

10-4355-cv
Marcavage v. City of New York

1 UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

2
3 FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

4
5 August Term, 2011

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8 (Argued: January 24, 2012 Decided: August 2, 2012)

9
10 Docket No. 10-4355-cv

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14 MICHAEL MARCAVAGE, STEVEN C. LEFEMINE,

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16 PLAINTIFFS-APPELLANTS,

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18 -v.-

19
20 THE CITY OF NEW YORK, RAYMOND KELLY, in his
21 individual and official capacity as the
22 Commissioner of the New York City Police
23 Department, SERGEANT EBANKS, CAPTAIN STAPLES,
24 OFFICER DONNELLY, AS YET UNKNOWN OFFICERS, in
25 their individual capacities and official
26 capacities as Police Officers for the New York
27 Police Department,

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29 DEFENDANTS-APPELLEES.

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33 Before: JACOBS, Chief Judge, LEVAL and
34 LIVINGSTON, Circuit Judges.

1 Plaintiffs, two protesters at the 2004 Republican
2 National Convention at Madison Square Garden, were arrested
3 after they failed to comply with police instructions to move
4 from an area where demonstrating was prohibited to one
5 designated for protesting. They brought the present action
6 under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging that the policy violated
7 the First Amendment and that their arrest violated the
8 Fourth Amendment and now appeal the judgment of the United
9 States District Court for the Southern District of New York
10 (Sullivan, J.) granting summary judgment in favor of the
11 defendants. We conclude that the restriction on speech was
12 a reasonable time, place, and manner restriction, and that
13 Plaintiffs' arrest was supported by probable cause.

14 Affirmed.

15 James A. Campbell (Jeffrey A.
16 Shafer, Brian W. Raum, on the
17 briefs), Alliance Defense Fund, for
18 Plaintiffs-Appellants.

19 Drake A. Colley (Edward F.X. Hart,
20 on the brief), for Michael A.
21 Cardozo, Corporation Counsel of the
22 City of New York, for Defendants-
23 Appellees.

24 DENNIS JACOBS, Chief Judge:

25 Michael Marcavage and Steven Lefemine ("Plaintiffs"),
26 protesters at the 2004 Republican National Convention at
27 Madison Square Garden, were arrested after they failed to

1 comply with police instructions to move along from an area
2 where demonstrating was prohibited and to one designated for
3 protesting. They brought this suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983
4 against the New York City Police Department ("NYPD"), the
5 Police Commissioner, three NYPD officers, and others
6 (collectively, "Defendants"), seeking declaratory and
7 injunctive relief as well as money damages. Plaintiffs
8 claim the NYPD's policy around the convention violated the
9 First Amendment and that Plaintiffs' arrest violated the
10 Fourth Amendment. This appeal is taken from a judgment of
11 the United States District Court for the Southern District
12 of New York (Sullivan, J.) granting summary judgment in
13 favor of Defendants. We conclude that the restriction on
14 speech was a reasonable time, place, and manner restriction,
15 and that the arrests were supported by probable cause.

16
17 **BACKGROUND**

18 **The Convention.** The 2004 Republican National
19 Convention ("the Convention") was held from August 30 to
20 September 2 at Madison Square Garden ("the Garden") in
21 midtown Manhattan. The security planners of the NYPD
22 understood that political conventions are potential
23 terrorist targets and therefore prepared for the possibility

1 that groups and individuals would engage in criminal conduct
2 that could significantly endanger public safety. The NYPD
3 was also responsible for accommodating commuters,
4 businesses, and residents in the vicinity. As many as
5 50,000 people were expected to attend the four-day
6 Convention. The NYPD anticipated that there would be a
7 volume of protest activity not seen in New York City in
8 decades, including potentially hundreds of thousands of
9 protesters throughout the city.

10 The Garden sits atop Pennsylvania Station ("Penn
11 Station"), one of the transportation hubs of New York City.
12 Approximately 1,300 trains and 600,000 riders pass through
13 Penn Station each day. The vicinity is ordinarily congested
14 by vehicular and pedestrian traffic; a major event at the
15 Garden can bring thousands of additional pedestrians.

