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10 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
11 DISTRICT OF ARIZONA
12

13 United States of America,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 Maricopa County, Arizona; Maricopa
County Sheriff's Office; and Joseph M.
17 Arpaio, in his official capacity as Sheriff of
Maricopa County, Arizona,
18

19 Defendants.
20

No. _____

COMPLAINT

21 **INTRODUCTION**

22 1. The Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) and Sheriff Joseph M.
23 Arpaio (Arpaio) have engaged and continue to engage in a pattern or practice of
24 unlawful discriminatory police conduct directed at Latinos in Maricopa County and
25 jail practices that unlawfully discriminate against Latino prisoners with limited
26 English language skills. For example, Latinos in Maricopa County are frequently
27 stopped, detained, and arrested on the basis of race, color, or national origin, and
28 Latino prisoners with limited English language skills are denied important

1 constitutional protections. In addition, Defendants MCSO and Arpaio pursue a
2 pattern or practice of illegal retaliation against their perceived critics by subjecting
3 them to baseless criminal actions, unfounded civil lawsuits, or meritless
4 administrative actions.

5 2. As a result of the pattern or practice of unlawful discrimination, Latinos in
6 Maricopa County are systematically denied their constitutional rights; the relationship
7 between MCSO and key segments of the community is eroded, making it more
8 difficult for MCSO to fight crime; and the safety of prisoners and officers in the jails
9 is jeopardized. Constitutional policing is an essential element of effective law
10 enforcement. MCSO and Arpaio’s conduct is neither constitutional nor effective law
11 enforcement.

12 3. Defendant Maricopa County, which is responsible for funding and
13 oversight of MCSO, has failed to ensure that MCSO’s programs or activities comply
14 with the requirements of the Constitution and federal law.

15 4. The Defendants’ violations of the Constitution and laws of the United
16 States are the product of a culture of disregard in MCSO for Latinos that starts at the
17 top and pervades the organization. MCSO jail employees frequently refer to Latinos
18 as “wetbacks,” “Mexican bitches,” and “stupid Mexicans.” MCSO supervisors
19 involved in immigration enforcement have expressed anti-Latino bias, in one instance
20 widely distributing an email that included a photograph of a Chihuahua dog dressed in
21 swimming gear with the caption “A Rare Photo of a Mexican Navy Seal.” MCSO
22 and Arpaio’s words and actions set the tone and create a culture of bias that
23 contributes to unlawful actions.

24 5. MCSO promotes, and is indifferent to, the discriminatory conduct of its law
25 enforcement officers, as is demonstrated by inadequate policies, ineffective training,
26 virtually non-existent accountability measures, poor supervision, scant data collection
27 mechanisms, distorted enforcement prioritization, an ineffective complaint and
28

1 disciplinary system, and dramatic departures from standard law enforcement
2 practices.

3 6. This Complaint sets out three categories of unlawful conduct: (1) a pattern
4 or practice of discriminatory and otherwise unconstitutional law enforcement actions
5 against Latinos in Maricopa County; (2) discriminatory jail practices against Latino
6 prisoners with limited English language skills; and (3) a pattern or practice of
7 retaliatory actions against perceived critics of MCSO activities.

8 7. This action is brought to enforce the First Amendment, Fourth Amendment,
9 and Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution; the Violent Crime
10 Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. § 14141; Title VI of the Civil
11 Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d to 2000d-7; the Title VI implementing
12 regulations issued by the United States Department of Justice, 28 C.F.R. §§ 42.101 to
13 42.112; and Title VI contractual assurances.

14 8. The United States seeks declaratory and injunctive relief to remedy the
15 Defendants' violations of the law and to ensure that MCSO implements sustainable
16 reforms establishing police and jail practices that are constitutional. Implementation
17 of constitutional policing practices will enhance public safety for people in Maricopa
18 County.

19 9. The United States alleges the following:

20 **DEFENDANTS**

21 10. Defendant Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) is a law enforcement
22 agency in Maricopa County, Arizona. MCSO provides law enforcement throughout
23 the County and operates the county jail system. MCSO is a program or activity that
24 receives federal financial assistance from the United States Department of Justice
25 (DOJ), both directly and as a subrecipient of Maricopa County.

26 11. Defendant Joseph M. Arpaio (Arpaio) is the Sheriff of Maricopa County
27 and is responsible for the operation of MCSO, both in its policing and jail operations.
28 Arpaio has signed contractual assurances that MCSO will comply with federal law.

1 23. These practices, and the Defendants’ discriminatory actions against Latino
2 limited English proficient (LEP) prisoners in MCSO jails (described below),
3 constitute a pattern or practice of conduct that deprives Latinos in Maricopa County
4 of rights, privileges, and immunities secured and protected by the United States
5 Constitution and federal laws.

6 24. The Defendants’ intent to discriminate against Latinos is demonstrated not
7 only by the disparate negative impact on Latinos of the discriminatory conduct
8 described above, but by other practices, policies, and statements of the Defendants,
9 including:

- 10 a. MCSO’s departure from standard law enforcement practices that help to
11 prevent biased policing and ensure constitutional policing; and
- 12 b. Statements by MCSO leadership and staff denigrating and endorsing the
13 denigration of Latinos.

