HARM

198. The harm inflicted by the Defendants' Flock network is irreparable.

199. Every day that the system continues to operate, it captures and uploads to a centralized cloud database the license-plate data, vehicle fingerprints, travel patterns, and movements of Port St. Lucie residents. It also captures and analyzes the faces and body characteristics of pedestrians, including children playing in public parks and playgrounds.

200. That data is not confined to Port St. Lucie or even Florida. By contractual design, it is shared across Flock's national and worldwide network. Once uploaded, the information leaves the control of the City and becomes accessible to unknown agencies, entities, and individuals far outside the boundaries of the municipality that signed the contract.

201. This is a genie let out of the bottle. Once the data has been exported into Flock's cloud and national platform, it cannot be recalled. The invasion of privacy cannot be undone by later monetary damages or a court order issued months or years from now.

202. Once the records are on Flock's national platform, they can be ingested by those federal targeting units and used to build secret files and pretextual stops that Plaintiff cannot discover, challenge, or recall.

203. The danger is not abstract and is not limited to theoretical privacy violations or even ordinary police harassment. Armed officers with unrestricted access to this system can and do use it to locate, track, and kill.

204. On August 10, 2026, Pinellas County Deputy Troy Savetz used Flock's tracking capability to find his ex-girlfriend, kidnap her in front of their children, and murder her before taking his own life.

205. When an officer decides to weaponize the network for personal violence, the result can be irreversible death.

206. Any witness, whistleblower, political opponent, or ordinary resident who dares speak out against police misconduct now has every reason to fear that the same system will be used to locate them and that the next step could be murder. The chilling effect is immediate and severe. People will remain silent rather than risk being tracked and killed.

207. Secret or unaccountable actors, whether domestic or foreign, who obtain access to this database can use the information to track, harass, intimidate, or harm residents, including children. The risk is not theoretical. It is inherent in a system that systematically collects and globally disseminates biometric and location data without individualized suspicion or judicial oversight.

208. Only immediate injunctive relief can prevent the continued and irreversible dissemination of this data and the ongoing risk that it will be used for stalking, harassment, or homicide. Every additional day of operation compounds the irreparable injury.

The Founders Rejected Trading Liberty for Security

209. Defendants' core justification for violating the Bill of Rights is that widespread automated surveillance is necessary for "public safety" and crime reduction. That is just a modern iteration of an ancient pretext for authoritarian control. The American constitutional tradition explicitly rejects the premise that the government may systematically violate protected liberties to achieve administrative or policing efficiency.

210. **Benjamin Franklin on Free Speech:** "Those who would give up essential Liberty, to purchase a little temporary Safety, deserve neither Liberty nor Safety."⁶

211. **Thomas Jefferson on Choosing Freedom Over Comfort:** "Timid men... prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty."

212. **James Madison on Protecting Constitutional Rights** In a 1792 speech, Madison warned that liberty is never truly safe until citizens react to a government breaking a constitutional rule with the same anger they would feel if someone invaded their home. (from his essay "Charters," *National Gazette*, 18 January 1792): "Liberty and order will never be perfectly safe, until a trespass on the constitutional provisions for either, shall be felt with the same keenness that resents an invasion of the dearest rights; until every citizen shall be an Argus to espy, and an Ægeon to avenge, the unhallowed deed."

⁶ Pennsylvania Assembly, Reply to the Governor (Nov. 11, 1755), in 6 *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin* 238, 242 (Leonard W. Labaree ed., Yale Univ. Press 1963); available at Founders Online, Nat'l Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Franklin/01-06-02-0107>.

213. **Thomas Paine on the Danger of Bad Precedents:** “He that would make his own liberty secure, must guard even his enemy from oppression; for if he violates this duty, he establishes a precedent that will reach to himself.”

214. **John Adams on the Fragility of Freedom:** “But a Constitution of Government once changed from Freedom, can never be restored. Liberty once lost is lost forever.”

215. **Professor Viet Trinh** (Yale, Ohio State) spoke before the Ohio legislature and stated:

“My name is Dr. Viet Trinh. I’m a professor at Ohio State University. At the Ohio State University, my areas of expertise include crime, surveillance, and policing. I’ve been doing this research for 14 years now. First at the University of California, and then at Yale, and now in Columbus.

It is my professional opinion that Flock is a dystopian violation of our rights. And what I mean by that is that it inverts the very nature of how police are supposed to function.

So in traditional investigations, a crime is supposed to happen first, and then detectives are supposed to identify a list of plausible suspects, and then those suspects are placed under investigation. But under Flock, we are all — everybody in this room, every day, every time we get into our cars — we are all under investigation at all times for all crimes.

Then when a crime actually does occur, the police have a list of pre-investigated suspects. That’s you, that’s me, that’s everybody in this room who gets in a car, that’s everybody in this city.

So today in Columbus, our constitutional rights, especially our Fourth Amendment rights, are flagrantly violated every single day as a matter of regular government policy.

Let me phrase this another way.

Today I’ve heard a lot in these chambers about investigating crimes. I’ve heard that a lot. “Flock lets us investigate crimes. Flock lets us prevent crimes.”

But it's my position that this is actually a misnomer. Despite what others have said here, Flock does not investigate crimes at all. It is not a tool for investigating crimes.

And that misnomer has apparently bamboozled several people in this room.

Flock is, at its very foundation, a tool for investigating pre-crimes. Not crimes, but pre-crimes.

Others in this room have implied that we can reform Flock. We can have Flock and preserve our civil liberties. We can make this technology work for us. We just need to install more safeguards. We just need to install more protections. We just need guardrails that will prevent abusers from stalking their ex-girlfriends.

Yet the very nature of this technology — that is, the technology as a tool for investigating pre-crime — categorically precludes that. This is not a technology that can be reformed or regulated or managed. It is not a technology that can be made righteous.

On this matter, we cannot and we can never have our cake and eat it too.

To believe otherwise is hubris. And to be frank, I have seen a baffling amount of hubris in these chambers today.”

The Oppression That Led to the Fourth Amendment in 1761 is Seen Anew with Flock Warrantless Surveillance

The Rejection of British General Warrants:

216. The specific spark that united these Founders to write the Fourth Amendment was the British Crown's systemic abuse of "Writs of Assistance."

217. These writs were general warrants that gave colonial customs officers unchecked, permanent authority to search any home, business, or ship on a mere hunch, without naming a specific suspect, location, or item to be seized.

The Foundation of Independence:

218. When James Otis famously argued against these general warrants in a Boston courtroom in 1761, John Adams observed the proceedings and later wrote: "Then and there the child Independence was born."

219. The Framers drafted the Fourth Amendment not to shield criminals, but to strip the government of the permanent structural power to conduct mass, suspicionless dragnets against the public.

The Resurgence of the General Warrant:

220. Defendants' automated license-plate reader network mimics the exact constitutional evil the Founders fought to eradicate.

221. By recording, fingerprinting, and mapping the movements of every citizen (without a warrant, without probable cause, and without judicial oversight), the Flock system functions as a digital, permanent Writ of Assistance from 1761.

BALANCE OF THE EQUITIES AND PUBLIC INTEREST

222. The balance of the equities tips decisively in favor of stopping the Flock network.

223. Enjoining the continued operation of the cameras and the export of data into Flock's national platform vindicates the Fourth Amendment's prohibition on unreasonable searches, the Driver's Privacy Protection Act, and the public's right of access to government records under Florida law. These are foundational constitutional and statutory protections.