16 The complex is a superblock bordered by Seventh and
17 Eighth Avenues to the east and west, and by 31st and 33rd
18 Streets to the south and north. During the Convention,
19 Seventh Avenue was closed to non-emergency vehicle traffic
20 from 31st Street to 34th Street. The crosswalk at Seventh
21 Avenue and 32nd Street was open to pedestrians, who could
22 use it without waiting for non-emergency traffic.

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1 The NYPD implemented a three-zone system outside the
2 Garden: a demonstration area, a frozen area (with no
3 pedestrian traffic), and a no-demonstration area.

4 In the "frozen zone"--the Seventh Avenue sidewalk
5 adjacent to the Garden between 31st and 33rd Streets--
6 barriers were erected and all pedestrian traffic was
7 prohibited.

8 Directly across Seventh Avenue from the frozen zone was
9 the "no-demonstration" zone between 31st and 33rd Streets.
10 People on that east sidewalk were not permitted to protest,
11 distribute leaflets, or congregate in that area, even if
12 they remained in motion and kept up with the flow of
13 pedestrian traffic.¹ NYPD officers advised people in the

¹ Defendants contend that the zone was actually a no-standing zone, where people were not permitted to stand still or congregate but where they could engage in expressive activity, such as protesting, so long as they kept up with the flow of traffic and did not congregate in groups. However, Plaintiffs adduced testimony from NYPD officials that people in this zone were not permitted to demonstrate or distribute leaflets, even if they remained in motion and kept up with the flow of pedestrian traffic. Because this case comes to us on appeal from the grant of summary judgment for Defendants, we must view the evidence in the light most favorable to the non-moving party (here, Plaintiffs). Terry v. Ashcroft, 336 F.3d 128, 137 (2d Cir. 2003). Accordingly, we must credit Plaintiffs' evidence and accept, as the district court did, that the zone along the east side of Seventh Avenue was a no-demonstration zone--not a no-standing zone. See Marcavage v. City of New York, No. 05 Civ. 4949(RJS), 2010 WL 3910355, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 29, 2010).

1 vicinity of the Garden to go to the demonstration zone if
2 they wanted to protest.

3 The "demonstration zone" was the full width of Eighth
4 Avenue, extending south from 31st Street. Within the
5 demonstration zone, expressive activity was permitted at any
6 time during the Convention. The NYPD issued sound permits
7 and constructed a stage for demonstrators at the north end
8 of the demonstration area, near the 31st Street
9 intersection, closest to the Garden. Thousands of
10 protesters used the demonstration area.

11 **The Protest.** On September 1, 2004, Plaintiffs were
12 standing in the no-demonstration zone between 32nd and 33rd
13 Streets, holding anti-abortion signs--one sign was four by
14 six feet, the other was three by five. Plaintiffs were
15 approximately five feet from the facade of the Pennsylvania
16 Hotel, where (they contend) they were outside the flow of
17 pedestrian traffic. After 10 to 15 minutes, they were
18 approached by police officers.

19 The officers repeatedly told Plaintiffs they could not
20 protest there, and directed them to the demonstration zone.
21 Plaintiffs objected that the demonstration zone was not
22 within sight and sound of the Convention attendees and that
23 they did not want to be in the demonstration zone lumped
24 with other demonstrators. At some point during the

1 encounter, Plaintiffs moved to the south side of 32nd
2 Street, in the general direction of the demonstration zone
3 (which was south and west of the initial location). But
4 Plaintiffs continued to contest the officers' commands. All
5 told, Plaintiffs were ordered to leave 17 times by three
6 different police officers before they were informed that
7 they were blocking traffic and placed under arrest.

8 Marcavage and Lefemine were charged with disorderly
9 conduct, and Marcavage was also charged with resisting
10 arrest. All charges against Marcavage were ultimately
11 dismissed. Lefemine accepted an adjournment in
12 contemplation of dismissal for his charge of disorderly
13 conduct. The charge was ultimately dismissed.

14 **The Proceedings.** Plaintiffs brought the present action
15 under § 1983 alleging violations of the First and Fourth
16 Amendments and seeking money damages and equitable relief.
17 The district court granted summary judgment for Defendants,
18 holding that the NYPD's policy was a permissible time,
19 place, and manner restriction on expression, and that
20 probable cause supported Plaintiffs' arrest. Marcavage v.
21 City of New York, No. 05 Civ. 4949(RJS), 2010 WL 3910355
22 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 29, 2010). Plaintiffs filed this appeal.

