

1 UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
2 FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

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4 August Term, 2021

5 (Argued: May 16, 2022

Decided: January 31, 2024)

6 Docket No. 21-1036

7 _____
8 R. ANTHONY RUPP, III,

9 *Plaintiff-Appellant,*

10 - v. -

11 CITY OF BUFFALO, DANIEL DARENDA*, individually and in his
12 capacity as Police Commissioner of the Buffalo Police Department,
13 TODD C. MCALISTER, individually and in his capacity as a Buffalo
14 Police Officer, NICHOLAS PARISI, individually and in his capacity as
15 a Buffalo Police Officer, and JEFFREY GIALLELLA, individually and in
16 his capacity as a Buffalo Police Lieutenant,

* Although this defendant spells his name "Derenda," the caption on the operative complaint spells it "Darenda," and we thus use the spelling "Darenda" here and throughout this opinion, except in quotations in which it is spelled "Derenda." See generally *Ford Motor Credit Co. v. Milhollin*, 444 U.S. 555, 555 n.* (1980).

Before: KEARSE, CARNEY, and LEE, *Circuit Judges*.

Appeal by plaintiff from so much of a judgment of the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, William M. Skretny, *Judge*, as dismissed his complaint against defendants City of Buffalo and/or certain members of its police department principally for malicious prosecution, First Amendment retaliation, and false arrest on a charge of noise-ordinance violation for crudely shouting to a policeman--who was driving on a city street in the dark without headlights both before and after having to stop short of hitting two crossing pedestrians--to turn on his headlights. The district court granted summary judgment in favor of defendants, holding principally that plaintiff's shout was not protected by the First Amendment because he did not know he was addressing a police officer, and that all of his claims were barred by the existence of probable cause--or at least arguable probable cause sufficient to give the officers qualified immunity--for plaintiff's arrest. *See Rupp v. City of Buffalo*, 2021 WL 1169182, at *8, *11-*12 (W.D.N.Y. Mar. 29, 2021). Plaintiff challenges those rulings, arguing principally that the court

** The Clerk of Court is instructed to amend the official caption to conform with the above.

1 erred in concluding that he was required to show an intent to criticize a police officer
2 in order for his speech to be protected under the First Amendment, and in ruling that
3 there was probable cause to believe that his shout constituted noise that was
4 unreasonable under the City's noise ordinance; he also contends that, on the
5 undisputed facts, summary judgment should have been entered in his favor on his
6 principal claims against the officer who operated the unlit vehicle.

7 We conclude that with the record viewed in the light most favorable to
8 the side opposing summary judgment, neither movant was entitled to summary
9 judgment on the above claims, as there were genuine issues of fact concerning the
10 existence of probable cause; that the district court erred in granting summary
11 judgment to defendants on those claims by resolving fact issues in their favor; and
12 that the court erred in ruling, on the present record, that plaintiff's speech was not
13 subject to First Amendment protection. To the extent that plaintiff also claimed that
14 the City's noise ordinance was unconstitutional as applied to him, we conclude that
15 that claim was properly dismissed because, as plaintiff was found not to have
16 violated the ordinance, it was not in fact applied to him. Any cognizable aspect of
17 this claim was essentially duplicative of his claims of false arrest, malicious
18 prosecution, or First Amendment retaliation, which we reinstate.

1 Affirmed in part, vacated in part, and remanded.

2 CHAD DAVENPORT, Buffalo, New York (Marco
3 Cercone, Rupp Baase Pfalzgraf Cunningham,
4 Buffalo, New York, on the brief), *for Plaintiff-*
5 *Appellant.*

6 DAVID M. LEE, Assistant Corporation Counsel,
7 Buffalo, New York (Timothy A. Ball,
8 Corporation Counsel of the City of Buffalo,
9 Buffalo, New York, on the brief), *for*
10 *Defendants-Appellees.*

11 KEARSE, *Circuit Judge:*

12 Plaintiff R. Anthony Rupp, III, appeals from so much of a judgment of
13 the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, William M.
14 Skretny, *Judge*, as dismissed his complaint against defendants City of Buffalo ("City"
15 or "Buffalo") and/or certain members of its police department principally for
16 malicious prosecution, First Amendment retaliation, and false arrest on a charge of
17 unreasonable noise in violation of the Buffalo City Code noise ordinance (or "City
18 Code") for crudely shouting to a policeman--who was driving on a city street in the
19 dark without headlights both before and after having to stop short of hitting two

1 crossing pedestrians--to turn on his headlights. The district court granted summary
2 judgment in favor of defendants, ruling principally that plaintiff's shout was not
3 protected by the First Amendment because he did not know he was addressing a
4 police officer, and that all of his claims were barred by the existence of probable
5 cause--or at least arguable probable cause sufficient to give the officers qualified
6 immunity--for his arrest. Rupp challenges those rulings, arguing principally that the
7 court erred in concluding that he was required to know that he was criticizing a
8 police officer in order for his speech to be protected under the First Amendment, and
9 in ruling that there was probable cause to believe his shout constituted noise that was
10 unreasonable under the Buffalo noise ordinance; he also contends that, on the
11 undisputed facts, summary judgment should have been entered in his favor on his
12 principal claims against the officer who operated the unlit vehicle.

13 For the reasons that follow, we conclude that, with the record viewed in
14 the light most favorable to the side opposing summary judgment, neither moving
15 side was entitled to summary judgment, as there were genuine issues of fact
16 concerning the reasonableness of Rupp's shout; that the district court erred in
17 granting summary judgment to defendants by resolving fact issues in their favor; and
18 that the court erred in ruling, on the present record, that plaintiff's speech was not

1 subject to First Amendment protection. To the extent that Rupp also complained that
2 the City's noise ordinance was unconstitutional as applied to him, we conclude that
3 that claim was properly dismissed because, as he was found not to have violated the
4 ordinance, the ordinance was not in fact applied to him. Any cognizable aspect of
5 this claim was essentially duplicative of his claims of false arrest, malicious
6 prosecution, or First Amendment retaliation, which we reinstate.

7 I. BACKGROUND

8 Rupp is an attorney residing in or near Buffalo. The principal individual
9 defendants are Todd C. McAlister and Nicholas Parisi, who at the relevant time, were
10 officers of the Buffalo Police Department ("BPD"), and Jeffrey Giallella, a BPD
11 lieutenant. The case concerns a December 2016 encounter between Rupp and
12 McAlister in Buffalo that ended in the issuance of a noise-ordinance-violation
13 summons to Rupp.

1 A. *The Events*

2 Most, but not all, of the relevant facts are not in dispute, as gleaned
3 principally from the parties' respective admissions or undisputed assertions as to
4 material facts on the motions for summary judgment ("Undisputed Local Rule 56(a)
5 Statements" (or "Undisputed ¶")).

6 1. *The Undisputed Facts*

7 At approximately 8:30 p.m. on December 1, 2016, Rupp and his wife, near
8 291 Seneca Street, after leaving Chef's Restaurant, began to cross the street to get to
9 Chef's parking lot. (Undisputed ¶ 1.) "As the couple crossed to the middle of the
10 street, plaintiff noticed a vehicle approaching without its headlights on." (Defendants'
11 brief on appeal at 1 (internal appendix citations omitted).) "McAlister . . . was driving
12 the vehicle on Seneca Street towards Rupp and his wife in the dark with no headlights
13 activated or running lights illuminated." (Undisputed ¶ 4.) Rupp and his wife
14 quickly made their way across the street. (*See* Defendants' brief on appeal at 2.)