224. The only interest the City can assert in opposition is the claim that Flock cameras reduce crime. That argument is non sequitur and a lie. The City has produced no competent evidence that its 53camera network has caused any measurable reduction in crime.

225. Assuming, arguendo, that the cameras produce some incremental crime-reduction benefit, the Constitution does not permit the government to purchase public safety by systematically violating the Fourth Amendment rights of its residents. Crime reduction,

however desirable, cannot justify a warrantless, city-wide, biometric surveillance dragnet whose data is shared worldwide.

226. To make this point more clear, all crime could be stopped if people were imprisoned inside of concentration camps. The United States of America does not allow that, while China, North Korea, etc. do. Flock surveillance is just an open-air way to imprison.

The Atlanta Flock Experiment

227. The Atlanta experiment is evidence. Despite Flock's repeated marketing claims that its cameras increase clearance rates, including the assertion that one additional camera per sworn officer correlates with a 9.1 percent improvement, empirical data from Atlanta, Flock's headquarters and flagship city, directly refute those assertions. The Connect Atlanta surveillance network, which relies heavily on Flock technology, expanded from approximately 3,300 cameras in 2021 to more than 28,000 by 2026.

228. Yet Atlanta Police Department clearance rates stagnated or declined over the same period: the overall clearance rate (i.e., cases cleared or solved) fell from 53.4 percent in 2021 to 48.0 percent in 2025, motor-vehicle-theft clearance rates collapsed from 9.9 percent to as low as 3.9 percent before a partial recovery, and human-trafficking clearances remained abysmal.

229. Flock's own "Impact Census" figure, that an estimated 20 percent of solved cases were "assisted" by its technology, is a statistical shell game. It measures only Flock's involvement in cases that were already solved, not any increase in the total number of crimes cleared.

230. In the single most heavily surveilled major city in the United States, Atlanta, using Flock's own product, the data show no meaningful improvement in solving the very categories of crime Flock claims to address most effectively.

231. Therefore, the public interest strongly favors an injunction. The public has a profound interest in preventing the permanent, uncontrolled dissemination of its location data, facial images (including those of children), and patterns of life. An injunction that halts this system pending full adjudication of its constitutionality serves that interest and upholds the rule of law.

THE DEFENDANT CITY STILL USES FLOCK ALPR

232. On September 30, 2026, the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) mandatory deadline went into effect, forcing the City of Port St. Lucie to remove approximately seven Flock (ALPR) cameras operating unlawfully within state highway rights-of-way.

233. Coupled with recent St. Lucie County Commission directives, the City is scheduled to dismantle a combined total of 18 cameras.

234. However, Defendant City of Port St. Lucie continues to maintain and operate its remaining network of ALPR units on purely municipal city streets.

235. In a transparent effort to evade judicial scrutiny and public backlash over systemic system misuse, Port St. Lucie Police Chief Leo Niemczyk issued an internal administrative memorandum implementing a temporary "operational pause" on these remaining units. This non-binding policy paper purports to restrict future camera activation strictly to high-threshold "exigent circumstances", such as active kidnappings or immediate threats to human life, and claims to limit database access to cases explicitly authorized by the Chief of Police.

236. These voluntary, internal policy adjustments are legally meaningless, wholly non-binding, and fail to afford Plaintiff permanent or verifiable relief.

237. Because an administrative memorandum can be unilaterally rescinded, modified, or ignored at the whim of the Police Chief without judicial oversight, it does not render the underlying constitutional violations moot.

238. Recent high-profile terminations of local law enforcement officers across the Treasure Coast for utilizing these exact camera networks to stalk private citizens demonstrate that internal police protocols are entirely toothless to prevent government overreach and insider abuse. Because the Defendants' current self-restraint is entirely voluntary and easily reversible, a genuine and justiciable controversy remains.

239. Consequently, Plaintiff requires the permanent, binding protection of a federally supervised Consent Decree to strictly regulate municipal surveillance, subject the City to ongoing judicial oversight, and permanently safeguard the constitutional rights of the public.

CONCLUSION

240. This Complaint has established the following facts:

- A) The claim that Flock reduces crime is false:** Even in Atlanta, Flock's flagship city, massive camera expansion produced no meaningful improvement in clearance rates.
- B) Flock is not a mere license-plate reader:** It creates detailed "Vehicle Fingerprints" and enables officers to reconstruct weeks of a person's movements without a warrant.
- C) The system deliberately tracks pedestrians** through cameras aimed at parks, sidewalks, and store entrances, and its software performs facial and body recognition.
- D) Local data goes into the ether:** Port St. Lucie's contract grants Flock a perpetual worldwide license, so local residents' data becomes freely searchable by agencies across the country, indeed across the globe, with no judicial oversight.

- E) Once the data is uploaded into Flock’s national network it cannot be recalled,** enabling irreversible harm including lethal violence by armed officers and a permanent chilling effect on constitutional rights.
- F) There are no meaningful safeguards:** any officer can access the system after a short orientation and the software accepts even facetious justifications.
- G) Police officers across the country have been arrested** or fired for using Flock to stalk ex-partners, track private citizens, and conduct hundreds of unauthorized personal queries.
- H) Cameras have been deliberately pointed at gun-range entrances,** creating a searchable record of lawful gun owners and chilling Second Amendment activity.
- I) The City of Port St. Lucie actively obstructs transparency** by demanding an unlawful \$1,000 fee and asserting baseless exemptions to hide camera locations and audit logs.
- J) Local governments across the country are already canceling Flock** contracts over privacy and data-sharing concerns.

241. Those facts establish a pattern of illegality by Flock and its partners that violates the U.S. and Florida Constitutions, as well as other laws.

242. Flock Group’s ALPR network is egregiously and obviously violating both Florida and federal law. It conducts warrantless, continuous, city-wide tracking of vehicles and pedestrians, converts every movement into searchable biometric and location data, exports that data under a perpetual worldwide license, and places unrestricted querying power in the hands of individual officers. That is exactly the kind of “too permeating police surveillance” the Fourth Amendment, the Florida Constitution’s privacy and search provisions, and the Driver’s Privacy Protection Act were written to forbid.

243. If that illegality is so clear, then how did the system spread so rapidly across the country? The answer is that this is the standard Silicon Valley business model: Take an untested, unproven technology and rush it into deployment at scale, then lock in contracts and data pipelines before courts, legislatures, or the public can catch up. City governments are far too eager to accept some form of quid pro quo for allowing it.

244. The same pattern is visible today with driverless taxis being pushed into major cities while safety data remains incomplete. Flock followed the identical playbook, aggressively marketing “public safety” cameras, securing multi-year municipal contracts, and building a national data-sharing platform while the legal and practical risks were still theoretical.

245. Flock is also part of the rogue unaccountable government known as the ‘deep state’. It is quite likely that “national security” was used to sway municipalities.

246. Now that Flock has been operating for several years, the real-world consequences are no longer theoretical. Police officers have been arrested for using the system to stalk ex-partners, track private citizens with no open investigation, and run hundreds of unauthorized personal queries.