1 Plaintiffs lack standing to pursue their equitable
2 claims. To obtain *prospective* relief, such as a declaratory
3 judgment or an injunction, a plaintiff must show, inter
4 alia, "a sufficient likelihood that he [or she] will again
5 be wronged in a similar way." City of Los Angeles v. Lyons,
6 461 U.S. 95, 111 (1983). That is, a plaintiff must
7 demonstrate a "certainly impending" future injury. Whitmore
8 v. Arkansas, 495 U.S. 149, 158 (1990) (internal quotation
9 marks omitted); accord O'Shea v. Littleton, 414 U.S. 488,
10 496 (1974). In establishing a certainly impending future
11 injury, a plaintiff cannot rely solely on past injuries;
12 rather, the plaintiff must establish how he or she will be
13 injured prospectively and that the injury would be prevented
14 by the equitable relief sought. Whitmore, 495 U.S. at 158-
15 59; Lyons, 461 U.S. at 102-03; O'Shea, 414 U.S. at 495-96.

16 Neither party's national convention will be in New York
17 City in 2012, and there is no prospect that a national
18 convention will be coming anytime to the Garden, or that, if
19 one did, similar policies regarding pedestrian traffic and
20 protesters would be enacted or enforced. Since Plaintiffs
21 have not demonstrated a certainly impending future injury
22 that could be redressed by this Court, we lack jurisdiction
23 to adjudicate their claims for equitable relief.

24

1 Standing to seek *retrospective* relief, such as damages,
2 requires a showing that [1] the plaintiff suffered an injury
3 in fact that is concrete and not conjectural or
4 hypothetical, [2] the injury is fairly traceable to the
5 actions of the defendant, and [3] the injury will be
6 redressed by a favorable decision. Lujan v. Defenders of
7 Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555, 560-61 (1992). Plaintiffs make the
8 requisite showing as to their claim for damages.

9 Because we have jurisdiction over the claims for money
10 damages, we turn to them now.

11
12 **II**

13 Plaintiffs contend that the no-demonstration zone along
14 Seventh Avenue was an unreasonable time, place, and manner
15 restriction, and therefore violated the First Amendment.

16 Preliminarily, we consider [1] whether Plaintiffs were
17 engaged in First Amendment protected activity [2] in a
18 traditional public forum, and [3] if the restriction on
19 speech was unrelated to content. See Ward v. Rock Against
20 Racism, 491 U.S. 781, 790-91 (1989).

21 First, Plaintiffs' display of a political sign
22 constituted political speech, which "is entitled to the
23 fullest possible measure of constitutional protection." See
24 Members of the City Council v. Taxpayers for Vincent, 466

1 U.S. 789, 816 (1984); see also Frisby v. Schultz, 487 U.S.
2 474, 479 (1988) (peacefully picketing); United States v.
3 Grace, 461 U.S. 171, 176 (1983) (peacefully displaying signs
4 or leaflets).

5 Second, Plaintiffs were carrying out their expressive
6 activity in a traditional public forum. "Sidewalks, of
7 course, are among those areas of public property that
8 traditionally have been held open to the public for
9 expressive activities," Grace, 461 U.S. at 179; accord
10 Frisby, 487 U.S. at 480, and the sidewalks of New York are
11 the "prototypical" traditional public forum, Schenck v. Pro-
12 Choice Network of W. N.Y., 519 U.S. 357, 377 (1997); accord
13 Loper v. N.Y.C. Police Dep't, 999 F.2d 699, 704 (2d Cir.
14 1993). "Speech finds its greatest protection in traditional
15 public fora," Make the Road by Walking, Inc. v. Turner, 378
16 F.3d 133, 142 (2d Cir. 2004)--though even there the right is
17 "not absolute," United for Peace & Justice v. City of New
18 York, 323 F.3d 175, 176 (2d Cir. 2003) (per curiam).