14 **A. MCSO Targets Latinos on the Roads in a Discriminatory and**
15 **Otherwise Unconstitutional Manner**

16 25. MCSO officers unlawfully rely on race, color, or national origin in their
17 enforcement of traffic laws.

18 26. Latino drivers are subjected to disparate treatment as compared to similarly
19 situated non-Latino drivers.

20 27. This was evidenced by a 2011 study that assessed the incidence of traffic
21 violations by non-Latino and Latino drivers and compared those data to the rates at
22 which MCSO officers stopped non-Latino and Latino traffic violators.

23 28. For example, in the southwest portion of the County, the study found that
24 Latino drivers are almost four times more likely to be stopped by MCSO officers than
25 non-Latino drivers engaged in similar conduct.

26 29. In the northwest portion of the County, the study found that Latino drivers
27 are over seven times more likely to be stopped by MCSO officers than non-Latino
28 drivers engaged in similar conduct.

1 30. Most strikingly, in the northeast portion of the County, the study found that
2 Latino drivers are nearly nine times more likely to be stopped by MCSO officers than
3 non-Latino drivers engaged in similar conduct.

4 31. This targeting of Latinos for traffic enforcement violates the Fourth
5 Amendment and the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth
6 Amendment.

7 i. Unlawful Traffic Stops by the Human Smuggling Unit

8 32. MCSO discriminates against Latinos through traffic stops made in
9 connection with the immigration enforcement activities of its Human Smuggling Unit
10 (HSU).

11 33. HSU is a unit of approximately 15 officers and supervisors whose mission
12 is to “interdict human smuggling loads and drop houses, and conduct investigations
13 that result in the successful prosecution of all suspects under A.R.S. §13-2319.A.”
14 A.R.S. §13-2319.A is Arizona’s criminal human smuggling law.

15 34. In pursuing HSU’s mission of interdicting human smugglers, HSU
16 members unlawfully and routinely rely on race, color, or national origin in initiating
17 pretextual stops of vehicles on the roads and highways of Maricopa County.

18 35. HSU members exercise significant discretion in determining whom to stop.

19 36. Training of HSU members emphasizes highly subjective factors to
20 determine which cars to target for stops and whether to treat passengers in stopped
21 cars as potentially undocumented persons.

22 37. The factors described in MCSO deputy training, and relied upon by HSU
23 members, are not reasonably calculated to differentiate between undocumented
24 immigrants and U.S. citizens who are Latino, or Latinos who are otherwise lawfully
25 in the United States. For example, in determining which cars to stop and which
26 people to detain, MCSO officers routinely rely upon factors such as whether
27 passengers look “disheveled” or do not speak English. These criteria, as routinely
28 cited by HSU officers, are insufficient to provide reasonable suspicion that a vehicle

1 contains undocumented persons or to justify the detention of passengers for
2 questioning.

3 38. HSU does not collect relevant data or other information that would allow it
4 to assess the efficacy of its methods, or to evaluate whether any HSU officer is
5 engaged in unconstitutional conduct.

6 39. Officers are given little meaningful training on procedures to avoid racial
7 profiling and MCSO has no meaningful accountability mechanisms in place.

8 40. HSU operates without meaningful policy guidance, despite the high risk of
9 racial profiling from immigration-targeted law enforcement activities. The MCSO
10 Handbook provided to HSU officers contains no guidance on the enforcement of
11 immigration laws or the determination of probable cause for immigration violations in
12 a manner that avoids discrimination based on race, color, or national origin.

13 41. As a result, vehicles occupied by Latinos are far more likely to be stopped
14 by HSU officers, as compared to non-Latino drivers and passengers.

15 42. HSU officers report low “hit” rates from pretextual stops. The vast
16 majority of people stopped by HSU officers are either United States citizens or are
17 otherwise lawfully present in the United States.

18 43. HSU targets not only drivers, but passengers, in an attempt to apprehend
19 both smugglers and the persons who are being smuggled.

20 44. HSU officers often unlawfully justify stops of Latino drivers on grounds
21 that are false, contradict their own records, or do not rise to the level of a traffic law
22 violation.

23 45. In one instance, HSU officers stopped and detained a Latino driver and
24 Latino passengers for a human smuggling investigation because they “appeared to be
25 laying or leaning on top of each other” and “appeared, disheveled, dirty, or stained
26 clothing [*sic*].” However, MCSO pictures taken at the scene show neatly dressed
27 passengers sitting comfortably in the rear of the vehicle.

28

1 46. In another instance, MCSO officers stopped a car carrying four Latino men,
2 although the car was not violating any traffic laws. The MCSO officers ordered the
3 men out of the car, zip-tied them, and made them sit on the curb for an hour before
4 releasing all of them. The only reason given for the stop was that the men’s car “was
5 a little low,” which is not a criminal or traffic violation.