15 After Rupp and his wife safely crossed, "two women began to cross the
16 street and stepped directly into the path of the police vehicle" (Defendants' brief on
17 appeal at 2 (internal appendix citations omitted)). McAlister stopped without hitting

1 the women (*see id.*)--although as described in Part I.A.2. below, there may be different
2 views as to how close he came. McAlister "stopped and flashed his headlights as a
3 signal to the women that they could safely cross." (*Id.*; Undisputed ¶ 7.) And "[a]fter
4 the women safely crossed, *the vehicle's lights then went dark again as McAlister*
5 *proceeded.*" (Defendants' brief on appeal at 2 (internal appendix citations omitted
6 (emphasis added)); *see* Affidavit of R. Anthony Rupp III dated February 28, 2019
7 ("Rupp Aff."), ¶ 6 (after "the operator of the vehicle . . . flashed either his headlights
8 or high-beams at the pedestrians" he "then turned the car lights back off.").)

9 After McAlister had avoided hitting the pedestrians, Rupp called out
10 "turn your lights on, asshole." (Undisputed ¶ 8.)

11 Upon hearing Rupp's shout, McAlister immediately pulled into the
12 Chef's parking lot where Rupp and his wife were walking to their car. (Undisputed
13 ¶ 10.) Rupp then, "for the first time, . . . realized" that the "vehicle was a Buffalo Police
14 Department" vehicle. (Rupp Aff. ¶ 10.) McAlister "rolled down the front passenger
15 window, leaned across the console, and said, 'You know you can be arrested for that.'"
16 (*Id.* ¶ 11; *see* Undisputed ¶ 11.)

17 Rupp, in response, told McAlister that he should not be driving down
18 a city street after dark without his headlights activated; he "reminded defendant

1 McAlister that [McAlister] had almost cause[d] a pedestrian accident." (Undisputed
2 ¶ 12.) McAlister then "got out of his vehicle and told Rupp he was detained."
3 (Undisputed ¶ 13.)

4 When McAlister asked Rupp for identification, Rupp provided his
5 government-issued attorney identification card which bore his photograph.
6 McAlister then demanded Rupp's driver's license, which Rupp eventually provided,
7 following a repeated request and the arrival of Officer Parisi. (*See* Undisputed ¶¶ 14,
8 20-21.) Eventually Lieutenant Giallella also arrived. (*See* Undisputed ¶ 22.)

9 After Parisi arrived, McAlister admitted that he had been driving the
10 vehicle without using headlights. (*See* Undisputed ¶ 17.) Rupp repeatedly argued
11 to McAlister, Parisi, and Giallella, that McAlister had violated the New York Vehicle
12 and Traffic Law ("VTL") by driving at night without headlights. Rupp insisted that
13 McAlister was not exempt from complying with the VTL just because he was a police
14 officer; he asked Parisi and Giallella to cite McAlister for that violation; both refused.
15 (*See, e.g.*, Undisputed ¶¶ 16, 19, 23.)

16 After McAlister, Parisi, and Giallella conferred privately, Giallella
17 returned Rupp's identification to him and handed Rupp a "citation," signed by
18 McAlister, "for violating the City of Buffalo's noise prohibition, Chapter 293, Sections

1 4 and 7, of the Buffalo City Code." (Undisputed ¶¶ 25-26; see Complaint Exhibit A
2 ("Citation").)

3 On the following day, Rupp sent a letter to BPD's Commissioner,
4 defendant Daniel Darendá, complaining about the events of the evening of December
5 1. Rupp never received a response. (See Undisputed ¶ 27.) In October 2017, Rupp
6 appeared for a hearing in connection with the Citation; after a full hearing, Rupp was
7 found not guilty of any violation or crime and the charges were dismissed. (See
8 Undisputed ¶¶ 28-29.)

9 2. *The Principal Factual Dispute*

10 The principal factual issue was how dangerous the situation was for the
11 two women who began crossing the street in McAlister's path. The complaint alleged
12 that seconds after Rupp and his wife had safely finished crossing Seneca Street

13 two female patrons of Chef's Restaurant walked out of the parking
14 lot across from the restaurant and attempted to cross Seneca Street
15 to go to Chef's. From Rupp's vantage point, it appeared that
16 the[y] . . . certainly would be hit by the ongoing . . . unilluminated
17 vehicle.

18 30. Defendant McAlister was able to apply his brakes and
19 come to *an abrupt stop* only a few feet away from hitting and
20 killing the two female patrons.

1 (Complaint ¶¶ 29-30 (emphasis added).) In his affidavit, Rupp estimated that the
2 vehicle had been "able to brake to a stop approximately two feet from the
3 pedestrians." (Rupp Aff. ¶ 6.) His wife estimated that "[t]he vehicle braked to a stop
4 only inches from the pedestrians." (Affidavit of Linda M. Rupp dated February 28,
5 2019 ("Linda Rupp Aff."), ¶ 4.)

6 In their answer to the complaint, defendants denied knowledge or
7 information as to most allegations, including that 8:30 p.m. on December 1 was "well
8 after sunset" and that "the street was dark aside from the street lights and nearby
9 illuminated signage" (Complaint and Answer ¶ 26). And in response to the
10 complaint's ¶ 30, defendants stated that they "admit[ted] that [McAlister] did not
11 strike any female patrons" but "den[ied] knowledge or information sufficient to form
12 a belief as to the truth or falsity of the remaining allegations in said paragraph"
13 (Answer ¶ 30)--*i.e.*, apparently unable to know or estimate the distance of the vehicle
14 from the pedestrians when McAlister stopped, or know whether it had "come to an
15 abrupt stop" (or even whether McAlister had "appl[ied] his brakes").

16 Similarly, in response to Rupp's Material Fact ¶ 6, that McAlister had
17 "abruptly applied his brakes and was able to stop only a few feet away from the two
18 female pedestrians, nearly hitting and killing them," defendants responded only that

1 they "do not dispute that Defendant McAlister stopped his vehicle but dispute that
2 he nearly hit and killed them" (Undisputed ¶ 6), citing a March 15, 2019 affidavit
3 submitted by McAlister ("McAlister Aff.")--which is described in Part II.B. below.
4 Defendants did not deny that McAlister applied his brakes "abruptly" and "was able
5 to stop only a few feet away from the two female pedestrians." (*Id.*)

6 *B. The Unabandoned Claims in the Present Action*

7 Rupp had commenced the present action in November 2017, asserting
8 13 numbered causes of action. Following motions to dismiss and for summary
9 judgment, the matter was referred to Magistrate Judge Jeremiah J. McCarthy for
10 report and recommendation. To the extent pertinent to this appeal, the magistrate
11 judge found that there were material issues of fact to be tried as to certain of Rupp's
12 claims. *See Rupp v. City of Buffalo*, No. 17-CV-1209S, 2019 WL 12074104, at *8-*9
13 (W.D.N.Y. Aug. 7, 2019) ("Report and Recommendation"), familiarity with which is
14 assumed. He principally recommended the denial of defendants' motion to dismiss
15 the First Amendment retaliation claim, and the denial of both sides' motions for
16 summary judgment with regard to the claims of false arrest and malicious
17 prosecution based on the existence (as defendants argued) or absence (as Rupp

1 argued) of probable cause for Rupp's arrest for noise-ordinance violation. *See id.*
2 at *15.