247. The same pattern has already appeared inside Port St. Lucie itself. The pendulum has therefore swung back. What was once sold as an unstoppable public-safety tool is now facing regulation, contract cancellations, cameras placed under black bags, and lawsuits. The illegal spread of Flock is being curtailed all over the country now.

COUNT 1 – VIOLATION OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

(Warrantless Search via Flock ALPR Network – 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

248. The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution 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.” U.S. Const. amend. IV.

249. Section 1983 provides in relevant part:

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 . . .” 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Statute of Limitations:

250. The statute of limitations for a § 1983 claim arising in Florida is four years.

City of Hialeah v. Rojas, 311 F.3d 1096, 1103 (11th Cir. 2002); Fla. Stat. § 95.11(3).

Elements to be Proved:

1. A person acted under color of state law;
2. That person deprived the plaintiff of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States; and
3. For municipal liability, the deprivation was caused by an official policy, custom, or practice of the municipality (*Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 690–91 (1978)).

How the Facts Prove Each Element:

251. This Count is asserted against Defendants City of Port St. Lucie, Shannon Martin (in her official and individual capacities), and Flock Group, Inc.

252. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the factual allegations in paragraphs 10–15 (Preliminary Statement), 22–31 (Parties), 32–38 (The Flock ALPR Network), 53–60 (Flock in The City of Port St. Lucie), 61–70 (Pedestrian Tracking and AI Identity Resolution), 78–81 (Port St. Lucie Civilian Grid Surveillance), 124–140 (The Port St. Lucie Police Lieutenant Aaron Martin Scandal), and 146–147 (Plaintiff’s Concrete Injury) as if fully set forth herein.

253. Defendants City of Port St. Lucie and Mayor Shannon Martin acted under color of state law when they authorized, contracted for, maintained, and operated the Flock ALPR network. Defendant Flock Group, Inc. acted under color of state law through its joint

participation with the City in the design, installation, operation, and national data-sharing of the system (Paragraphs 26–31, 32–38, 53–59).

254. Defendants City of Port St. Lucie and Mayor Shannon Martin acted under color of state law when they authorized, contracted for, maintained, and operated the Flock ALPR network. Defendant Flock Group, Inc. acted under color of state law through its joint participation with the City in the design, installation, operation, and national data-sharing of the system (§§ 26–31, 32–38, 52–59).

255. Citizens retain a reasonable expectation of privacy in the whole of their physical movements, whether traveling by vehicle or on foot. *Carpenter v. United States*, 585 U.S. 296, 310 (2018). Continuous, long-term surveillance that reveals intimate details of a person’s habits and patterns of life, that is dramatically more efficient than traditional human surveillance, and that permits retrospective reconstruction of past movements constitutes a search under the Fourth Amendment. *Id.* at 312; *Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle v. Baltimore Police Dep’t*, 2 F.4th 330, 341 (4th Cir. 2021) (en banc).

256. The City's Flock network of at least 53 operational cameras (plus 73 Axon devices) satisfies every *Carpenter* factor. The system creates searchable "Vehicle Fingerprints" that record not only license plates but also make, model, color, roof racks, bumper stickers, dents, and other unique identifiers. It also captures and analyzes human faces and body characteristics of pedestrians. Officers can reconstruct multi-week travel patterns of both vehicles and people on foot without a warrant or individualized suspicion (Paragraphs 10–12, 32–35, 54, 61–64, 129–130).

257. The City's decision to deploy and maintain this network without requiring a warrant, probable cause, or meaningful judicial or supervisory oversight constitutes an official municipal policy and custom that is the moving force behind the constitutional

violations. *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 694 (1978) (Paragraphs 53–60, 141–145).

258. By repeatedly photographing and biometrically tracking Plaintiff (both in his vehicle and as a pedestrian) and retaining the resulting data in a searchable national database accessible without a warrant, Defendants have deprived Plaintiff of his Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches (Paragraphs 129–130, 146–147).

259. By exporting Port St. Lucie movement data into Flock's national platform under a perpetual, worldwide license, Defendants also feed those warrantless travel histories into federal predictive-targeting units that analyze people not suspected of any particular crime and then use parallel construction to generate pretextual stops (Paragraphs 16, 36–42).

260. Defendants City of Port St. Lucie and Mayor Shannon Martin acted under color of state law when they authorized, maintained, and operated the Flock ALPR network. Defendant Flock Group, Inc. acted under color of state law through its joint participation with the City in the design, installation, operation, and national data-sharing of the system.

261. Citizens retain a reasonable expectation of privacy in the whole of their physical movements, whether traveling by vehicle or on foot. *Carpenter v. United States*, 585 U.S. 296, 310 (2018). Continuous, long-term surveillance that reveals intimate details of a person's habits and patterns, that is dramatically more efficient than traditional human surveillance, and that permits retrospective reconstruction of past movements constitutes a search under the Fourth Amendment. *Id.* at 312; *Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle v. Baltimore Police Dep't*, 2 F.4th 330, 341 (4th Cir. 2021) (en banc).

262. The City's Flock network of at least 53 cameras satisfies every *Carpenter* factor. The system creates searchable "Vehicle Fingerprints" that record not only license

plates but also make, model, color, roof racks, bumper stickers, dents, and other unique identifiers. It also captures and analyzes human faces and body characteristics of pedestrians. Officers can reconstruct multi-week travel patterns of both vehicles and people on foot without a warrant or individualized suspicion.

263. The City’s decision to deploy and maintain this network without requiring a warrant, probable cause, or meaningful judicial or supervisory oversight constitutes an official municipal policy and custom that is the moving force behind the constitutional violations. *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 694.

264. By repeatedly photographing and biometrically tracking Plaintiff (both in his vehicle and as a pedestrian) and retaining the resulting data in a searchable national database accessible without a warrant, Defendants have deprived Plaintiff of his Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches.

265. By exporting Port St. Lucie movement data into Flock’s national platform, Defendants also feed those warrantless travel histories into federal predictive-targeting units that analyze people not suspected of any particular crime and then use parallel construction to generate pretextual stops.

COUNT 2 – VIOLATION OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

(Monell Liability for National Data-Export Custom – 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

266. A municipality is a “person” suable under § 1983 when the constitutional deprivation is caused by an official policy, custom, or practice of the municipality itself:

“Local governing bodies, therefore, can be sued directly under § 1983 for monetary, declaratory, or injunctive relief where . . . the action that is alleged to be unconstitutional implements or executes a policy statement, ordinance, regulation, or decision officially adopted and promulgated by that body’s officers. Moreover, although the touchstone of the § 1983 action against a government body is an allegation that official policy is responsible for a deprivation of rights protected by the Constitution, local governments, like every other § 1983 “person,” by the very terms of

the statute, may be sued for constitutional deprivations visited pursuant to governmental “custom” even though such a custom has not received formal approval through the body’s official decisionmaking channels.”

Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs., 436 U.S. 658, 690–91 (1978).

267. To hold a municipality liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must show that the constitutional violation resulted from an official policy, custom, or practice of the city itself. *Monell v. Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658, 690–91 (1978).

268. Congress did not intend § 1983 to impose *respondeat superior* liability on municipalities for the isolated acts of their thousands of individual employees. If it had, cities would face constant lawsuits for every officer’s misconduct. *Respondeat superior* applies to private employers, but not to municipal governments under § 1983.