6 47. In addition to engaging in discrimination in the determination of whom to
7 stop, HSU officers illegally detain Latino passengers to determine immigration status.

8 48. Once HSU officers stop a car, and a driver or passenger appears to be
9 Latino, officers will typically question the passenger regarding immigration status and
10 ask for identification. If the passenger cannot produce identification or does not speak
11 English to the officer, the HSU officer routinely will detain the passenger to
12 determine whether the passenger is lawfully in the United States.

13 49. Reports by MCSO officers reveal the routine absence of probable cause to
14 arrest passengers. For example, the following factors, in some combination, were
15 listed as the support for probable cause in more than 50 arrest reports: passengers
16 appeared nervous or avoided eye contact; passengers had strong smell of body odor;
17 and passengers had no luggage or personal belongings in the car.

18 ii. Unlawful Traffic Stops During Suppression Sweeps

19 50. MCSO unlawfully discriminates against Latinos in traffic stops conducted
20 during “crime suppression operations,” commonly known as suppression sweeps.

21 51. MCSO has adopted the practice of suppression sweeps—large-scale,
22 resource-intensive operations involving dozens of officers and volunteer posse
23 members—as part of its efforts to enforce immigration laws.

24 52. Suppression sweeps are a practice of using a high volume of pretextual
25 traffic stops over a designated period in selected geographic areas in an effort to
26 identify undocumented persons.

27 53. MCSO officers exercise significant discretion in determining whom to stop
28 during suppression sweeps.

1 54. During these operations, MCSO officers target Latinos, as opposed to non-
2 Latinos, for traffic stops based on their race, color, or national origin. These sweeps
3 result in the systematic violation of the constitutional rights of Latinos.

4 55. The suppression sweeps are not based on reliable intelligence or allegations
5 of criminal activity, lack sufficient operational planning, are not subject to meaningful
6 oversight, and are conducted by MCSO officers, along with volunteer posse members,
7 who are given insufficient training or guidance as to the execution of suppression
8 sweeps.

9 56. MCSO does not collect relevant data or other information that would allow
10 it to assess the efficacy of these suppression sweeps, or to evaluate whether any
11 officer misconduct occurs during such operations.

12 57. Highly subjective criteria are used to determine who is subject to detention
13 pursuant to a pretext traffic stop.

14 58. Locations also have been selected for sweeps because of complaints by
15 non-Latino residents that there are Latinos in those areas.

16 59. A high percentage of people who are stopped have committed no criminal
17 offense. In one crime suppression sweep, out of 299 stops, only 41 persons were
18 taken into custody. In another, 451 vehicles were stopped and only 53 persons were
19 taken into custody. These rates are typical of all MCSO suppression sweeps.

20 60. MCSO suppression sweeps on County roads result in extensive and
21 unjustified seizures, often of dozens of law-abiding Latinos who happen to be in the
22 area in which the operation is taking place.

23 iii. Mistreatment of Latinos In the Course of Traffic Enforcement

24 61. The unlawful targeting and stopping of Latinos by MCSO officers through
25 routine traffic enforcement activities and immigration-related operations has led to the
26 mistreatment of Latinos.

27 62. For example, an MCSO officer stopped a Latina woman – a citizen of the
28 United States and five months pregnant at the time – as she pulled into her driveway.

1 After she exited her car, the officer then insisted that she sit on the hood of the car.
2 When she refused, the officer grabbed her arms, pulled them behind her back, and
3 slammed her, stomach first, into the vehicle three times. He then dragged her to the
4 patrol car and shoved her into the backseat. He left her in the patrol car for
5 approximately 30 minutes without air conditioning. The MCSO officer ultimately
6 issued a citation for failure to provide identification. This citation was later changed
7 to failure to provide proof of insurance. The citation was resolved when the woman
8 provided her proof of insurance to the local court.

9 63. In another instance, during a crime suppression operation, two MCSO
10 officers followed a Latina woman, a citizen of the United States, for a quarter of a
11 mile to her home. The officers did not turn on their emergency lights, but insisted that
12 the woman remain in her car when she attempted to exit the car and enter her home.
13 The officers' stated reasons for approaching the woman was a non-functioning license
14 plate light. When the woman attempted to enter her home, the officers used force to
15 take her to the ground, kneed her in the back, and handcuffed her. The woman was
16 then taken to an MCSO substation, cited for "disorderly conduct," and returned home.
17 The disorderly conduct citation was subsequently dismissed.

18 **B. MCSO Targets Latinos in Their Homes and Workplaces for**
19 **Immigration Enforcement in a Discriminatory and Otherwise**
20 **Unconstitutional Manner**

21 64. MCSO, through its specialized units and specialized operations, has
22 targeted Latinos in their homes and in their workplaces in a discriminatory and
23 otherwise unconstitutional manner.

24 65. At the same time, MCSO has knowingly failed to implement adequate
25 policies, training, or accountability mechanisms to prevent unlawful discrimination
26 against Latinos.