3 Both sides objected to some parts of the magistrate judge's Report and
4 Recommendation. The district court, in a Decision and Order dated March 29, 2021,
5 determined that about half of the claims asserted by Rupp had either been abandoned
6 (for failure to object to the magistrate judge's recommendation for dismissal) or were
7 duplicative of other claims. *See Rupp v. City of Buffalo*, No. 17-CV-1209S, 2021 WL
8 1169182, at *6 (W.D.N.Y. Mar. 29, 2021) (or "D.Ct.Op."). The court concluded that
9 Rupp's unabandoned causes of action were

10 - claims asserted against McAlister, Parisi, and Giallella for First
11 Amendment retaliation (**Claim 1**), and for false arrest in violation of the
12 Fourth Amendment (**Claim 2**);

13 - claims against all defendants for false arrest in violation of New
14 York law (**Claim 4**);

15 - a claim against McAlister for malicious prosecution in violation
16 of New York law (**Claim 5**);

17 - claims against Parisi and Giallella for failure to intervene to
18 prevent McAlister's violations of Rupp's First and Fourth Amendment
19 rights (**Claim 11**);

20 - a claim against the City for the surviving state-law torts on a
21 theory of respondeat superior under New York law (**Claim 7**); and

1 - a claim against the City for First Amendment violation in the
2 application of its noise ordinance (**Claim 9**).

3 *See id.* at *7-*13.

4 C. *The District Court's Decision*

5 In its Decision and Order, the district court disagreed with the report of
6 the magistrate judge to the extent that he recommended denial of defendants' motion
7 to dismiss the above claims. As to the First Amendment retaliation claims, the court
8 found that Rupp's shout to McAlister was not entitled to First Amendment protection
9 and was, in any event, foreclosed by the existence of probable cause for his noise-
10 violation arrest. The court stated, *inter alia*, as follows.

11 "[T]he First Amendment protects a significant amount of
12 verbal criticism and challenge directed at police officers." *City of*
13 *Hous. v. Hill*, 482 U.S. 451, 461, 107 S. Ct. 2502, 96 L. Ed. 2d 398
14 (1987). "Speech directed at police officers will be protected unless
15 it is likely to produce a clear and present danger of a serious
16 substantive evil that rises far above public inconvenience,
17 annoyance or unrest." *Kerman v. City of New York*, 261 F.3d 229,
18 242 (2d Cir. 2001).

19 Relying on this body of law, Rupp argues that he engaged
20 in protected criticism of a police officer when he yelled out at
21 McAlister. But this argument fails to recognize the significance of
22 two key admissions. First, Rupp admits that he did not know that
23 he was yelling at a police officer until well *after* he yelled. He

1 therefore did not direct or intend his speech as criticism of a police
2 officer. Second, Rupp admits that he yelled out because he was
3 "[u]pset with the driver's reaction and provoked by the fear he
4 had induced in my wife and me." (Rupp Aff., ¶ 7.) Rupp
5 therefore did not intend or express his speech as criticism of police
6 conduct in the moment. To the contrary, the undisputed record
7 demonstrates that Rupp simply yelled at a passing car, after dark,
8 which yell contained an expletive.

9 D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *8 (emphasis in original). The court continued:

10 Now after the fact, Rupp *artfully* attempts to characterize his
11 yell as a protected warning about *dangerous police conduct--driving*
12 a police vehicle *at night without headlights illuminated--and* argues
13 that *he did not have to know that the driver was a police officer for his*
14 *speech to be protected* as criticism of law enforcement under the First
15 Amendment. (Reply Memorandum, Docket No. 26, p. 3.) But
16 Rupp offers no authority for this proposition, and none of the
17 cases upon which he relies involve speech directed at an
18 individual who, as it later turned out, just happened to be a police
19 officer.

20 *Id.* (emphases added).

21 Rather, and not surprisingly, each of the cases Rupp cites involves
22 speakers criticizing individuals *known* to be police officers and
23 targeted for speech *because* they are police officers engaged in
24 police duties. *See, e.g., Hill*, 482 U.S. at 453-54, 107 S.Ct. 2502
25 (speech directed at a uniformed officer engaged in police duties);
26 *Hartman [v. Moore]*, 547 U.S. [250,] 252-53, 126 S. Ct. 1695[1699
27 (2006)] (speech directed at federal officials); *Lewis v. City of New*
28 *Orleans*, 415 U.S. 130, 94 S. Ct. 970, 39 L. Ed. 2d 214 (1974) (striking
29 down an ordinance criminalizing certain speech directed at police
30 officers); *Smith v. Campbell*, 782 F.3d 93, 96-97 (2d Cir. 2015)
31 (speech directed at known law enforcement officers related to

1 their police duties); *Posr v. Ct. Officer Shield #207*, 180 F.3d 409, 413
2 (2d Cir. 1999) (speech directed at uniformed state court security
3 officers engaged in their duties); *Duran v. City of Douglas, Ariz.*,
4 904 F.2d 1372, 1374-75 (9th Cir. 1990) (speech and conduct directed
5 to a uniformed police officer conducting police duties).

6 D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *8 (emphases in original).

7 Given Rupp's admission that he did not know that he was
8 yelling at a police officer, this Court finds that no reasonable juror
9 could conclude that he engaged in speech protected by the First
10 Amendment *in the form of law enforcement criticism*. Rupp therefore
11 cannot establish the first element of his claim, which itself entitles
12 Defendants to summary judgment.

13 *Id.* (emphasis added).

14 The court also found that defendants' actions had not "chilled" Rupp's
15 speech because

16 [t]he undisputed record also demonstrates that the
17 individual defendants' actions did not actually chill Rupp's
18 speech. To the extent it could be found that Rupp was
19 complaining about police conduct before McAlister detained him,
20 Rupp concedes that he continued to complain about police
21 conduct throughout the encounter with Defendants McAlister,
22 Parisi, and Giallella, and in a letter submitted to Defendant
23 Derenda the next day.

24 *Id.* However, the court acknowledged that "[c]hilled speech is not the *sine qua non* of
25 a First Amendment claim," and held that "a reasonable jury could find that Rupp

1 suffered a concrete harm . . . by virtue of having to appear at [a hearing] with counsel
2 on the summons." *Id.* at *9 (internal quotation marks omitted).