19 Third, as Plaintiffs concede, the restraint on
20 expressive activity was content neutral. **Blue Br. at 26.**
21 This concession is well-taken. A regulation is content
22 neutral when it is "justified without reference to the
23 content of the regulated speech." City of Renton v.
24 Playtime Theatres, Inc., 475 U.S. 41, 48 (1986) (emphasis

1 and internal quotation mark omitted). The restriction on
2 expressive activity was not aimed at the content of the
3 message; no demonstrating of any kind was allowed in that
4 zone.

5 Since Plaintiffs were engaged in expressive activity in
6 a public forum and the regulation was content neutral, the
7 restriction on speech near the Convention is properly
8 characterized as a time, place, and manner restriction.
9 Such restrictions are permissible if they "[1] are
10 justified without reference to the content of the regulated
11 speech, [2] . . . are narrowly tailored to serve a
12 significant governmental interest, and [3] . . . leave open
13 ample alternative channels for communication of the
14 information.'" Ward, 491 U.S. at 791 (quoting Clark v.
15 Cnty. for Creative Non-Violence, 468 U.S. 288, 293 (1984)).
16 Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that the
17 regulation was constitutional. United States v. Playboy
18 Entm't Grp., Inc., 529 U.S. 803, 816-17 (2000); Deegan v.
19 City of Ithaca, 444 F.3d 135, 142 (2d Cir. 2006).

20 Since the restriction was content neutral, the decisive
21 issues are narrow tailoring and alternative channels.
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A

Whether the NYPD's policy was narrowly tailored to serve a significant government interest depends on the importance of the government's interest and the breadth of the speech restriction.

1

Government "certainly has a significant interest in keeping its public spaces safe and free of congestion." Bery v. City of New York, 97 F.3d 689, 697 (2d Cir. 1996); accord Mastrovincenzo v. City of New York, 435 F.3d 78, 100 (2d Cir. 2006) ("[R]educing sidewalk and street congestion in a city with eight million inhabitants[] constitute[s] [a] significant governmental interest[]") (internal quotation marks omitted). And "there can be no doubting the substantial government interest in the maintenance of security at political conventions." Bl(a)ck Tea Soc'y v. City of Boston, 378 F.3d 8, 12 (1st Cir. 2004).

Plaintiffs contend that Defendants adduced insufficient evidence to support these interests and instead relied on unspecific, generic security rationales.

The record amply establishes non-security reasons for banning protesters from occupying a crowded sidewalk. The considerable interests of the "millions of residents,

1 visitors, and workers must be balanced" against the interest
2 of protesters. See Concerned Jewish Youth v. McGuire, 621
3 F.2d 471, 478 (2d Cir. 1980); see also Mastrovincenzo, 435
4 F.3d at 100. The stretch of Seventh Avenue in front of the
5 Garden is a crowded thoroughfare even without major sports
6 or political events at the Garden, with commuters, shoppers,
7 tourists, residents, and other people passing through. The
8 freezing of the western sidewalk channeled all those
9 pedestrians to the one side designated a no-demonstration
10 zone. The City had the requisite significant interest in
11 keeping that channel clear for pedestrians.

12 The government interest in security is also
13 significant. In the Fourth Amendment context, we have held
14 that "no express threat or special imminence is required
15 before we may accord great weight to the government's
16 interest in staving off considerable harm." MacWade v.
17 Kelly, 460 F.3d 260, 272 (2d Cir. 2006). "All that is
18 required is that the 'risk to public safety [be] substantial
19 and real' instead of merely 'symbolic.'" Id. (brackets in
20 original) (quoting Chandler v. Miller, 520 U.S. 305, 322-23
21 (1997)). These principles also apply in the First Amendment
22 context. Because "security protocols exist to deal with
23 hypothetical risks"--and "security planning
24 is necessarily concerned with managing potential risks,

1 which sometimes necessitates consideration of the worst-case
2 scenario"--it is "appropriate" for governments to consider
3 possible security threats and the role that protesters may
4 play in causing such threats or inadvertently preventing the
5 authorities from thwarting or responding to such threats.
6 Citizens for Peace in Space v. City of Colo. Springs, 477
7 F.3d 1212, 1223-24 (10th Cir. 2007). "As long as a designed
8 security protocol reduces a plausible and substantial safety
9 risk, it directly and effectively advances a substantial
10 government interest." Id. at 1224; see also Bl(a)ck Tea
11 Soc'y, 378 F.3d at 13 ("[T]he government's judgment as to
12 the best means for achieving its legitimate objectives
13 deserves considerable respect." (citing Ward, 491 U.S. at
14 798-99)).