27 66. HSU officers have searched and seized Latinos without cause on the basis
28 of race, color, or national origin in raids of residences.

1 67. For example, during a raid of a house suspected of containing human
2 smugglers and their victims, HSU officers went to an adjacent house, which was
3 occupied by a Latino family. The officers entered the adjacent house and searched it,
4 without a warrant and without the residents' knowing consent. Although they found
5 no evidence of criminal activity, after the search was over, the officers zip-tied the
6 residents, a Latino man, a legal permanent resident of the United States, and his 12-
7 year-old Latino son, a citizen of the United States, and required them to sit on the
8 sidewalk for more than one hour, along with approximately 10 persons who had been
9 seized from the target house, before being released.

10 68. The Criminal Employment Squad (CES) is an immigration enforcement
11 unit of approximately 10 MCSO officers that relies primarily on state identity theft
12 laws to interdict undocumented immigrants. CES officers conduct raids at worksites
13 in an effort to arrest undocumented persons who are working without proper
14 authorization. These raids are conducted in a manner that results in the seizure of
15 Latinos without reasonable suspicion.

16 69. According to MCSO, CES has conducted 60 raids resulting in 627 arrests
17 since 2006, with the most recent in May 2012.

18 70. Virtually all worksite raids have taken place at businesses where the
19 majority of the employees are Latino.

20 71. CES officers typically conduct these raids pursuant to search warrants that
21 list specific persons at the worksite who are suspected of being in possession of
22 fraudulent identity documents. They do not ordinarily obtain arrest warrants.

23 72. During raids, CES typically seizes all Latinos present, whether they are
24 listed on the warrant or not. For example, in one raid CES had a search warrant for 67
25 people, yet 109 people were detained. Fifty-nine people were arrested and 50 held for
26 several hours before they were released. Those detained, but not on the warrant, were
27 seized because they were Latino and present at the time of the raid. No legal
28 justification existed for their detention.

1 73. In another raid, a U.S.-born Latina was taken into custody for four hours to
2 determine whether she was lawfully in the United States. In response to media
3 inquiries about this incident, Arpaio was quoted as saying: “That’s just normal police
4 work. You sometimes take people in for probable cause for questioning and they’re
5 released.” The only cause for her arrest was that she was Latina and on-site during a
6 raid, reasons insufficient to provide probable cause for the detention.

7 74. CES officers ordinarily use unjustified seizures to conduct interviews of all
8 seized persons to determine if they are legally in the country, despite lacking legal
9 justification to detain them. The determination of whether to seize and detain a
10 worker for questioning is impermissibly based on race, color, or national origin.
11 These seizures are not for the limited, legitimate purposes of protecting officers,
12 protecting evidence, or identifying persons listed on the warrant.

13 75. For example, during one worksite raid, CES officers demanded to see the
14 identification of a Latino man who was parked in a lot adjacent to the business
15 targeted in the worksite raid, indicating that CES officers questioned the man because
16 he appeared Latino and happened to be in the vicinity of the worksite raid.

17 76. The worksite raids are not subject to meaningful oversight, lack sufficient
18 operational planning, and are conducted by MCSO officers who are given insufficient
19 training or guidance as to the execution of worksite raids.

20 77. In addition, MCSO does not collect data or other information that would
21 allow it to assess the efficacy of these worksite raids or evaluate whether any officer
22 misconduct occurs during such operations.

23 78. MCSO’s treatment of Latino employees in CES worksite raids stands in
24 stark contrast to the treatment of their employers, who are often non-Latino. MCSO
25 officers do not charge or detain business owners whose worksites are raided.
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1 **C. MCSO Has Significantly Departed from Standard Law Enforcement**
2 **Practices that Protect against Discriminatory Policing**

3 79. MCSO has failed to develop and implement policies and practices that
4 generally would be expected of law enforcement agencies, and specifically would be
5 expected of law enforcement agencies to protect against discriminatory policing.
6 There is no legitimate law enforcement purpose that explains these failures. These
7 failures are evidence that MCSO's discrimination against Latinos is intentional.

8 i. MCSO Fails to Adopt Basic Policy, Training and Oversight Practices
9 in Connection with HSU and CES

10 80. The nature of the specialized work performed by HSU and CES carries
11 with it a high risk of discriminatory conduct. For example, HSU makes heavy use of
12 pretextual traffic stops of Latinos to purportedly interdict human smugglers and their
13 victims; a high number of stops made by HSU result in extended searches and
14 seizures; and HSU's success is judged by the number of immigration arrests it makes.

15 81. Under these circumstances, a law enforcement agency ordinarily would
16 require that a unit engaged in activities with these risks receive more supervision and
17 meaningful policy guidance. By contrast, HSU and CES officers operate under less
18 oversight than other MCSO officers and receive limited written guidance. HSU and
19 CES officers receive no formal training specific to their responsibilities, beyond that
20 received by other MCSO officers. HSU is guided in its high-risk policing by a three-
21 page document.