3 Having noted that the existence of probable cause will normally defeat
4 a claim of arrest in retaliation for the exercise of First Amendment rights, *see id.* at *7,
5 the court addressed the record as to the existence or absence of probable cause for
6 Rupp's arrest. The court noted that the magistrate judge had

7 found it undisputed that McAlister "nearly hit two pedestrians
8 crossing the street." (Report and Recommendation, p. 11 n. 8.)
9 From there, he found that Rupp's yell "plainly constitute[d] a
10 justified warning." *Id.* *This Court does not share that view of the*
11 *record.* McAlister states that the pedestrians "abruptly walk[ed]
12 out into the street," and that he stopped for them to cross safely.
13 (McAlister Aff., ¶¶ 4, 5.) The Rupps, on the other hand, maintain
14 that McAlister nearly hit the pedestrians, with Rupp estimating
15 that McAlister stopped two feet in front of them, and Linda
16 stating that he stopped "only inches" from them. (Rupp Aff., ¶ 6;
17 L. Rupp Aff., ¶ 4.) *Notwithstanding this disagreement, it is*
18 *undisputed that McAlister stopped his vehicle and that the pedestrians*
19 *crossed safely.*

20 D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *10 n.8 (emphases added).

21 The district court reasoned that there was probable cause, stating as
22 follows:

23 In assessing whether probable cause existed for McAlister
24 to detain and cite Rupp for violating this noise ordinance, this
25 Court considers the totality of the following undisputed facts

1 known to McAlister. First, it was approximately 8:30 p.m. and
2 dark outside. Second, both McAlister and Rupp were in a public,
3 outdoor space near Chef's Restaurant, which was open and
4 operating. Third, McAlister stopped his vehicle in the vicinity of
5 Chef's Restaurant to permit two pedestrians to safely cross Seneca
6 Street. Fourth, that after McAlister began to proceed again, Rupp
7 yelled, "Turn your lights on, asshole," loudly enough to cause
8 McAlister to turn into the parking lot and further investigate.
9 Fifth, that the two pedestrians were also in proximity to hear
10 Rupp's yell.

11 *Based on these undisputed facts, this Court concludes as a matter*
12 *of law that McAlister had probable cause to detain and cite Rupp for*
13 *violating the noise ordinance. Rupp yelled loudly at night in a*
14 *public place--loudly enough for McAlister to hear him in his running*
15 *vehicle as he proceeded down the street--in front of a restaurant and*
16 *at least three unknown individuals, and his yell contained an*
17 *expletive. Given both the volume and nature of Rupp's yell in the*
18 *presence of bystanders, a reasonable person of normal sensitivities*
19 *could be annoyed and have their quiet, comfort, and repose*
20 *disturbed. McAlister therefore had probable cause to detain and*
21 *cite Rupp for violating the noise ordinance.*

22 D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *10 (footnote omitted) (emphases added).

23 The court found that Rupp's argument that "no reasonable person would
24 be annoyed by a yelled" "warning to a police officer engaged in dangerous conduct,"
25 was "unpersuasive" for two reasons. *Id.*

26 First, Rupp's argument hinges on his belief that a loud
27 warning was warranted. But *the salient facts for determining*
28 *probable cause are those understood by McAlister, not by Rupp. See*
29 *Panetta [v. Crowley], 460 F.3d [388,] 395 [(2d Cir. 2006)]. In that*

1 *regard, at the time Rupp yelled, McAlister did not perceive any apparent*
2 *danger or emergency.*

3 D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *10 (emphases added). The court continued:

4 There is no evidence that McAlister knew *while he was driving* that
5 his headlights were off, nor did McAlister view the situation with
6 the two pedestrians as dangerous. (McAlister Aff., ¶¶ 4, 5.) *From*
7 *McAlister's perspective* the pedestrians stepped in front of him,
8 which *caused him to have to stop to allow them to cross safely.* *Id.*
9 Whether Rupp perceived the situation differently has no bearing
10 on *what McAlister knew at the time he heard Rupp yell* for purposes
11 of determining probable cause. *See Lowth v. Town of Cheektowaga,*
12 *82 F.3d 563, 570 (2d Cir. 1996)* ("[P]robable cause for an arrest must
13 be determined on the basis of the information reasonably
14 available to the arresting officer *at the time of the arrest,* not on the
15 basis of what the arrested party believed to be happening.")

16 D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *10 ("while he was driving" emphasized in original
17 (other emphases ours)). The court went on:

18 Second, as McAlister assessed this *fluid situation,* he was not
19 required to explore every legitimate reason Rupp may have had
20 for yelling. . . . Rupp essentially argues that McAlister should
21 have elected not to cite him under the circumstances. But
22 discretion to charge and probable cause to charge are distinct
23 concepts. Here, probable cause to believe that Rupp violated the
24 noise ordinance arose the moment McAlister heard Rupp loudly
25 yell a phrase containing an expletive at night in a public place
26 *within earshot of himself and at least two bystanders (the pedestrians).*
27 Whether McAlister should thereafter have exercised his discretion
28 differently after learning more about the circumstances of Rupp's
29 yell is a separate matter not at issue. For probable cause purposes,

1 McAlister was not required to explore the reason Rupp yelled
2 before detaining him for violating the noise ordinance. . . .

3 Accordingly, this Court finds that a person of reasonable
4 caution faced with the undisputed facts known to McAlister at the
5 time in question would have sufficient reason to believe that Rupp
6 violated the noise ordinance, such that probable cause to detain
7 and cite Rupp for such a violation existed. . . . Because the
8 existence of probable cause is a complete defense to Rupp's First
9 Amendment retaliation claim, Defendants McAlister, Parisi, and
10 Giallella are entitled to summary judgment.

11 D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *11 (emphases added).

12 Having determined "that probable cause existed as a matter of law, or at
13 a minimum, that arguable probable cause existed," the court concluded that
14 defendants were also entitled to summary judgment dismissing Rupp's false arrest
15 claim, *see id.* at *12, and his malicious prosecution claim, *see id.* at *13. And on the
16 bases of all of the above findings, the court found that the federal claims of failure to
17 intervene and the New York claim of respondeat superior were dismissable for lack
18 of any predicate violations. *See id.*

19 Judgment was entered dismissing the complaint. This appeal followed.

1 II. DISCUSSION

2 On appeal, Rupp contends principally that the district court erred in
3 ruling that his speech was not protected by the First Amendment, and in holding that
4 there was probable cause for his arrest--the existence of which would have defeated
5 his claims of false arrest, malicious prosecution, and First Amendment retaliation.
6 Rupp also contends that he was entitled to summary judgment in his favor. For the
7 reasons that follow, we conclude that neither side was entitled to summary judgment.

8 A. *Summary Judgment Principles*

9 Principles governing consideration of motions for summary judgment--
10 and appellate review of the grant of such motions--are well established.

11 A motion for summary judgment may properly be granted-
12 -and the grant of summary judgment may properly be affirmed--
13 only where there is no genuine issue of material fact to be tried,
14 and the facts as to which there is no such issue warrant the entry
15 of judgment for the moving party as a matter of law. *See* Fed. R.
16 Civ. P. 56[(a)].

17 *Kaytor v. Electric Boat Corp.*, 609 F.3d 537, 545 (2d Cir. 2010) ("*Kaytor*"). "The function
18 of the district court in considering the motion for summary judgment is *not to resolve*

1 *disputed questions of fact but only to determine whether, as to any material issue, a*
2 *genuine factual dispute exists." Id. (emphasis added).*

3 In considering whether such a fact issue exists, the court is not to make
4 credibility determinations or weigh the evidence. "Credibility determinations, the
5 weighing of the evidence, and the drawing of legitimate inferences from the facts are
6 jury functions, not those of a judge." *Reeves v. Sanderson Plumbing Products, Inc.*, 530
7 U.S. 133, 150 (2000) (reviewing denial of defense motion for judgment as a matter of
8 law following a jury verdict for plaintiff, quoting *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477
9 U.S. 242, 255 (1986) ("*Liberty Lobby*"). The standard applicable to motions for
10 judgment as a matter of law under Fed. R. Civ. P. 50 also applies to pretrial motions
11 for summary judgment. *See Reeves*, 530 U.S. at 150; *Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. at 250-51.