15 The police had to design measures to cope with a
16 security challenge that was altogether extraordinary. The
17 Convention was in the middle of New York City, adjacent to
18 Penn Station. Fifty thousand attendees were expected for
19 the Convention itself. Protesters of different persuasions
20 would descend. Vehicle and pedestrian traffic would be re-
21 routed along two main arteries. The national conventions
22 that year were the first following the 2001 terror attacks.
23 The President was coming, as well as the Vice President and
24 a host of other government officials. These facts, taken

1 together, bespeak a significant--indeed, compelling--
2 government interest in security.

3

4 **2**

5 The Government must also show that its policy was
6 "narrowly tailored" to achieve that significant government
7 interest. Ward, 491 U.S. at 791.

8 A regulation is narrowly tailored "'so long as [it]
9 . . . promotes a substantial government interest that would
10 be achieved less effectively absent the regulation,'" and is
11 "not substantially broader than necessary to achieve the
12 government's interest." Id. at 799-800 (quoting United
13 States v. Albertini, 472 U.S. 675, 689 (1985)); accord
14 Deegan, 444 F.3d at 143 ("The 'narrowly tailored' standard
15 does not tolerate a time, place, or manner regulation that
16 may burden substantially more speech than necessary to
17 achieve its goal").

18 The no-demonstration zone was narrowly tailored to
19 achieve significant government interests. The restricted
20 zones were confined to a two-block stretch of Seventh Avenue
21 and were in place only during the four days of the
22 Convention. And the policy was tailored to meet the
23 congestion and security challenges that the Convention
24 presented. The frozen zone was limited to the sidewalk

1 immediately in front of a single side of the Garden. The
2 no-demonstration zone was limited to the opposite sidewalk,
3 which had to be kept unobstructed to accommodate the heavy
4 pedestrian traffic that usually occupies both sides. These
5 facts therefore distinguish this case from United States v.
6 Grace, 461 U.S. 171 (1983), and Lederman v. United States,
7 291 F.3d 36 (D.C. Cir. 2002), which both considered year-
8 round prohibitions on sidewalk demonstrations in places
9 without the dense crowds of protesters and pedestrians that
10 beset the holding of the Republican National Convention in
11 the middle of Manhattan.

12 Plaintiffs argue that the no-demonstration zone was not
13 narrowly tailored because protesters were barred even from
14 forms of expression that did not increase congestion, such
15 as carrying a sign while keeping up with the flow, or
16 standing to one side. It may be, as Plaintiffs suggest,
17 that a no-standing zone or no-large-sign zone would have
18 been a less restrictive alternative, but "narrowly tailored"
19 does not mean the "least restrictive or least intrusive
20 means." Ward, 491 U.S. at 798. "[R]estrictions on the
21 time, place, or manner of protected speech are not invalid
22 'simply because there is some imaginable alternative that
23 might be less burdensome on speech.'" Id. at 797 (quoting
24 Albertini, 472 U.S. at 689); accord id. at 800 ("[T]he

1 regulation will not be invalid simply because a court
2 concludes that the government's interest could be adequately
3 served by some less-speech-restrictive alternative."). A
4 regulation is narrowly tailored "so long as [it]
5 . . . promotes a substantial government interest that would
6 be achieved less effectively absent the regulation" and is
7 "not substantially broader than necessary." *Id.* at 799-800
8 (internal quotation marks omitted).

9 The no-demonstration zone does not burden *substantially*
10 more speech than necessary, even if alternatives are
11 conceivable. Even if protesters kept walking, they would
12 occlude pedestrian passage, especially when they picketed
13 back and forth. Policing a less than clear-cut regulation
14 also would risk the fact or appearance of selective
15 enforcement based on content, and would result in the
16 "substantial, additional burdens of . . . maintaining
17 supervision of the protestors . . . and generally providing
18 enough manpower in close proximity to the protestors to
19 quickly handle any protest that turned violent." *Citizens*
20 *for Peace in Space*, 477 F.3d at 1223.