22 82. Arpaio and MCSO leadership promote and are indifferent to the heightened
23 risk of discriminatory conduct that is created by MCSO's lack of basic policy, training
24 and oversight practices in connection with HSU and CES. The failure to provide such
25 supervision and guidance is evidence of intent to discriminate against Latinos.

1 ii. MCSO and Arpaio’s Decision to Prioritize Immigration Enforcement over the
2 Investigation of Rape, Sexual Assault, and other Violent Crime Provides
3 Additional Evidence of Defendants’ Intent to Discriminate against Latinos

4 83. MCSO has focused its most intensive law enforcement efforts on low-level
5 immigration offenses over more serious crime from approximately 2006 to the
6 present. MCSO’s prioritization of immigration enforcement has resulted in a failure
7 to meet its other law enforcement responsibilities, and provides further evidence of
8 the Defendants’ intent to discriminate against Latinos.

9 84. Statistical reports show an increase in violent crime in Maricopa County,
10 and of homicides in particular, during the period of enhanced immigration
11 enforcement.

12 85. MCSO has failed, for example, to adequately respond to reports of sexual
13 violence, including allegations of rape, sexual assault, and sexual abuse of girls, thus
14 exposing women and girls, who constitute the majority of victims of crimes of sexual
15 violence in Maricopa County, to a disproportionate risk of physical and psychological
16 harm.

17 86. Faced with such an increase in crime and the risk of harm presented by
18 unaddressed sexual assaults, a law enforcement agency ordinarily would be expected
19 to prioritize more serious offenses, such as crimes of sexual violence, over less
20 serious offenses, such as low-level immigration offenses.

21 iii. MCSO and Arpaio’s Ineffective Oversight, Accountability, Training, and Policies
22 Fail to Prevent Unlawful Targeting of Latinos and Provides Additional Evidence
23 of Their Intent to Discriminate Against Latinos

24 87. MCSO has inadequate policies and training, and systems of oversight and
25 accountability. These institutional failures persist despite MCSO’s awareness of the
26 risk of discriminatory policing created by MCSO’s program to enforce immigration
27 laws. MCSO fails to adopt policies and practices to prevent and address
28 discriminatory policing.

1 88. MCSO fails to collect data that will permit the identification of
2 discriminatory practices. MCSO has no system in place for effectively tracking
3 deputy or unit conduct, traffic stops, citations, arrests, uses of force, or complaints.
4 These data are collected by many other law enforcement agencies as a means of
5 preventing discriminatory policing.

6 89. MCSO's occasional reliance on its Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD)
7 system to monitor officer conduct is inadequate since it does not fully track deputy
8 activity. The CAD system does not, for instance, track such information as race or
9 ethnicity, and MCSO officers have wide discretion regarding the use of and
10 information they input into CAD.

11 90. MCSO's institutional failures further extend to grossly inadequate
12 procedures for tracking deputy misconduct.

13 91. MCSO's system for investigating complaints of deputy misconduct gives
14 substantial discretion to the supervisor of the deputy who is the subject of the
15 complaint. Supervisors, who may bear some responsibility for that misconduct, are
16 given discretion to close the investigation of the complaint without further notification
17 through the command structure, notification of Internal Affairs, or centralized record
18 keeping.

19 92. Neither Internal Affairs nor any other element of the MCSO command
20 structure tracks allegations of deputy misconduct. Consequently, MCSO command
21 staff members often are unaware of repeated complaints made about a deputy.

22 93. MCSO practices discourage individuals from filing complaints and fail to
23 collect data that would assist it in identifying and correcting incidents of biased
24 policing.

25 94. MCSO has virtually no policies or procedures designed to prevent
26 discriminatory policing by its officers. MCSO nominally forbids racial profiling, but
27 has no policy describing with any degree of specificity what racial profiling is or how
28 to prevent it.

1 95. MCSO is fully aware of the risk of discriminatory policing created by its
2 practices. Given that, the lack of adequate training and policies necessary to prevent
3 the discriminatory treatment and abuse of Latinos reveals a disregard for the rights of
4 the Latino community, and stands as further evidence of an intent to discriminate
5 against Latinos.

6 iv. MCSO Posse Receive Inadequate Training and Oversight

7 96. MCSO has recruited nearly 3,000 volunteer posse members since 1993.
8 MCSO makes use of volunteer posse members in various capacities, including in
9 operations by HSU and CES, and in suppression sweeps.

10 97. MCSO has used volunteer posse members in its immigration enforcement
11 actions since 2008. In 2010, it created an “illegal immigration posse.”

12 98. Volunteer posse members do not receive the same level of training as
13 sworn MCSO officers. As acknowledged by MCSO policies, posse volunteers are not
14 qualified to participate in routine law enforcement activities.

15 99. Nonetheless, MCSO relies on volunteer posse members for immigration
16 enforcement operations. Volunteer posse members assist in the identification and
17 search of vehicles and suspected “drop houses;” the transport of individuals suspected
18 of immigration law violations; the execution of worksite raids by CES; and crowd
19 control during demonstrations against MCSO immigration policies.