12 Further, in reviewing motions for such relief,

13 *the district court may not properly consider the record in piecemeal*
14 *fashion . . . ; rather, it must "review all of the evidence in the*
15 *record" And in reviewing all of the evidence to determine*
16 *whether judgment as a matter of law is appropriate, "the court*
17 *must draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the nonmoving party,"*
18 *. . . even though contrary inferences might reasonably be drawn*
19 *. . . .*

20 *Kaytor*, 609 F.3d at 545 (quoting *Reeves*, 530 U.S. at 150 (other internal quotation marks
21 omitted) (first emphasis ours; second emphasis in *Kaytor*)). Summary judgment is

1 appropriate when "there can be but one reasonable conclusion as to the verdict."

2 *Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. at 250.

3 B. *First Amendment Protection*

4 "The First Amendment guarantees all persons freedom to express their
5 views. The scope of permitted expression is broad; insults that contain neither threats
6 of coercion that intimidate nor fighting words that create the possibility of imminent
7 violence, see *Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire*, 315 U.S. 568, 572 (1942), must be tolerated."

8 *X-Men Security, Inc. v. Pataki*, 196 F.3d 56, 68-69 (2d Cir. 1999) (internal quotation
9 marks omitted). The First Amendment "generally prevents government from
10 proscribing speech . . . because of disapproval of the ideas expressed." *R.A.V. v. City*
11 *of St. Paul*, 505 U.S. 377, 382 (1992). "To plead a First Amendment retaliation

12 claim a plaintiff must show: (1) he has a right protected by the First Amendment; (2)
13 the defendant's actions were motivated or substantially caused by his exercise of that
14 right; and (3) the defendant's actions caused him some injury." *Dorsett v. County of*
15 *Nassau*, 732 F.3d 157, 160 (2d Cir. 2013). This appeal primarily concerns the first
16 element of a First Amendment retaliation claim--specifically whether Rupp's speech
17 was protected by the First Amendment.

1 "[S]peech on matters of public concern is at the heart of First Amendment
2 protection." *Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. v. Greenmoss Builders, Inc.*, 472 U.S. 749, 758-59
3 (1985) (plurality opinion) (internal quotation marks omitted). Whether speech
4 "addresses a matter of public concern" is to "be determined by the content, form, and
5 context of [the relevant] statement, as revealed by the whole record." *Connick v.*
6 *Myers*, 461 U.S. 138, 147-48 (1983); *see id.* at 140 (discussing First Amendment
7 protection for government employees--who "do[] not," by accepting government
8 employment, "relinquish First Amendment rights" "as a citizen[]" to "comment[] upon
9 matters of public concern" (internal quotation marks omitted); *Dun & Bradstreet*, 472
10 U.S. at 761-62 (plurality opinion) (discussing First Amendment protection for credit
11 reports sold through subscriptions). Speech that relates to "any matter of political,
12 social, or other concern to the community," *Jackler*, 658 F.3d at 236 (quoting *Connick*,
13 461 U.S. at 146), which may include conduct "implicat[ing] 'public safety and welfare,'" *Gorman v. Rensselaer County*, 910 F.3d 40, 46 (2d Cir. 2018) (quoting *Jackler*, 658 F.3d
14 at 236) (emphasis ours), for example, generally falls within the heart of the First
15 Amendment's protection. While it may be a crime to "*falsely* shout[] fire in a theatre,"
16 *Schenck v. United States*, 249 U.S. 47, 52 (1919) (emphasis added), it is a public service
17 to shout "fire" when such a fire exists.
18

1 For these reasons, "[t]he First Amendment protects a significant amount
2 of verbal criticism and challenge directed at police officers," *City of Houston, Texas v.*
3 *Hill*, 482 U.S. 451, 461 (1987)--including speech that, had it been between civilians
4 might, especially in bygone eras of greater civility, have been viewed as "fighting
5 words," *see, e.g., Greene v. Barber*, 310 F.3d 889, 896 (6th Cir. 2002) (to call a police
6 officer "an 'asshole' [i]s not egregious enough to trigger application of the 'fighting
7 words' doctrine").

8 In the present case, the district court ruled that Rupp's shout at McAlister
9 was not entitled to First Amendment protection primarily because Rupp, at the time
10 of his shout, "did not know that he was yelling at a police officer," D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL
11 1169182, at *8. But not knowing that the vehicle's driver was a police officer had no
12 bearing on whether Rupp's shout was speech on a matter of public concern. Rupp
13 did not need to know who was driving in the dark without headlights in order to
14 understand that such conduct was dangerous. And he had not shouted at the driver
15 until he saw the vehicle nearly hit the two pedestrians.

16 The district court rejected Rupp's contention that he was not required to
17 "know that the driver was a police officer [in order] for his speech to be protected" by
18 the First Amendment, because he was "warning" of the "dangerous" fact that the

1 vehicle was being driven "at night without headlights illuminated." *Id.* at *8. The
2 court characterized Rupp's argument as "artful[]," quoting Rupp as having
3 "admit[ted] that he yelled out because he was '*u]pset with the driver's reaction and*
4 *provoked by the fear [the driver] had induced in [Rupp and his] wife,'"* and ruling
5 that "the undisputed record demonstrates that Rupp simply yelled at a passing car,
6 after dark, which yell contained an expletive." *Id.* (quoting Rupp Aff. ¶ 7 (emphasis
7 ours)).

8 We have many difficulties with this rationale, including the court's
9 interpretation of the record, its assessments of the evidence, and its acceptance of
10 defendants' assertion that there was in fact no danger.

11 First, the district court's characterizing Rupp's contention that he was
12 warning of danger as "artful[]"--and so characterizing it because Rupp had stated in
13 his affidavit that he was "[u]pset"--indicate that the court (a) made a negative
14 assessment of Rupp's credibility, and (b) made that assessment by weighing Rupp's
15 warning-of-danger explanation against another fragment of evidence. But credibility
16 assessments and the weighing of evidence are the province of the factfinder. When
17 the issue is whether a party is entitled to summary judgment, determinations of

1 credibility, choices between permissible inferences, and the weighing of the evidence
2 are beyond the authority of the court.

3 Second, while the court found that Rupp's shout simply complained
4 about his own personal situation, suggesting that it did not implicate a matter of
5 public concern, the record plainly does not require that inference. While Rupp
6 doubtless had been frightened when he noticed the approach of the lightless vehicle
7 while he was crossing the street, he and his wife had already safely reached the other
8 side before he made any shout. And there is nothing in the record to suggest that the
9 driver of the vehicle reacted in any way to the street-crossing by the Rupps. Thus,
10 whatever Rupp yelled could not have been in response to a "driver's reaction" to
11 Rupp's own experience.