269. Therefore, the City of Port St. Lucie can be sued only if it adopted or maintained an official policy. Here, because of the multi-year contract and national data-export arrangement with Flock Group, that was the moving force behind the constitutional injury. There is no reasonable doubt that Flock usage is official city policy.

Statute of Limitations:

270. The statute of limitations for claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 is not defined by the federal law. Courts use state law and other case law. Here, four years is the statute of limitations per *City of Hialeah v. Rojas*, 311 F.3d 1096, 1103 (11th Cir. 2002); Fla. Stat. § 95.11(3).

Elements to be Proved:

1. An official policy or custom of the municipality;
2. The policy or custom caused a constitutional deprivation; and
3. The deprivation was of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

How the Facts Prove Each Element:

271. The City of Port St. Lucie has an official policy and custom of exporting all ALPR data collected within its borders into Flock Group, Inc.'s national network under a perpetual, worldwide license. This policy is reflected in the City's multi-year contract with Flock (Paragraphs 16, 36–38, 55) and is confirmed by the system's actual operation: local retention settings are overridden, and Port St. Lucie residents' location data become freely searchable by out-of-state and federal agencies with no local control or judicial oversight (Paragraphs 16, 36–38, 39–43).

272. This national data-export policy is the moving force behind the Fourth Amendment violations. By joining Flock's national architecture, the City deliberately created a system in which the continuous, warrantless tracking of Plaintiff's movements (both vehicle and pedestrian) is not confined to local officers but is made available nationwide (Paragraphs 10–16, 36–43, 129–130, 146–147). The constitutional injury—the warrantless reconstruction of the whole of Plaintiff's physical movements—would not exist but for the City's decision to export the data beyond its borders

273. The resulting continuous, long-term surveillance of Plaintiff's movements without a warrant violates the Fourth Amendment under *Carpenter v. United States*, 585 U.S. 296 (2018), and *Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle v. Baltimore Police Dep't*, 2 F.4th 330 (4th Cir. 2021) (en banc).

274. The City's export custom is the moving force behind that injury. Once the data leaves Port St. Lucie, federal Predictive Intelligence Targeting Teams can fuse it with other targeting data and send a local officer out to stop a person who was under no individual suspicion (Paragraphs 40–43).

COUNT 3 – VIOLATION OF THE DRIVER’S PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT (18 U.S.C. §§ 2721–2725)

275. The Driver’s Privacy Protection Act provides:

“It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to obtain or disclose personal information, from a motor vehicle record, for any use not permitted under section 2721(b) of this title.” 18 U.S.C. § 2722(a).

“A person who knowingly obtains, discloses or uses personal information, from a motor vehicle record, for a purpose not permitted under this chapter shall be liable to the individual to whom the information pertains, who may bring a civil action in a United States district court.” 18 U.S.C. § 2724(a).

“The court may award actual damages, but not less than liquidated damages of \$2,500; punitive damages upon proof of willful or reckless disregard of the law; reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs; and other preliminary and equitable relief.” 18 U.S.C. § 2724(b).

““Personal information” means information that identifies an individual, including an individual’s photograph, social security number, driver identification number, name, address (but not the 5-digit zip code), telephone number, and medical or disability information . . .” 18 U.S.C. § 2725(3).

““Motor vehicle record” means any record that pertains to a motor vehicle operator’s permit, motor vehicle title, motor vehicle registration, or identification card issued by a department of motor vehicles.” 18 U.S.C. § 2725(1).

Statute of Limitations

276. The Driver’s Privacy Protection Act does not contain its own statute of limitations. Courts apply the residual four-year federal statute of limitations in 28 U.S.C. § 1658(a).

Elements to be Proved

1. The defendant obtained or disclosed personal information from a motor vehicle record;
2. The disclosure was for a purpose not permitted under 18 U.S.C. § 2721(b); and
3. The plaintiff is the individual to whom the information pertains.

How the Facts Prove Each Element

277. Defendants (City of Port St. Lucie, Shannon Martin, and Flock Group, Inc.) knowingly obtained, disclosed, and used personal information from motor vehicle records. The Flock system captures license-plate numbers and vehicle characteristics, links them to registered owners through motor-vehicle databases, and stores the resulting data in a searchable national platform. The City collects this information through its 53-camera network and contractually grants Flock a perpetual, worldwide license to share the data across its national network (Paragraphs 10–12, 26–31, 32–34, 36, 54).

278. The obtaining, disclosure, and use of this personal information is not for any purpose permitted under 18 U.S.C. § 2721(b). The system operates continuously, without individualized suspicion, without a warrant, and without limitation to legitimate law-enforcement investigations. Officers may query the database at will, including for personal reasons, and out-of-state agencies freely search Port St. Lucie data with no local oversight (Paragraphs 12, 15–16, 36–38, 41, 60).

279. Plaintiff is an individual to whom the personal information pertains. As a daily driver on the public roads of Port St. Lucie, Plaintiff's license plate, vehicle fingerprint, and associated personal information are repeatedly captured, stored, and made available for warrantless search by the Defendants' system (§§ 129–130).

280. Plaintiff is an individual to whom the personal information pertains. As a daily driver on the public roads of Port St. Lucie, Plaintiff's license plate, vehicle fingerprint, and associated personal information are repeatedly captured, stored, and made available for warrantless search by the Defendants' system (Paragraphs 129–130, 146–147).

COUNT 4 – VIOLATION OF THE SECOND AMENDMENT

(Chilling or Deterring Effect on the Right to Keep and Bear Arms – 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

281. The Second Amendment to the United States Constitution provides:

“A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.” U.S. Const. amend. II.

282. Section 1983 provides in relevant part:

“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...” 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

283. The Second Amendment’s command is not limited to an outright ban. The right “shall not be infringed.” U.S. Const. amend. II. Deterring or chilling a citizen from using a gun is a violation.

284. The Supreme Court has held that this text “guarantee[s] the individual right to possess and carry weapons in case of confrontation.” *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 592 (2008).

285. Government action that deters or chills the exercise of a constitutional right is itself an infringement. See *NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449, 462–63 (1958).

286. The Eleventh Circuit applies the same objective standard in constitutional-retaliation cases: official conduct violates the Constitution when it would “deter a person of ordinary firmness from engaging in” the protected activity. *Bennett v. Hendrix*, 423 F.3d 1247, 1250, 1254 (11th Cir. 2005); see also *Speech First, Inc. v. Cartwright*, 32 F.4th 1110, 1122–24 (11th Cir. 2022).

287. Therefore, in this instant case, a warrantless Flock camera (or other brands) dragnet covering the roads into every major range in the county would deter, or chill, a person of ordinary firmness from traveling to those ranges. That is an infringement of the Second Amendment.

Statute of Limitations:

288. The statute of limitations for a § 1983 claim arising in Florida is four years. *City of Hialeah v. Rojas*, 311 F.3d 1096, 1103 (11th Cir. 2002); Fla. Stat. § 95.11(3).

Elements to be Proved:

1. A person acted under color of state law;
2. That person deprived the plaintiff of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States (here, the Second Amendment); and
3. For municipal liability, the deprivation was caused by an official policy, custom, or practice of the municipality (*Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 690–91 (1978)).