20 100. MCSO provides insufficient supervision and oversight to ensure that
21 volunteer posse members taking part in immigration enforcement activities do so
22 without engaging in unlawful discrimination.

23 **D. MCSO Leadership and Staff Demonstrate Intent to Discriminate**
24 **against Latinos through Their Public Statements and Endorsement of Anti-**
25 **Latino Statements**

26 101. Arpaio and MCSO command staff have created and fostered institutional
27 bias against Latinos, which underlies and further encourages the unlawful treatment of
28 Latinos by MCSO. MCSO’s pervasive bias against Latinos is demonstrated by

1 MCSO command staff’s public expressions of hostility toward Latinos and the Latino
2 community—including public statements by MCSO command staff indicating bias
3 against Latinos, endorsement of and reliance on citizen correspondence evincing
4 animus against Latinos, and emails circulated among MCSO staff indicating bias
5 against Latinos.

6 102. Arpaio has made public statements that conflate all Latinos with
7 undocumented individuals and that demonstrate bias toward Latinos and their
8 presence in the United States.

9 103. Arpaio voiced his biased opinion of Latinos and Latino culture in a book
10 that he coauthored in 2008. In that book, Arpaio singles out Mexicans and Latinos as
11 different from all other immigrant groups in America. For example, Arpaio states that
12 Latinos maintain “language [,] customs [and] beliefs separate from the mainstream,”
13 and are trying to “reconquest” American soil through their migration to the United
14 States.

15 104. In a nationally televised interview in 2009, Arpaio stated: “They hate me,
16 the Hispanic community, because they’re afraid they’re going to be arrested. And
17 they’re all leaving town, so I think we’re doing something good, if they’re leaving.”

18 105. Such statements convey to MCSO personnel that discrimination and other
19 unlawful conduct against Latinos is acceptable and part of MCSO’s policies or
20 practices.

21 106. Arpaio has adopted practices that further convey to MCSO command staff
22 his endorsement of discrimination and other unlawful conduct toward Latinos.
23 Arpaio has circulated letters from constituents and the wider public that express
24 biased sentiments toward Latinos—but which contain no actionable information about
25 criminal activity or immigration-related offenses—to MCSO command staff, along
26 with his annotations on the letters giving instructions to staff to respond with thank-
27 you notes or to maintain copies for his files.

28

1 107. For example, Arpaio received a letter stating “[i]f you have dark skin, then
2 you have dark skin. Unfortunately, that is the look of the Mexican illegals who are
3 here illegally. . . I’m begging you to come over . . . and round them all up.” Arpaio
4 labeled the letter as “intelligence,” forwarded it to his Deputy Chief of Enforcement
5 Operations and told the Deputy Chief to “[h]ave someone handle this.”

6 108. Arpaio received a letter endorsing “stopping Mexicans to make sure they
7 are legal” as a police practice, sent a letter of appreciation to its two authors, and kept
8 three copies of the original letter for himself.

9 109. Arpaio instructed his senior staff to “look into” a complaint that workers
10 were speaking Spanish in a McDonald’s restaurant.

11 110. Similarly, Arpaio maintains an “immigration file,” in which he keeps letters
12 that advocate blatant bias against Latinos.

13 111. MCSO supervisory staff also expresses bias and endorses discrimination
14 and other unlawful conduct against Latinos.

15 112. MCSO personnel, including MCSO supervisors, have circulated among
16 themselves, on County computers, e-mails mocking or stereotyping Mexicans or
17 Latinos.

18 113. For example, an e-mail circulated among MCSO personnel contained an
19 image of an imitation driver’s license with a caricature of a Mexican national
20 described as originating from “Mexifornia” and having a driver class of “illegal
21 alien.”

22 114. Still another e-mail sent by a sergeant in MCSO’s HSU suggested that
23 Mexicans are prone to drunkenness.

24 115. MCSO personnel responsible for prisoners held in MCSO jails routinely
25 direct racial slurs toward Latino prisoners, including calling Latino prisoners “paisas,”
26 “wetbacks,” “Mexican bitches,” “fucking Mexicans,” and “stupid Mexicans.”

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1 116. MCSO’s Chief of Enforcement acknowledged that the majority of
2 undocumented persons in Maricopa County are Latino and described undocumented
3 persons as “the lowest element in our society.”

4 **II. MCSO’s Correctional Practices Violate the Constitutional and Statutory**
5 **Rights of Latino Limited English Proficient Prisoners**

6 117. Latino Limited English Proficient (LEP) prisoners in MCSO jails routinely
7 suffer harm because of their inability to speak English. This harm is a direct result of
8 MCSO and Arpaio’s intentional failure, since at least 2009 and continuing to the
9 present, to provide necessary Spanish language-assistance services for Latino LEP
10 prisoners and to adequately supervise and train their detention officers.

11 118. MCSO and Arpaio failed to provide necessary Spanish language-assistance
12 even though they know that Latino prisoners comprise the vast majority of LEP
13 prisoners in MCSO jails.

14 119. MCSO is aware of what is necessary to provide meaningful LEP services in
15 the correctional context.