12 Third, relying solely on the first sentence of paragraph 7 of Rupp's
13 affidavit, the court did not view the record in the light most favorable to Rupp, or in
14 light of the record as a whole--or even in light of that section of the affidavit as a
15 whole. In paragraph 6, Rupp described seeing the two pedestrians "step[] directly
16 into the path" of the oncoming vehicle, seeing the vehicle "stop approximately two
17 feet from the pedestrians," and seeing the driver "flash[] either his headlights or high-

1 beams at the pedestrians." (Rupp Aff. ¶ 6.) The next three sentences in the affidavit,
2 including the middle sentence on which the district court solely focused, were:

3 *The operator then turned the car lights back off. [] Upset with the*
4 *driver's reaction and provoked by the fear he had induced in my*
5 *wife and me, I called out to the driver "turn your lights on,*
6 *asshole." My words were a warning to the officer that *his**
7 *headlights were still not on.*

8 (Rupp Aff. ¶¶ 6-7 (emphases added).) With the evidence provided in paragraphs 6
9 and 7, a jury could well disagree with the court's conclusion that "Rupp simply yelled
10 at a passing car," D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *8.

11 Fourth, as to the substance of Rupp's five-word shout, the court focused
12 on the fact that it "contained an expletive," *id.* As discussed in Part II.C.1. below, a
13 jury would be entitled to view a shout as unreasonable noise if all five words were
14 "asshole" or other expletives; but in fact Rupp shouted "turn your lights on, asshole."
15 We have no doubt that he was upset; but his shout was an exhortation that was
16 forward-looking in the interest of public safety. A rational juror could easily view the
17 shout *as* an attempt to avert a possible accident by (a) a vehicle without lights, (b)
18 whose driver appeared not to know he was driving without lights, (c) who had just
19 had to stop for two pedestrians in his path attempting to cross the street, and (d) who

1 even after that abrupt stop, resumed driving without headlights--and thus could
2 easily view the shout as eminently reasonable.

3 We also note our puzzlement at the court's reliance on the fact that
4 "McAlister" himself did "*no[t]* . . . *view the situation* with the two pedestrians *as*
5 *dangerous*," D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *10 (emphases added), especially since the
6 court also noted that there was "no evidence that McAlister knew *while he was driving*
7 *that his headlights were off*," *id.* (emphasis in original). One of the main purposes of
8 headlights is to permit the driver to see at a distance what is in his path. As an
9 objective matter, it is difficult to credit a safety assessment by an officer who was
10 bereft of the benefit of headlights; it is all the more difficult to accept his "view" or
11 assessment if in fact he did not know he was driving without headlights. And
12 whether McAlister was negligently or deliberately driving without his headlights on,
13 it must surely have been dangerous for the two pedestrians; they unknowingly
14 stepped into the path of a hard-to-see vehicle, "caus[ing the driver] to *have to stop* to
15 allow them to cross safely," *id.* (emphasis added). Yet the district court appears to
16 have viewed McAlister's possible ignorance that he was driving without headlights
17 as making it unreasonable for a concerned observer to yell at him to turn them on.

1 Finally, the district court was not entitled to adopt the defendants' view
2 that the vehicle without its headlights on did not present a danger to, and was not
3 involved in a near-accident with, the two pedestrians. We note that in response to
4 Rupp's contention that there had been a "near-accident," defendants stated, in
5 pertinent part, that they "do dispute that there was a *near-accident as Defendant*
6 *McAlister was able to safely stop the vehicle without striking the pedestrians.*"
7 (Defendants' Local Rule 56(a) Response ¶ 8 (emphases added).) As an effort to deny
8 that there had been a "near" accident, the explanation that there was no actual
9 accident is simply a non sequitur. Yet the simple fact that an accident did not occur
10 was the district court's rationale for concluding that there was no near-accident. *See*
11 D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *10 n.8 (rejecting the contention that McAlister had
12 "nearly" hit the two pedestrians, because "it is undisputed that McAlister stopped his
13 vehicle and that the pedestrians crossed safely").

14 In our view, the record would easily support a finding that there was a
15 near-accident, and defendants adduced no evidence to show that there was not. In
16 support of their non-sequitur denial of a near-accident, defendants submitted an
17 affidavit from McAlister that is significant for both what it asserts and what it omits.
18 McAlister states, *inter alia*, that in proceeding down Seneca Street he "observed two

1 female pedestrians *abruptly walk out into the street*," that he stopped and flashed the
2 lights to signal that it was safe for them to cross, and that after they had "safely
3 crossed," he "began to drive away." (McAlister Aff. ¶¶ 4-5 (emphasis added).) He
4 omits mention of the fact that when he saw the pedestrians he was driving without
5 headlights or other illumination--conduct that defendants nonetheless admit (*see*
6 Undisputed ¶ 4). Nor does he mention that when he began to drive away from that
7 spot, he again was driving without lights, which defendants also acknowledge (*see*
8 Defendants' brief on appeal at 2 ("After the women safely crossed, the vehicle's lights
9 then went dark again as McAlister proceeded . . .")). McAlister's affidavit also does
10 not provide any estimate as to how near his vehicle was to the pedestrians when he
11 stopped it, although his indication that the pedestrians appeared in the roadway
12 suddenly ("abruptly") supports an inference--which a jury would be entitled to draw--
13 that the pedestrians were relatively close when he first saw them, and hence were
14 close when he managed to stop the vehicle. As the district court stated, "[f]rom
15 McAlister's perspective, [when] the pedestrians stepped in front of him," he "*ha[d] to*
16 *stop to allow them to cross safely.*" D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *10 (emphasis
17 added).

1 Nothing in McAlister's affidavit refutes the statements in the affidavits
2 submitted by Rupp and his wife that McAlister stopped his vehicle "two feet" (Rupp
3 Aff. ¶ 6) or "inches" (Linda Rupp Aff. ¶ 4) from the crossing pedestrians, and that
4 there was in fact a near-accident. McAlister's perception that he "*ha[d] to stop*" in order
5 for the pedestrians "to cross safely," D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *10 (emphasis
6 added), is more consistent with a near-accident than with defendants' conclusory
7 denial.

8 In sum, on this record, the district court was required, for purposes of
9 defendants' motion for summary judgment, to infer that there had been a near-
10 accident, to accept that the driver had resumed driving with his headlights off after
11 the near-accident, and to credit Rupp's assertion that he yelled for the driver to turn
12 his lights on because of the near-accident and because the vehicle posed a danger to
13 others if it continued without headlights. The record did not permit the court to rule
14 that Rupp's shout did not concern a matter of public safety that was entitled to First
15 Amendment protection.

16 A claim that an arrest was made in retaliation for the exercise of First
17 Amendment rights--like a claim for false arrest or malicious prosecution--may be
18 defeated by the existence of probable cause for the arrest. *See, e.g., Nieves v. Bartlett,*

1 139 S. Ct. 1715 (2019). For the reasons discussed in Part II.C. below, we conclude that
2 defendants were not entitled to summary judgment on issues related to probable
3 cause.

4 *C. The Buffalo City Code and Probable Cause*

5 1. *The City Code*

6 Rupp was ticketed for violating the Buffalo noise ordinance, Buffalo City
7 Code §§ 293-4 and 293-7. As the district court noted, the applicable part of § 293-4
8 provides that

9 [t]he following acts and the causes thereof are declared to
10 be in violation of this chapter and to constitute *unreasonable* noise:

11

12 (G) Yelling, shouting or hooting at any time or place *so as to*
13 *annoy or disturb the quiet, comfort and repose of a reasonable person of*
14 *normal sensitivities.*

15 Buffalo City Code § 293-4(G) (emphases added). Section 293-7 is the penalty section,
16 subjecting a violator to up to 15 days in jail or a fine of up to \$1,500. The stated
17 "intent" of the ordinance is

18 to prohibit all *excessive and unreasonable* noise from all sources
19 subject to its police power in order to preserve, protect and

1 promote health, *safety and welfare* and the peace, quiet, comfort
2 and repose of persons within the City.