How the Facts Prove Each Element:

289. Defendants City of Port St. Lucie, Shannon Martin (in her official and individual capacities), and Flock Group, Inc. acted under color of state law. The City operates and controls the Port St. Lucie Police Department and maintains a multi-year contract with Flock for its network of at least 53 ALPR cameras (Paragraphs 26–31, 33, 54–55). Mayor Shannon Martin acted under color of state law at all relevant times (Paragraphs 27, 125). Flock Group, Inc. acted under color of state law through its joint participation with the City in the surveillance program and the contractual arrangement that makes the City's data available on Flock's national platform (Paragraphs 28–30, 36)

290. Defendants deprived Plaintiff of a right secured by the Second Amendment. Flock cameras have been deliberately positioned to monitor the entrances and parking areas of gun ranges, capturing the license plates and vehicle fingerprints of individuals exercising

their Second Amendment rights and creating a searchable record of lawful gun owners and range visitors without any individualized suspicion or warrant (Paragraphs 82–83). In St. Lucie County (the same county where Plaintiff resides and the City operates its Flock network) more than 40 Flock cameras form a dragnet covering every major shooting range and gun club in the area (Paragraph 84). Because the cameras are positioned on the main roads leading to these facilities (and in many cases within a short distance of the entrances), it is practically impossible for a gun owner to visit any of them without being recorded if law enforcement chooses to track travel to gun ranges (Paragraphs 85–86). Plaintiff regularly drives the public streets of Port St. Lucie and is subject to this continuous tracking (Paragraphs 129–130, 146–147). The resulting surveillance of visits to gun ranges chills the exercise of the right to keep and bear arms (Paragraphs 88–92).

291. The deprivation was caused by an official policy, custom, or practice of the municipality. The City's decision to deploy and maintain the 53-camera Flock network—including its coverage of roads leading to gun ranges—and to grant Flock a perpetual, worldwide license to share the data constitutes an official municipal policy and custom that is the moving force behind the Second Amendment violation (Paragraphs 16, 33, 36, 54, 82, 84–86). *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 694 (1978).

COUNT 5 – VIOLATION OF THE FLORIDA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT (Fla. Stat. §§ 119.01, 119.07)

292. It is the policy of this state that all state, county, and municipal records are open for personal inspection and copying by any person. Providing access to public records is a duty of each agency. Fla. Stat. § 119.01(1).

293. Every person who has custody of a public record shall permit the record to be inspected and copied by any person desiring to do so, at any reasonable time, under

reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public records. Fla. Stat. § 119.07(1)(a).

294. If the nature or volume of public records requested to be inspected or copied is such as to require extensive use of information technology resources or extensive clerical or supervisory assistance, the agency may charge a special service charge, which shall be reasonable and shall be based on the actual cost incurred. Fla. Stat. § 119.07(4)(d).

Statute of Limitations:

295. Four years for actions founded on a statutory liability. Fla. Stat. § 95.11(3)(f).

Element to be Proved:

1. The requested materials are public records;
2. The agency refused to permit inspection or copying, or imposed an unlawful condition on access; and
3. Any special service charge was not based on the actual cost of extensive use of information technology resources or clerical assistance as required by Fla. Stat. § 119.07(4).

How the Facts Prove Each Element:

296. The requested materials are public records. Camera locations, installation details, active system IDs, and audit logs of the City's Flock ALPR network are "public records" under Fla. Stat. § 119.011 because they are documents, papers, or other materials made or received pursuant to law or in connection with the transaction of official business by the City of Port St. Lucie (Paragraphs 156, 161, 163).

297. The agency refused to permit inspection or copying, or imposed an unlawful condition on access. On or about August 18-19, 2026, Plaintiff submitted a written public-records request under Fla. Stat. § 119.07(1) seeking the camera locations and system audit

logs for the City's Flock ALPRs (reference number P008986-081926) (Paragraphs 156–157). On September 1, 2026, the City unilaterally closed the request without producing any records, claiming it had been waiting on "additional information" from Plaintiff and directing him to file a new request (Paragraph 158). Plaintiff immediately replied that he had never received any request for additional information, demanded that the City resend it, and notified the City that it had been sued in federal court for violating the public-records laws (Paragraph 159). The City still produced nothing (Paragraph 160). In addition, in June 2026 Hannah Gilando's request for the same categories of records was met with a \$1,000 special-service-charge demand (Paragraphs 161–162), and on August 10, 2026 Trisha Drouillard's request was denied in its entirety under a claimed exemption (Paragraphs 163–164). These actions demonstrate a pattern of obstructing public access to basic information about the Flock network.

298. Any special service charge was not based on the actual cost of extensive use of information technology resources or clerical assistance as required by Fla. Stat. § 119.07(4). The \$1,000 fee demanded of Gilando far exceeds any actual cost of duplication or extensive use of information-technology resources authorized by § 119.07(4)(d) and functions as an unlawful barrier to transparency and a constructive denial of access (Paragraphs 161–162). The City's unilateral closure of Plaintiff's clear and specific request, without ever identifying what "additional information" it supposedly needed, likewise constitutes a constructive denial of access (Paragraphs 158–160).

COUNT 6 – VIOLATION OF ARTICLE I, SECTION 12 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION

(Warrantless Search via Automated Surveillance Network)

299. Article I, Section 12 of the Florida Constitution provides:

“The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and against the unreasonable interception of private communications by any means, shall not be violated. ... This right shall be construed in conformity with the 4th Amendment to the United States Constitution, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court.” Fla. Const. art. I, § 12.

Statute of Limitations:

300. Four years for actions founded on a statutory or constitutional liability. Fla. Stat. § 95.11(3).

Elements to be Proved:

1. The defendant, acting under color of state law, conducted a search of the plaintiff.
2. The search was unreasonable.
3. The deprivation was caused by an official policy, custom, or practice of the municipality (for municipal liability).

How the Facts Prove Each Element:

301. This Count is asserted against Defendants City of Port St. Lucie, Shannon Martin (in her official and individual capacities), and Flock Group, Inc.

302. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the factual allegations in paragraphs 10–16 (Preliminary Statement), 26–31 (Parties), 32–42 (The Flock ALPR Network and Pre-Crime Units), 53–59 (Flock in The City of Port St. Lucie), 61–82 (Pedestrian Tracking, Facial Recognition, and Grid Surveillance), and 129–130 (The Port St. Lucie Police Lieutenant Aaron Martin Scandal) as if fully set forth herein.

303. The City of Port St. Lucie maintains a network of at least 53 Flock Group AI-enabled ALPR cameras that photograph every vehicle, extract license-plate data and vehicle characteristics, and upload searchable "Vehicle Fingerprints" (including make, model, color, roof racks, bumper stickers, dents, and other unique identifiers) to a centralized cloud database (Paragraphs 10–11, 32–34, 54). The system also captures and analyzes human faces and body characteristics of pedestrians (Paragraphs 35, 61–65).

304. Data is retained for at least 30 days (longer if downloaded) and is contractually shared across Flock's national network under a perpetual, worldwide license, allowing any authorized officer (local or out-of-state) to query the database at will and reconstruct multi-week travel patterns without a warrant, probable cause, or meaningful supervisory review (Paragraphs 12, 15–16, 36–38, 60).

305. Plaintiff regularly drives the public streets of Port St. Lucie. Given the density and placement of the cameras, it is functionally impossible for him to travel any meaningful distance without being photographed multiple times. The system has therefore catalogued his movements over multi-week periods, enabling reconstruction of his patterns of life without a warrant or individualized suspicion (Paragraphs 129–130, 146–147).