21 Plaintiffs argue that the no-demonstration zone was not
22 narrowly tailored because it was a complete ban on
23 demonstrating. But "[a] complete ban can be narrowly
24 tailored" if, as Defendants have shown, "each activity

1 within the proscription's scope is an appropriately targeted
2 evil." Frisby, 487 U.S. at 485.

3 Finally, Plaintiffs contend that justifications based
4 on security and congestion are premised on large numbers of
5 protesters whereas Plaintiffs are just two people standing
6 out of the way. We disagree. The policy "should not be
7 measured by the disorder that would result from granting an
8 exemption solely to [Plaintiffs]" because if these two
9 plaintiffs were allowed a dispensation, "so too must other
10 groups," which would then create "a much larger threat to
11 the State's interest in crowd control" and security. See
12 Int'l Soc'y for Krishna Consciousness, Inc. v. Lee, 505 U.S.
13 672, 685 (1992). Plaintiffs' approach would also vest line-
14 level officers with power and discretion to determine when
15 the number of protesters exceeds some unspecified
16 permissible number, whether to aggregate small groups of
17 protesters who may not agree, and to decide which group came
18 first and should be allowed to stay while others must leave.

19 In short, the NYPD's small no-demonstration zone on a
20 two-block strip of Seventh Avenue was narrowly tailored to
21 address the threats to sidewalk congestion and security
22 created by an event the size and spectacle of a national
23 convention in midtown Manhattan.

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It remains to decide whether the regulation "leave[s] open ample alternative channels for communication of the information." Ward, 491 U.S. at 791 (internal quotation mark omitted).

Although an alternative channel for communication must be available, it is clear that "[t]he First Amendment . . . does not guarantee [protesters] access to every or even the best channels or locations for their expression." Carew-Reid v. Metro. Transp. Auth., 903 F.2d 914, 919 (2d Cir. 1990). "The requirement that 'ample alternative channels' exist does not imply that alternative channels must be perfect substitutes for those channels denied to plaintiffs by the regulation at hand; indeed, were we to interpret the requirement in this way, no alternative channels could ever be deemed 'ample.'" Mastrovincenzo, 435 F.3d at 101; see also Irish Lesbian & Gay Org. v. Giuliani, 918 F. Supp. 732, 744 (S.D.N.Y. 1996) ("Whether ample alternatives are available does not depend on the preference of the speaker for one method or another."). All that is required is that an alternative channel be ample--i.e., an "adequate" channel for communication. Deegan, 444 F.3d at 144.

1 The alternative channel for communication available for
2 demonstrations at the Convention was a demonstration zone
3 spanning the width of Eighth Avenue, starting at the
4 southwest corner of the Garden, one avenue from the primary
5 entrance to the Garden. The zone was equipped with a stage
6 and sound amplification equipment, which all the protesters
7 (including Plaintiffs) were free to use.

8 In this Circuit, an alternative channel is adequate and
9 therefore ample if it is within "close proximity" to the
10 intended audience. United for Peace & Justice, 323 F.3d at
11 177; see Concerned Jewish Youth, 621 F.2d at 472-74, 476-77.
12 In United for Peace & Justice, the city denied a permit to
13 march past the United Nations headquarters and instead
14 granted a permit for a stationary protest at a nearby park--
15 on the other side of a major avenue, and two blocks north of
16 the entrance to the United Nations. 323 F.3d at 177; see
17 also United for Peace & Justice v. City of New York, 243 F.
18 Supp. 2d 19, 21, 29 (S.D.N.Y. 2003), aff'd 323 F.3d 175 (2d
19 Cir. 2003). Because the protesters were permitted to
20 demonstrate in "close proximity to the United Nations," the
21 restriction on their march comported with the First
22 Amendment. United for Peace & Justice, 323 F.3d at 177; see
23 also Concerned Jewish Youth, 621 F.2d at 472-74, 476-77
24 (upholding a restriction that prevented protesters from

1 marching in front of the Russian Mission and instead
2 permitted twelve of them to protest in a small area down the
3 street because it provided an ample alternative channel for
4 communication).