3 Buffalo City Code § 293-1 (emphases added).

4 2. *Probable Cause*

5 In general, probable cause to arrest exists when "the historical facts,
6 viewed from the standpoint of an objectively reasonable police officer," *Ornelas v.*
7 *United States*, 517 U.S. 690, 696 (1996), provide knowledge or reasonably trustworthy
8 information sufficient to warrant a person of reasonable caution in the belief that an
9 offense has been or is being committed by the person to be arrested, *see, e.g.,*
10 *Devenpeck v. Alford*, 543 U.S. 146, 152-53 (2004) ("the circumstances" must be "viewed
11 objectively"); *Whren v. United States*, 517 U.S. 806, 813 (1996) (same).

12 As the district court noted, the existence of "[p]robable cause for an
13 arrest must be determined on the basis of the information reasonably available to the
14 arresting officer *at the time of the arrest*," D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *10 (quoting
15 *Lowth v. Town of Cheektowaga*, 82 F.3d 563, 570 (2d Cir. 1996) (emphasis ours)).

1 3. *The Record*

2 As described more fully in Part I.C. above, the district court "conclude[d]
3 as a matter of law that McAlister had probable cause to detain and cite Rupp for
4 violating the noise ordinance," summarizing that "it was approximately 8:30 p.m. and
5 dark outside" at the time of Rupp's shout, and that

6 Rupp yelled loudly at night in a public place--*loudly enough for*
7 *McAlister to hear him in his running vehicle as he proceeded down the*
8 *street--in front of a restaurant and at least three unknown individuals,*
9 and his yell contained an expletive. *Given both the volume and*
10 *nature of Rupp's yell in the presence of bystanders,* a reasonable
11 person of normal sensitivities could be annoyed and have their
12 quiet, comfort, and repose disturbed.

13 D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *10 (emphases added). But the Buffalo noise ordinance
14 prohibits noise that is "unreasonable," and a rational jury could well find, based on
15 facts as shown in this record, that McAlister had no belief, and no basis for a
16 reasonable belief, that Rupp's yelling at him to turn on his lights was either in
17 substance or in volume unreasonable.

18 With the record viewed in the light most favorable to Rupp, and given
19 the undisputed facts that McAlister's vehicle was moving in the dark with no
20 headlights--both before and after a near-accident with the two pedestrians--a jury
21 could well find that the "nature" of Rupp's yell, urging the driver to put on his lights,

1 was entirely appropriate. Further, given that the goal of the shout was to alert the
2 driver to turn on his headlights, the yell obviously needed to be loud enough for the
3 driver to hear it inside his running vehicle. The jury could easily conclude that the
4 "volume" of the yell was not unreasonable.

5 The jury would also be entitled not to share the court's characterization
6 of two of the "three unknown individuals" as mere "bystanders," *id.*; *see id.* at *11 ("two
7 bystanders (the pedestrians)")->*i.e.*, as merely comfortable onlookers in repose who
8 could have been disturbed by the shout--given that they in fact had just nearly been
9 hit by McAlister's vehicle. Nor would the jury be required to accept the court's
10 opinion that McAlister (apparently the third of the "three unknown individuals") was
11 entitled to have his own "quiet, comfort, and repose"--and complacent negligence--
12 undisturbed.

13 Given that the intent of the Buffalo noise ordinance is in part to "promote
14 health, safety and welfare" in the City, we see no valid basis for concluding that it was
15 intended to criminalize a brief shout intended to urge a person driving in the dark
16 without headlights--especially when his vehicle has just nearly hit two pedestrians--to
17 turn on his lights. Although the court acknowledged at the start of its decision that
18 McAlister turned his lights back off after his encounter with the two pedestrians, *see*

1 D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *2 ("[t]he vehicle's lights then went dark again as
2 McAlister proceeded"), it never mentioned that fact in its discussion of the
3 circumstances surrounding Rupp's shout. Instead, it mentioned at least three times
4 that Rupp's shout contained an "expletive," *id.* at *8, *10, *11, despite the fact that the
5 presence of an expletive did not eliminate or diminish the character of the shout as
6 a warning.

7 Where the record reveals issues as to whether the circumstances
8 indicated that shouting was or was not unreasonably noisy, those issues are for the
9 jury. For example, the plaintiff in *Provost v. City of Newburgh*, 262 F.3d 146 (2d Cir.
10 2001) ("*Provost*"), had attempted to communicate with a civilian police department
11 employee at a police station through a "thick, bullet proof, glass partition" that made
12 it difficult to be heard; Provost had "banged on the glass," and "hollered," and "yelled
13 through the window." *Id.* at 158 (internal quotation marks omitted). He was
14 eventually arrested for "disorderly conduct," which includes a variety of acts
15 "inten[ded] to cause public . . . annoyance," N.Y. Penal L. § 240.20. Such acts include
16 making "unreasonable noise," in violation of § 240.20(2), which was one of the two
17 subdivisions of § 240.20 that were "arguably appl[icable] to [h]is case," *Provost*, 262
18 F.3d at 158-59. Provost was charged, under the other potentially applicable

1 subdivision, with "us[ing]" "in a public place . . . abusive or obscene language," N.Y.

2 Penal L. § 240.20(3):

3 [D]efendant did intentionally use abusive and obscene
4 language in a public place--the police department lobby, saying to
5 civilian police department employee Dave Fisher "I don't have
6 time for your bullshit" and "I can't jerk around all day like you."
7 Defendant did engage in this behavior in view of several civilian
8 persons in the lobby.

9 *Provost*, 262 F.3d at 152 (quoting charging instrument).

10 After the charge was dismissed, Provost brought an action under § 1983
11 against arresting officer John Roper and others for false arrest. The jury awarded
12 Provost nominal and punitive damages, and we affirmed that judgment against
13 Roper. We noted, *inter alia*, that

14 [t]he jury could reasonably have concluded that Roper knew that
15 Provost's "holler[ing]" and "yell[ing] through the window" was *for*
16 *the legitimate purpose of getting the desk officer's attention*, not to
17 cause "public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm."

18 *Provost*, 262 F.3d at 158 (quoting N.Y. Penal L. § 240.20 (emphasis added)). We
19 concluded that,

20 [v]iewing all this evidence in the light most favorable to
21 Provost, . . . a jury could reasonably find that Provost raised his
22 voice and "banged on the glass" only *to the extent it was necessary*
23 *to do so to be heard* and that the *noise* he made *was not*

1 *"unreasonable"* in the circumstances *and that Roper understood as*
2 *much.*

3 *Provost*, 262 F.3d at 159 (emphases added).

4 Further, in *Provost*, the plaintiff was arrested not immediately after the
5 banging and shouting described in the charge against him, but only after an
6 additional face-to-face conversation with Roper in a hallway:

7 Roper testified . . . that he did not decide to arrest Provost
8 until after Provost had gone into the back of the station. *The jury*
9 *could rationally have found on that basis that Roper did not believe*
10 *Provost made unreasonable noise when he banged on the glass and*
11 *hollered through the slot in the window. Instead, a reasonable jury*
12 *could have found that Roper's testimony about Provost's noisiness*
13 *was a pretext developed after the fact and that Roper really arrested*
14 *Provost in retaliation for the angry, insulting attitude Provost*
15 *exhibited after he had been summoned by Roper into the hallway.*
16 *The jury could have found, in other words, that Roper's decision to*
17 *arrest Provost was an abuse of power and that Roper's claim that*
18 *Provost made a public disturbance was a falsification.*

19 *Id.* at 159 (emphases added).