306. The deprivation was caused by the City's official policy and custom of deploying and maintaining the warrantless Flock network and of exporting the resulting data into Flock's national platform (Paragraphs 16, 36, 54, 60). As a direct and proximate result, Plaintiff has suffered a deprivation of his constitutional right to be secure against unreasonable searches.

307. The same export license places Plaintiff's movements into that national predictive-policing pipeline, so the search is not merely local reconstruction of public travel; it is warrantless intake into a pre-crime targeting system (Paragraphs 39–43).

COUNT 7 – VIOLATION OF ARTICLE I, SECTION 23 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION

(Unlawful Government Intrusion into the Right of Privacy)

308. Article I, Section 23 of the Florida Constitution provides:

“Every natural person has the right to be let alone and free from governmental intrusion into the person’s private life except as otherwise provided herein. This section shall not be construed to limit the public’s right of access to public records and meetings as provided by law.” Fla. Const. art. I, § 23.

Statute of Limitations:

309. Four years for actions founded on a statutory or constitutional liability. Fla. Stat. § 95.11(3).

Elements to be Proved:

1. The plaintiff has a legitimate expectation of privacy in the information at issue.
2. The government intruded into the plaintiff’s private life.
3. The intrusion fails strict scrutiny (no compelling state interest advanced by the least intrusive means).
4. The deprivation was caused by an official policy, custom, or practice of the municipality (for municipal liability).

How the Facts Prove Each Element:

310. This Count is asserted against Defendants City of Port St. Lucie, Shannon Martin (in her official and individual capacities), and Flock Group, Inc.

311. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the factual allegations in paragraphs 10–16 (Preliminary Statement), 26–31 (Parties), 32–42 (The Flock ALPR Network and Pre-Crime Units), 52–59 (AI Error Rates and Cost Data), 60–82 (Grid Surveillance, Pedestrian Tracking, and Senate Admission), 83–88 (Gun Ranges Dragnet),

and 129–130 (The Port St. Lucie Police Lieutenant Aaron Martin Scandal) as if fully set forth herein.

312. Article I, Section 23 of the Florida Constitution states that “[e]very natural person has the right to be let alone and free from government intrusion into the person’s private life.”

313. The Florida Supreme Court has repeatedly affirmed that the express right of privacy protected by Article I, Section 23 is a standalone, fundamental right that is “broader, more fundamental, and more highly guarded than any federal counterpart.” *Weaver v. Myers*, 229 So. 3d 1118, 1125 (Fla. 2017).

314. Among the core aspects of a person’s “private life” protected from unlawful municipal oversight is the entirety of that person’s physical movements, associations, and daily routines, whether traveling by motor vehicle or on foot.

315. Once a plaintiff demonstrates a legitimate expectation of privacy in the intercepted information, the burden of proof shifts entirely to the government to show that: (a) there is a “compelling state interest” warranting the severe intrusion into the individual’s privacy; and (b) the purported compelling interest is satisfied “through use of the least intrusive means.” *Winfield v. Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering*, 477 So. 2d 544, 547 (Fla. 1985).

316. Defendants City of Port St. Lucie and Mayor Shannon Martin acted under color of state law when they authorized, contracted for, and operated the Flock network. Defendant Flock Group, Inc. acted under color of state law through its joint participation in the design, operation, and national data-sharing architecture of the system (Paragraphs 26–31, 33, 36).

317. The City of Port St. Lucie maintains a network of at least 53 Flock Group AI-enabled cameras that continuously photograph every vehicle, create searchable "Vehicle Fingerprints," capture and analyze human faces and body characteristics of pedestrians, and upload the resulting data to a centralized cloud database retained for at least 30 days (longer if downloaded) (Paragraphs 10–11, 32–35, 54, 61–65). The City's contract grants Flock a perpetual, worldwide license to share this data across its national network (Paragraphs 16, 36).

318. Plaintiff regularly drives the public streets of Port St. Lucie. Given the density and placement of the cameras, it is functionally impossible for him to travel any meaningful distance without being photographed multiple times. The system has catalogued his movements over multi-week periods, enabling reconstruction of his patterns of life, including visits to medical providers, places of worship, political gatherings, and other private destinations, without a warrant or individualized suspicion (Paragraphs 129–130, 146–147). The same network also tracks pedestrians and is positioned to monitor gun-range traffic (Paragraphs 61–64, 84–86).

319. This pervasive, warrantless collection and aggregation of Plaintiff's physical movements, associations, and daily routines constitutes a severe intrusion into his private life under Article I, Section 23. Defendants cannot satisfy strict scrutiny. A general law-enforcement interest in reducing crime does not justify a city-wide biometric and vehicular dragnet targeting innocent residents, and the system is not the least intrusive means available.

320. Defendants further compound the violation by contractually exporting Plaintiff's private location, vehicle, and pedestrian data into a nationally shared commercial

network, stripping the information of local retention protections and exposing his private life to out-of-state agencies and entities without judicial oversight (Paragraphs 16, 36–38).

321. The deprivation was caused by the City's official policy and custom of deploying and maintaining the Flock network and of exporting the resulting data into Flock's national platform (Paragraphs 16, 36, 54). As a direct and proximate result, Plaintiff has suffered a deprivation of his fundamental right to be let alone under Article I, Section 23 of the Florida Constitution.

322. Feeding Plaintiff's location and vehicle data into that predictive-targeting architecture is not the least intrusive means of any legitimate municipal interest (Paragraphs 39–43).

COUNT 8 – VIOLATION OF ARTICLE I, SECTION 9 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION

(Deprivation of Due Process via Automated Shifting of Suspicion)

323. Article I, Section 9 of the Florida Constitution provides:

“No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law...” Fla. Const. art. I, § 9.

Statute of Limitations:

324. Four years for actions founded on a statutory or constitutional liability. Fla. Stat. § 95.11(3).

Elements to be Proved:

1. The defendant, acting under color of state law, deprived the plaintiff of life, liberty, or property.
2. The deprivation occurred without due process of law.
3. The deprivation was caused by an official policy, custom, or practice of the municipality (for municipal liability).

How the Facts Prove Each Element:

325. This Count is asserted against Defendants City of Port St. Lucie, Shannon Martin (in her official and individual capacities), and Flock Group, Inc.

326. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the factual allegations in paragraphs 10–16 (Preliminary Statement), 26–31 (Parties), 32–42 (The Flock ALPR Network and Pre-Crime Units), 43–51 (AI Error Rates and Hallucinations), 52–59 (Cost Data), 89–123 (Senate Hearings and Systemic Abuse), and 124–140 (The Port St. Lucie Police Lieutenant Aaron Martin Scandal) as if fully set forth herein. Those paragraphs specifically describe the City's 53-camera Flock network, the absence of any warrant or individualized-suspicion requirement before historical queries, the acceptance of facetious justifications such as "hehehe," the lack of meaningful supervisory audits, the documented local misuse by Lieutenant Aaron Martin (husband of Defendant Mayor Shannon Martin) to track a political opponent on foot and leak the resulting footage, and the broader pattern of officers nationwide using the same system for personal tracking without internal detection.