16 120. In a June 14, 2010 Position Statement outlining its policies, MCSO noted
17 the importance of providing language assistance to Latino LEP prisoners, stating that
18 such assistance is “essential to the overall operation of the jails and the safety of the
19 prisoners and officers.”

20 121. MCSO is aware of the discriminatory treatment of Latino LEP prisoners in
21 its jails; yet, it allows the jails to continue to operate in a discriminatory manner and
22 fails to take basic, well-established measures to address and correct these matters.

23 122. MCSO does not have a written plan in place that addresses how it will
24 provide language assistance to prisoners (nor does it have a plan for addressing
25 language assistance in its police work). The absence of a plan is intentional: the June
26 14, 2010 Position Statement notes that “MCSO does not have a formal written
27 language assistance plan.” Although MCSO contends that this gives MCSO detention
28 officers flexibility to address inmate language requirements, the absence of a written

1 plan allows the ad hoc, inconsistent, and discriminatory treatment of Latino LEP
2 prisoners to occur.

3 123. MCSO’s failure to provide language assistance means that Latino LEP
4 prisoners are denied the services, programs, and activities that MCSO makes available
5 to non-LEP prisoners.

6 124. Latino LEP prisoners are penalized by MCSO detention officers for not
7 submitting forms written in English.

8 125. MCSO detention officers routinely have refused to accept grievance forms
9 or prisoner request orders (“tank orders”) written in Spanish. Grievance forms
10 provide the means for prisoners to report misconduct by a detention officer. Tank
11 orders provide the means for prisoners to request basic daily services, religious
12 materials, legal research, or information—such as court dates, and other important
13 information.

14 126. For example, female Latino LEP prisoners have been denied basic sanitary
15 items. In some instances, female Latino LEP prisoners have been forced to remain
16 with sheets or pants soiled from menstruation because of MCSO’s failure to ensure
17 that detention officers provide language assistance in such circumstances.

18 127. MCSO detention officers routinely issue commands only in English.

19 128. In some instances, when a Latino LEP prisoner has been unable to
20 understand commands given in English, MCSO detention officers have put an entire
21 area of the jail in lockdown—effectively preventing all the prisoners in that area from
22 accessing a number of privileges because of the Latino LEP prisoner’s inability to
23 understand English, inciting hostility toward the LEP prisoner, and potentially placing
24 MCSO officers and other prisoners in harm’s way.

25 129. In other instances, MCSO detention officers have put Latino LEP prisoners
26 in solitary confinement for extended periods of time because of their inability to
27 understand and thus follow a command given in English.

28

1 130. MCSO detention officers routinely make announcements only in English.
2 Some of these are basic announcements informing prisoners, among other things,
3 when it is time for them to go outdoors, receive clothing, or eat.

4 131. MCSO detention officers use MCSO’s institutional failure to provide
5 language assistance to take advantage of Latino LEP prisoners.

6 132. For example, MCSO detention officers have pressured Latino LEP
7 prisoners to sign “voluntary return” forms without proper language assistance. Once
8 signed, these forms oblige foreign nationals to give up any right to have an
9 immigration hearing, challenge their removal from the United States, speak with an
10 attorney, or otherwise seek a determination permitting them to stay in the United
11 States. Latino LEP prisoners have been compelled by MCSO detention officers to
12 sign this form even when they have pending proceedings that may authorize their
13 continued stay in the United States.

14 133. MCSO detention officers have used Spanish-speaking prisoners to interpret
15 for them in non-exigent circumstances, but MCSO makes no determination whether
16 these prisoners have the language competency to interpret.

17 134. The use of inmate interpreters risks not only inaccuracy, but also may give
18 the inmate-interpreter access to personal or private information of the LEP inmate and
19 presents a security and safety risk in a detention setting.

20 135. Detention officers have received little training or guidance from command
21 staff with regard to providing language assistance to Latino LEP prisoners.

22 136. MCSO does not have in place any meaningful system to record or use the
23 language proficiency of its detention officers. Although MCSO has noted that it
24 created a “Foreign Language Skills Roster,” which listed the names of detention
25 officers who self-identified as speaking languages other than English, MCSO has
26 neither assessed the ability of these detention officers to interpret or translate nor
27 provided them with training to provide language services.

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1 137. The absence of these critical components of a language assistance program
2 is a substantial departure from generally accepted correctional standards.

3 **III. MCSO Has Retaliated against Perceived Critics of Its Practices in Violation**
4 **of the First Amendment**

5 138. Since at least 2006 and continuing to the present, in violation of the First
6 Amendment, MCSO and Arpaio have retaliated against critics of MCSO practices,
7 and particularly MCSO's immigration practices, in an effort to punish these persons
8 for their criticism and to prevent future criticism.

9 139. As recounted below, the filing of unsubstantiated complaints and lawsuits
10 demonstrates the pattern or practice of retaliation for protected speech activity.