20 That sequence in *Provost* has some parallels to the sequence shown in the
21 record here. Although McAlister, upon hearing Rupp's shout, turned into the parking
22 lot to follow Rupp, he did not immediately issue Rupp a ticket or immediately tell
23 Rupp he was being detained. Indeed, McAlister at first did not even bother to exit his
24 vehicle. Rather, he "rolled down the front passenger window, leaned across the

1 console, and said "You know, you can be arrested for that." (Rupp Aff. ¶ 11; *see also*
2 Linda Rupp Aff. ¶ 8.) Rupp responded by stating that McAlister should not be
3 driving on city streets after dark without headlights on and he "reminded . . .
4 McAlister that [McAlister] had almost cause[d] a pedestrian accident." (Undisputed
5 ¶ 12). Only then, after Rupp had begun to scold him for driving without headlights
6 in violation of the traffic laws and for nearly hitting the pedestrians, did McAlister get
7 out of his vehicle and tell Rupp that he was being detained. And only after about a
8 quarter-hour more of discussion between Rupp and McAlister, or among Rupp and
9 one or more of the three officers eventually present, with Rupp urging repeatedly that
10 McAlister be cited for a VTL violation--or, finally, after discussion among McAlister,
11 Parisi, and Giallella privately beyond earshot of the Rupps--was Rupp issued the
12 noise-ordinance summons signed by McAlister.

13 Although the district court noted that the existence of probable cause for
14 an arrest is to be determined on the basis of the information reasonably available to
15 the arresting officer "at the time of the arrest," *see* D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL 1169182, at *10
16 (internal quotation marks omitted), the court made no mention of the facts that
17 McAlister knew at the time he arrested Rupp; it instead stressed the lack of evidence
18 as to the state of McAlister's knowledge earlier, stating that it was "no[t]" clear "that

1 McAlister knew *while he was driving* that his headlights were off," *id.* (emphasis in
2 original). It is undisputed, however, that before signing the ticket given to Rupp,
3 McAlister had admitted to driving without headlights. (*See* Undisputed ¶ 17 (Officer
4 "Parisi . . . arrived at the scene and defendant McAlister admitted that he was driving
5 the vehicle without headlights").) Thus, whatever the state of his knowledge while
6 he was driving, McAlister indisputably knew that he had in fact been driving without
7 headlights when he decided to arrest Rupp on the basis that the shout to turn his
8 lights on--a shout that needed to be loud enough to get the attention of McAlister
9 inside his vehicle--constituted noise that was unreasonable.

10 Here, as in *Provost*, a jury could reasonably "conclu[de] that [the arresting
11 officer] did not have probable cause to believe that [the plaintiff's] behavior fit within"
12 the noise prohibition, because the jury would be "entitled to conclude that [the
13 arresting] officers were aware of [the plaintiff's] legitimate reason for shouting, but
14 arrested [him] nonetheless." 262 F.3d at 158, 160 (internal quotation marks omitted).

15 4. *Arguable Probable Cause*

16 Defendants also argue, and the district court ruled, that if there was not
17 probable cause for Rupp's arrest, the individual defendants were at least entitled to

1 summary judgment on the basis of qualified immunity on the ground that there was
2 "arguable" probable cause. Again we disagree.

3 Qualified immunity shields officials performing discretionary functions
4 "from liability for civil damages insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly
5 established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would
6 have known." *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982). With respect to a claim
7 of arrest without probable cause, the doctrine shields officers from suit for damages
8 if "'a reasonable officer could have believed'" his action "'to be lawful, in light of
9 clearly established law and the information [he] possessed.'" *Hunter v. Bryant*, 502 U.S.
10 224, 227 (1991) (quoting *Anderson v. Creighton*, 483 U.S. 635, 641 (1987) (emphasis
11 ours)).

12 In addition, qualified immunity is available where officers of reasonable
13 competence could disagree on whether the probable cause test was met, *Malley v.*
14 *Briggs*, 475 U.S. 335, 341 (1986), *i.e.*, where the existence of probable cause for an arrest
15 was at least reasonable and arguable, *see, e.g., Garcia v. Does*, 779 F.3d 84, 92 (2d Cir.
16 2015), "even if mistaken," *Hunter*, 502 U.S. at 229. But while a mere mistake in the
17 performance of an official duty may not deprive the officer of qualified immunity,
18 that doctrine does not shield performance that either (a) was in violation of clearly

1 established law, or (b) was plainly incompetent. *See, e.g., id.* at 228 (the test is
2 "whether the agents acted reasonably under settled law in the circumstances"); *id.*
3 at 229 ("The qualified immunity standard 'gives ample room for mistaken judgments'
4 by protecting '*all but the plainly incompetent* or those who knowingly violate the law.'"
5 (quoting *Malley*, 475 U.S. at 343, 341 (emphasis ours))).

6 Here, the record indicates that McAlister had been instructed to retrieve
7 a lieutenant's car from one police site and deliver it to another. *See* D.Ct.Op., 2021 WL
8 1169182, at *2 n.3. We cannot agree that a person of reasonable caution would drive
9 on city streets in the dark without headlights either intentionally or negligently. Nor
10 can we agree that, as a matter of law, a reasonable officer (unless on an official
11 mission of stealth) driving on a city street in the dark without headlights could have
12 any objectively reasonable belief--or even an arguably reasonable belief--that a shout
13 to him to "turn your lights on, asshole" constituted an unreasonable infringement on
14 his own comfort and repose, or the doubtless-dissipated comfort of the pedestrians
15 he had just managed to brake in order to avoid hitting, or the comfort and repose of
16 anyone else who could have been (but in this case was not shown to be) in the
17 vicinity, so as to constitute a violation of the Buffalo ordinance prohibiting noise that
18 was unreasonable. Plainly McAlister was annoyed; but we cannot agree that, as a

1 matter of law, any reasonable person of normal sensitivities would be annoyed or
2 disturbed by a brief shout that could save lives endangered by a person who was
3 driving without headlights, and who had nearly hit pedestrians without perceiving
4 any danger.

5 *D. Other Issues*

6 For the reasons stated above, we vacate the dismissals of Rupp's claims
7 for false arrest, malicious prosecution, and First Amendment retaliation, *i.e.*, Claims
8 1, 2, 4, and 5, *see* Part I.B. above. We also reinstate his claims for failure to intervene
9 or for respondeat superior (Claims 7 and 11), which were dismissed by the district
10 court because it had dismissed the predicate claims, which we are reinstating.

11 We affirm the dismissal of Rupp's claim that his First Amendment rights
12 were violated by the noise ordinance "as-applied" to him. The record contains no
13 evidence of any immediate or interim curtailment of Rupp's speech rights; and after
14 a full hearing, Rupp was found not guilty of violating the noise ordinance. Thus, the
15 ordinance was not actually applied to him. His claims of false arrest, malicious
16 prosecution, and First Amendment retaliation are being reinstated.