327. Article I, Section 9 of the Florida Constitution provides that “[n]o person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.”

328. Fundamental due process under the Florida Constitution requires the government to maintain the presumption of innocence and prohibits the state from arbitrarily shifting the burden onto a citizen or subjecting the citizen to perpetual, automated investigative scrutiny without localized, individualized suspicion.

329. Defendants City of Port St. Lucie and Mayor Shannon Martin acted under color of state law when they authorized, contracted for, and operated the Flock network. Defendant Flock Group, Inc. acted under color of state law through its joint participation in

the design, operation, and national data-sharing architecture of the system (Paragraphs 26–31, 33, 36).

330. By integrating the City's 53 cameras into a nationwide private platform that any officer can query after a short orientation, with no probable-cause or warrant requirement and with only superficial "search reason" prompts, Defendants created a system that treats every resident, including Plaintiff, as a subject of persistent suspicion simply because the resident's movements are automatically logged and stored in a searchable database. Officers are permitted to "investigate first and justify later" (Paragraphs 12, 15, 60).

331. The absence of mandatory supervisory review, regular audits, or judicial pre-approval before historical tracking queries strips Plaintiff of the procedural safeguards that due process requires. The result is a system of unchecked, quasi-criminal tracking that offends the guarantees of Article I, Section 9 (Paragraphs 60, 93, 141–145).

332. The City's decision to deploy and maintain this network without requiring individualized suspicion or judicial oversight constitutes an official municipal policy and custom that is the moving force behind the due-process violation (Paragraphs 15, 54, 60).

333. As a direct result of this policy and the operation of the Flock network, Plaintiff has been deprived of procedural due process and the constitutional protections guaranteed by Article I, Section 9 of the Florida Constitution.

334. Defendants also violate Article I, Section 9 by injecting unverified, hallucination-prone AI outputs into the City's enforcement pipeline.

335. False "Vehicle Fingerprints" and hot-list alerts are not camera glitches. They are machine-generated fabrications that officers then treat as grounds to stop, seize, and

investigate innocent people, including as shown by the Lindsey Isaacs false-hit prosecution (Paragraphs 116–123) and the error pattern in paragraphs 44–51.

336. The City requires no independent human verification, supervisor approval, or real audit before those alerts reach the street. That official custom manufactures suspicion and deprives residents, including Plaintiff, of liberty without due process (Paragraphs 51–52, 60, 142).

337. That is the due-process injury in operation: ALPR travel patterns are used to flag people not suspected of a particular crime and to manufacture a roadside pretext, shifting suspicion onto Plaintiff by automation rather than by cause (Paragraphs 41, 46, 50–52).

COUNT 9 – ILLEGAL EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC FUNDS
IN VIOLATION OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION
(Taxpayer Standing Claim)

338. Under Florida law, the state and its political subdivisions are bound by explicit constitutional boundaries regarding the allocation of public funds. The government cannot spend public resources to execute or support unauthorized or illegal programs, such as unapproved surveillance networks by Flock or any other brand.

339. Article VII, Section 1(c) of the Florida Constitution explicitly mandates:

“No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of appropriation made by law.” Consequently, any expenditure of public funds for purposes not strictly authorized by an act of law is ultra vires, unconstitutional, and illegal.”

340. Furthermore, the government is constitutionally barred from utilizing public revenues to enrich, sustain, or subsidize a private entity such as Flock Group.

341. Article VII, Section 10 of the Florida Constitution commands that neither the state nor any local government entity

“shall become a joint owner with, or stockholder of, or give, lend or use its taxing power or credit to aid any corporation, association, partnership or person.”

342. Because the Constitution strictly forbids the state from lending its credit or using its taxing power to aid any private corporation, any procurement expenditure that primarily serves to build a corporate market footprint, provide private capital accumulation, or enrich corporate shareholders at the expense of taxpayers violates this mandate. Public funds cannot be transformed into private corporate windfalls under the guise of municipal procurement.

343. A taxpayer has standing to seek injunctive relief restraining the illegal or unconstitutional expenditure of public funds. *Dep’t of Admin. v. Horne*, 269 So. 2d 659, 663 (Fla. 1972); *N. Broward Hosp. Dist. v. Fornes*, 476 So. 2d 154, 155 (Fla. 1985).

Statute of Limitations:

344. Four years for actions founded on a statutory or constitutional liability. Fla. Stat. § 95.11(3).

Elements to be Proved:

1. Plaintiff is a taxpayer of the City of Port St. Lucie who pays municipal taxes that fund City operations.
2. The City is expending (and continues to expend) public tax revenues on a program, contract, and technology infrastructure that operates in direct violation of the United States Constitution and the Florida Constitution.
3. Such expenditure is unauthorized by law, ultra vires, and unconstitutional.
4. Plaintiff has taxpayer standing to seek injunctive relief restraining further illegal expenditures.

How the Facts Prove Each Element:

345. This Count is asserted against Defendants City of Port St. Lucie and Shannon Martin (in her official capacity as Mayor). Defendant Flock Group, Inc. is named because it

is the private contractor receiving the public funds and operating the unconstitutional system under color of state law through its joint participation with the City.

346. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the factual allegations in paragraphs 16 (National Data-Sharing License), 26–31 (Parties), 32–38 (The Flock ALPR Network), 53–59 (Flock in The City of Port St. Lucie), 124–140 (The Port St. Lucie Police Lieutenant Aaron Martin Scandal), and 156–164 (Obstruction of Public Records) as if fully set forth herein. Those paragraphs specifically describe the City's multi-year contract (running through at least November 2028) for a 53-camera Flock ALPR network, the contractual perpetual worldwide license that exports Port St. Lucie data into Flock's national platform, the absence of any warrant or individualized-suspicion requirement, the documented local misuse by Lieutenant Aaron Martin (husband of Defendant Mayor Shannon Martin), the obstruction of public-records requests concerning costs and camera locations, and the resulting violations of the Fourth Amendment, the Driver's Privacy Protection Act, the Second Amendment, and Article I, Sections 9, 12, and 23 of the Florida Constitution.

347. Plaintiff is a resident, citizen, and motor-vehicle owner in the City of Port St. Lucie who regularly drives its public streets and pays sales, property, and municipal taxes that fund City operations, including the Flock contract (Paragraphs 19, 54, 129–130). Plaintiff therefore has taxpayer standing to challenge illegal municipal expenditures. See *Dep't of Admin. v. Horne*, 269 So. 2d 659, 663 (Fla. 1972) (taxpayers may challenge unconstitutional exercises of spending power); *N. Broward Hosp. Dist. v. Fornes*, 476 So. 2d 154, 155 (Fla. 1985) (constitutional challenge to expenditure confers standing without additional special injury).

348. Defendants City of Port St. Lucie and Mayor Shannon Martin, acting under color of state law, have allocated and continue to allocate public municipal funds to maintain, service, and operate the 53 AI-enabled Flock cameras and to fund the contractual data-sharing apparatus with Flock Group, Inc. The annual cost is approximately \$269,400, of which roughly \$171,400 is paid to Flock Group (Paragraphs 54–55). The City's own 53-camera deployment and perpetual data-export license represent an ongoing commitment of taxpayer dollars (Paragraphs 33, 36, 54, 59).