5 Plaintiffs' chief argument on appeal is that the
6 demonstration zone was inadequate because it was not within
7 "sight and sound" of the intended audience, which they
8 identify as the delegates. Although this may be a relevant
9 consideration in some instances, none of the cases cited by
10 Plaintiffs establishes "sight and sound" as a constitutional
11 requirement. In each, the protester was within sight and
12 sound of the intended audience, so there was no occasion to
13 say whether sight and sound proximity is a required feature
14 of an adequate alternative channel. See, e.g., Marcavage v.
15 City of Chicago, 659 F.3d 626, 631 (7th Cir. 2011), Citizens
16 for Peace in Space, 477 F.3d at 1226; Menotti v. City of
17 Seattle, 409 F.3d 1113, 1138 (9th Cir. 2005); Bl(a)ck Tea
18 Soc'y, 378 F.3d at 14. Accordingly, none could support a
19 holding that sight and sound access is constitutionally
20 compelled.²

² In Bay Area Peace Navy v. United States, 914 F.2d 1224 (9th Cir. 1990), the protesters were not within sight and sound of the intended audience. This case is not persuasive. It is a split decision from another circuit in which the majority held that the speech restriction was not narrowly tailored, so the discussion of "ample alternative channels" was therefore dictum.

1 Plaintiffs argue that they should have been able to
2 protest at 32nd Street and Seventh Avenue--the primary point
3 of ingress and egress to Penn Station and the Garden. Many,
4 if not all, of the delegates *may* have entered that way. But
5 there are many ways to arrive at the Garden (car, bus,
6 train, foot), and there are different lines of approach
7 along the City's grid.³ Many delegates may have traveled to
8 the Garden by a route that brought them close to the
9 demonstration zone along Eighth Avenue. In short,
10 Plaintiffs could not have been seen and heard by most of the
11 delegates--let alone all of them--unless demonstrators were
12 allowed to congregate at the main entrance or were admitted
13 to the innards of the Garden, where they had no
14 constitutional right to be, Bl(a)ck Tea Soc'y, 378 F.3d at
15 14.

16 Whether an alternative channel is adequate cannot be
17 determined "in an objective vacuum, but instead" requires
18 "practical recognition [of] the facts." Citizens for Peace

³ Plaintiffs contend that the entrance to the Garden at 32nd Street near Seventh Avenue was the only open entrance. This argument is an overreading of the undisputed evidence: "Because of the various closures to ingress and egress to and from Penn Station and [the Garden], . . . the 32nd Street approach to Penn Station and [the Garden] became the *primary point of ingress and egress* to that venue for thousands of pedestrians and commuters." Joint App'x 87 (Decl. of (Retired) NYPD Chief Bruce Smokla, § 16) (emphasis added). Implicit in the designation of one entrance as "primary" is that there are one or more others.

1 in Space, 477 F.3d at 1226 (internal quotation marks
2 omitted). Here, the manifold risks ranged from pedestrian
3 gridlock to assassination. Under such circumstances, a
4 demonstration zone one avenue from the primary entrance to
5 the Garden was an ample alternative channel for protesters,
6 such as Plaintiffs.

7 * * *

8 Because the NYPD's limitation on speech around the
9 Convention was content neutral, was narrowly tailored to
10 achieve a substantial government interest, and allowed an
11 ample alternative channel of communication, it was a
12 permissible time, place, and manner restriction on speech.
13 Accordingly, the district court correctly dismissed
14 Plaintiffs' First Amendment claim.

15
16 **III**

17 Both Plaintiffs were arrested for disorderly conduct,
18 and Marcavage was also arrested for resisting arrest.
19 Plaintiffs contend that their arrest violated the Fourth
20 Amendment. Defendants counter that probable cause existed.

21 Plaintiffs were arrested without a warrant. Such an
22 arrest comports with the Fourth Amendment if the officer has
23 "probable cause to believe that a criminal offense has been
24 or is being committed." Devenpeck v. Alford, 543 U.S. 146,

1 152 (2004). "Probable cause exists where the facts and
2 circumstances within . . . the officers' knowledge and of
3 which they had reasonably trustworthy information are
4 sufficient in themselves to warrant a man of reasonable
5 caution in the belief that an offense has been or is being
6 committed by the person to be arrested." Dunaway v. New
7 York, 442 U.S. 200, 208 n.9 (1979) (internal quotation marks
8 and brackets omitted). A court assessing probable cause
9 must "examine the events leading up to the arrest, and then
10 decide whether these historical facts, viewed from the
11 standpoint of an objectively reasonable police officer,
12 amount to probable cause." Maryland v. Pringle, 540 U.S.
13 366, 371 (2003) (internal quotation marks omitted).