349. Because the operational framework of this tracking network conducts warrantless, continuous, city-wide tracking of vehicles and pedestrians, converts every movement into searchable biometric and location data, exports that data under a perpetual worldwide license, and places unrestricted querying power in the hands of individual officers, it violates the Fourth Amendment (*Carpenter v. United States*, 585 U.S. 296 (2018); *Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle v. Baltimore Police Dep't*, 2 F.4th 330 (4th Cir. 2021) (en banc)), the Driver's Privacy Protection Act, the Second Amendment, and Article I, Sections 9, 12, and 23 of the Florida Constitution (Paragraphs 10–16, 32–42, 53–59, 61–88, 124–140). Municipalities are strictly prohibited from expending public tax revenues on programs that operate in direct violation of the state or federal constitutions. The expenditure is therefore unauthorized by law, ultra vires, and unconstitutional.

350. The City's official policy and custom of entering into and maintaining the Flock contract (despite the constitutional defects described above) is the moving force behind the illegal expenditure. As a direct and proximate result, Plaintiff, as a taxpayer, has been and continues to be injured by the diversion of public funds to an unlawful surveillance program that cannot be undone once the data is exported into Flock's national network (Paragraphs 16, 36–38, 200).

351. Plaintiff is entitled to an injunction restraining Defendants from further allocating or disbursing municipal tax revenues toward the maintenance, leasing, operation, or data-export features of the unconstitutional camera network.

**COUNT 10 – VIOLATION OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT
TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION**

(Unconstitutional Public Speech Suppression, Viewpoint Discrimination, and Retaliatory Policy of Intimidation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

352. Plaintiff, Steven E. Greer, M.D., realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 179, and general factual paragraphs 133 through 139, as if fully set forth herein, and further alleges as follows:

Statute of Limitations:

353. The statute of limitations for an action brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 in Florida is governed by the state’s residual personal injury statute of limitations, which provides a four-year lookback window. Because the unlawful operational speech-suppression dictates, verbal removal threats, and militarized police deployment occurred on September 28, 2026, this Count is timely filed well within the statutory limit.

Elements to be Proved:

354. To establish municipal and individual capacity liability for a First Amendment speech restriction and retaliatory intimidation policy in a public board setting under § 1983, a plaintiff must prove the following three elements:

Element 1: The plaintiff engaged in constitutionally protected speech, expression, or petitioning activity in a designated public forum.

Element 2: The defendants implemented a custom, policy, or explicit administrative rule that constitutes an unconstitutional content-based or viewpoint-based restriction on speech, or executed an adverse action that would deter a person of ordinary firmness from continuing to engage in that protected activity.

Element 3: A causal connection exists between the defendants' retaliatory custom or policy and the resulting injury/chilling effect on the protected expression.

How the Facts Prove Each Element:

As to Element 1 (Protected Speech in a Public Forum):

355. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 147, and general factual paragraphs 148 through 155, as if fully set forth herein.

356. Plaintiff filled out a mandatory speaker card to address the Port St. Lucie City Council during the designated public comment segment regarding his active lawsuit against the municipality over the Flock ALPR network (Paragraphs 149–150). Under firmly established Supreme Court and Eleventh Circuit precedent, citizens addressing an open, municipal legislative segment engage in the absolute core of protected political expression and the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

As to Element 2 (Unconstitutional Viewpoint Policy and Intimidation):

357. The facts demonstrate an explicit, premeditated municipal policy and custom engineered to insulate the council from political accountability and screen opposing viewpoints (Paragraphs 148, 151):

Viewpoint Censorship:

358. Defendant Mayor Martin's categorical, verbal ban prohibiting citizens from "criticizing" council members directly violates *Moms for Liberty v. Brevard Public Schools*, 118 F.4th 1324 (11th Cir. 2024) (Paragraphs 151–152). The Eleventh Circuit clearly held that public boards cannot censor speech simply because it is "personally directed," "abusive," or critical of government actors. Threatening immediate physical expulsion for brief gestures of community alignment like polite applause similarly violates the baseline

protections of free expression and exceeds the limited authority granted under Florida Statute § 286.0114(4) (Paragraph 152).

Retaliatory Policy of Intimidation:

359. Fusing these unconstitutional speech bans with a highly visible, disproportionate deployment of approximately six (6) heavily armed tactical police officers inside a peaceful civilian room directly invokes *Lozman v. City of Riviera Beach*, 585 U.S. 87 (2018) (Paragraphs 153–154). The City deployed law enforcement actors as an administrative "heckler's veto" and an instrument of intimidation to construct an objectively hostile environment (Paragraph 154). This structural, high-level municipal operational strategy satisfies the strict standards for entity liability under *Monell v. Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

As to Element 3 (Causal Connection and Chilling Effect):

360. The causal link between the Defendants' official actions and the injury is absolute.

361. Because the council forces speakers to fill out cards detailing their topics in advance, Mayor Martin possessed precise notice that three speakers were present to challenge the Flock surveillance network (Paragraphs 149–150).

362. The Mayor delivered the speech-suppression warning with the explicit intent to deter these specific critics (Paragraph 151). The pairing of the threat with heavily armed police successfully induced an immediate, severe chilling effect on ordinary residents, leaving citizens too terrified to clap, support, or speak freely, thereby systematically violating the First Amendment (Paragraphs 154–155).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

363. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

- A. Declare that the City's Flock ALPR program, national data-export custom, and warrantless surveillance dragnet violate the Second Amendment and the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the Driver's Privacy Protection Act, and Article I, Sections 9, 12, and 23 of the Florida Constitution;
- B. Permanently enjoin the City from operating the ALPR network or contractually exporting data into the national Flock platform without a judicial warrant supported by probable cause;
- C. Order the City to produce immediately, and without any fee or other unlawful condition, the public records requested by Plaintiff (reference number P008986-081926) and by Hannah Gilando and Trisha Drouillard, including camera locations, installation details, active system IDs, and audit logs;
- D. Award liquidated and statutory damages under the DPPA;
- E. Award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and Fla. Stat. § 119.12; and
- F. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.
- G. Refer this matter to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida for consideration of whether the City's Flock ALPR program, data-export practices, and related conduct constitute a pattern or practice of constitutional violations that may warrant investigation or enforcement action under 34 U.S.C. § 12601 or other applicable civil-rights statutes, and invite the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida to intervene, appear as amicus curiae, or file a statement of interest.

- H. Declare that the City's speech policies, rules, and verbal mandates prohibiting public criticism and polite applause during public comment segments are unconstitutional on their face and as applied under the First Amendment and the Florida Constitution;
- I. Permanently enjoin the City, Mayor Shannon Martin, and all law enforcement officers from enforcing any rule or mandate that prohibits non-disruptive public criticism or polite community applause during public meetings;
- J. Permanently enjoin the City from utilizing an unconstitutional, disproportionate, tactical law enforcement footprint inside the Council Chambers for the explicit purpose of intimidating public speakers, and announce these changes during public meetings; and
- K. Award nominal damages, compensatory damages, and punitive damages against Defendant Mayor Shannon Martin in her individual capacity under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for the willful, bad-faith, and reckless violation of Plaintiff's clearly established constitutional rights.

JURY DEMAND

364. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

DATED: September 30, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

Steven E. Greer, MD
10367 SW Green Turtle LN
Port St. Lucie, FL 34987
(212) 945-7252
steve@greerjournal.com