14 Defendants contend there was probable cause to arrest
15 Plaintiffs for disorderly conduct,⁴ obstruction of
16 governmental administration (under New York Penal Law
17 § 195.05⁵ and New York City Charter § 435(a)⁶), and failure

⁴ A person is guilty of disorderly conduct when, with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof: . . . (5) He obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic; or (6) He congregates with other persons in a public place and refuses to comply with a lawful order of the police to disperse
N.Y. Penal Law § 240.20(5)-(6) (McKinney 2010).

⁵ A person is guilty of obstructing governmental administration when he intentionally obstructs, impairs or perverts the administration of law or

1 to comply with lawful orders to disperse. A Fourth
2 Amendment claim turns on whether probable cause existed to
3 arrest for any crime, not whether probable cause existed
4 with respect to each individual charge. See Devenpeck, 543
5 U.S. at 153-56. Accordingly, Defendants prevail if there
6 was probable cause to arrest Plaintiffs for any single
7 offense. See Jaegly v. Couch, 439 F.3d 149, 154 (2d Cir.
8 2006).

9 Probable cause supported the arrests for obstruction of
10 governmental administration. Plaintiffs rejected 17
11 directives (by three officers) to leave the no-demonstration

other governmental function or prevents or attempts to prevent a public servant from performing an official function, by means of intimidation, physical force or interference, or by means of any independently unlawful act
N.Y. Penal Law § 195.05 (McKinney 2010).

⁶ The police department . . . shall have the power and it shall be their duty to preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders, suppress riots, mobs and insurrections, disperse unlawful or dangerous assemblages and assemblages which obstruct the free passage of public streets, sidewalks, parks and places; . . . regulate, direct, control and restrict the movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic for the facilitation of traffic and the convenience of the public as well as the proper protection of human life and health; remove all nuisances in the public streets, parks and places; . . . and for these purposes to arrest all persons guilty of violating any law or ordinance for the suppression or punishment of crimes or offenses.
N.Y.C. Charter § 435(a).

1 zone, insisting on a constitutional right to demonstrate
2 where they stood. We need not decide whether Plaintiffs had
3 to obey an unconstitutional order, because we have held that
4 the order was constitutional.

5 Plaintiffs argue that there are genuine disputes as to
6 what occurred during their interaction with the officers
7 such that probable cause cannot be established on the
8 undisputed factual record. For example, Plaintiffs
9 characterize their behavior toward the officers as cordial,
10 and contend that they were compliant because they gravitated
11 in the general direction of the demonstration zone. But
12 Plaintiffs made an audio recording of their interaction with
13 the officers, and that recording dooms their assertion.
14 Although on summary judgment the evidence must be viewed in
15 the light most favorable to Plaintiffs as the non-moving
16 parties, when there is reliable objective evidence--such as
17 a recording--the evidence may speak for itself. See Scott
18 v. Harris, 550 U.S. 372, 378-81 (2007). Here, even viewed
19 in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, the audio
20 recording shows indisputably that they were neither
21 courteous nor compliant. Plaintiffs were hostile and non-
22 compliant; in effect, they courted arrest. The officers
23 could have perceived that Plaintiffs were obstructing
24 governmental administration and failing to comply with a

1 police order to disperse. Since the police therefore had
2 probable cause to arrest, Plaintiffs' Fourth Amendment claim
3 was correctly dismissed.⁷

4 **CONCLUSION**

5 Plaintiffs' motion, dkt. 31, to file a non-conforming
6 appendix is granted. The judgment of the district court is
7 affirmed.

⁷ Captain Staples also argues that he is entitled to qualified immunity. Because we conclude there was probable cause for Plaintiffs' arrest, a fortiori he would be entitled to qualified immunity on this claim. See Escalera v. Lunn, 361 F.3d 737, 743 (2d Cir. 2004) (holding that an officer is entitled to qualified immunity so long as it was not obvious that there was no probable cause).