11 140. The former Chief Deputy, acting on behalf of MCSO and Arpaio, filed five
12 separate complaints with the Arizona State Bar targeting attorneys who spoke out
13 publicly against MCSO and Arpaio. Each of these complaints was dismissed for lack
14 of facts or evidence sufficient to support even the initiation of an investigation.

15 141. The former Chief Deputy, acting on behalf of MCSO and Arpaio, filed four
16 complaints with the Arizona Commission on Judicial Conduct targeting judges who
17 had either made public statements critical of MCSO or had issued decisions that
18 Arpaio or MCSO command staff disliked. Each of these complaints was dismissed
19 for lack of facts or evidence to support opening an investigation.

20 142. Acting in concert with the former Chief Deputy, Arpaio, and MCSO, a
21 former Maricopa County Attorney filed a lawsuit accusing people who had publicly
22 criticized MCSO of conspiracy in a criminal enterprise. Arpaio participated as a
23 named plaintiff in the lawsuit and substantially contributed to its filing. This case was
24 soon abandoned as unjustified and the responsible attorneys, including former
25 Maricopa County Attorney Andrew Thomas and two of his assistant attorneys, were
26 subsequently charged by the Arizona State Bar for having violated the Arizona Rules
27 of Professional Conduct by bringing the lawsuit.

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1 143. On April 10, 2012, former Maricopa County Attorney Thomas and his two
2 assistant attorneys were found guilty of the ethics charges. Thomas announced that he
3 was not appealing his disbarment.

4 144. MCSO and Arpaio also have used arrests as a means to intimidate and
5 retaliate against persons who have spoken out against their immigration practices.
6 The Opinion and Order in the Thomas ethics matter found, for example: “Sheriff
7 Arpaio, through Chief Deputy Hendershott, closing their eyes to his Constitutional
8 rights, ordered Mr. Stapley [an Arpaio critic] arrested. They never filed any
9 documents or charges but instead surreptitiously videotaped his arrest, and held him
10 in jail for hours. Testimony at the disbarment hearing revealed that no one ever filed
11 anything against Mr. Stapley regarding this event, but the press was called and
12 informed that Mr. Stapley had been arrested.”

13 145. The Thomas ethics Opinion and Order also described the treatment of
14 Arpaio critics by Arpaio, Thomas and others as “a concerted effort ... to wrestle
15 power from [Maricopa County Board of Supervisors], County officials, and Superior
16 Court judges, and to instill fear in the hearts of those who would resist.” The Opinion
17 and Order concluded that this effort culminated in a “conspiracy” to indict a judge
18 without cause: “Thomas and [assistant county attorney] Aubuchon quietly met with
19 Arpaio and [former Chief Deputy] Hendershott behind closed doors. This shameful
20 gathering had but one motive. The foursome met to conspire about how to muzzle
21 their next most-feared nemesis. After much late-night intrigue by Thomas and
22 Aubuchon, the conclave’s results were revealed the following morning. On
23 December 9th, Thomas and Aubuchon filed criminal charges against Presiding
24 Criminal Judge Gary Donahoe without a shred of evidence that Donahoe had
25 committed any crime.” Judge Donahoe had done nothing more than issue a ruling
26 adverse to MCSO and was perceived to be a critic of Arpaio.

27 146. Retaliation was not reserved for officials and judges in Maricopa County,
28 but also extended to individuals perceived as critical of Arpaio and MCSO.

1 147. MCSO arrested a peaceful protestor for obstructing a thoroughfare during
2 an act of civil disobedience. The protestor – who has a long history of publicly
3 criticizing MCSO immigration operations – was released.

4 148. The protestor then went to observe the continuing protests. Although this
5 critic of MCSO policies was observing the protest without participating, MCSO
6 unlawfully arrested him when Arpaio, who is very familiar with this protestor,
7 publicly suggested that he be arrested a second time. At the arraignment, the
8 prosecuting attorney admitted that there had been no probable cause for the second
9 arrest. The interim County Attorney later dismissed the charges stemming from the
10 second arrest for lack of probable cause.

11 149. On repeated occasions, MCSO officers arrested persons who had expressed
12 their disagreement with MCSO immigration policies during the course of County
13 Board meetings by applauding. These arrests were unjustified, as the arrestees did not
14 disrupt the meeting in any meaningful way. Indeed, the judge presiding over the trial
15 of the arrestees found that the arresting MCSO deputy “believes it is his role to make
16 uncomfortable anyone who express[es] views that disagree with the Sheriff” and that
17 Arpaio’s officers had “tramp[ed] on the First Amendment.” The court acquitted the
18 arrestees on its own motion at the close of the State’s case.

19 150. Another critic of Arpaio was arrested for engaging in protected speech, and
20 was subsequently acquitted. Despite the acquittal, Arpaio explicitly stated that “[i]n
21 the same circumstance, he would be arrested again,” making clear that retaliation,
22 rather than legitimate law enforcement, motivates Arpaio’s treatment of his critics.

23 151. These actions, taken by MCSO and Arpaio, have deterred and are likely to
24 deter persons from engaging in protected speech.

25 **IV. MCSO Is a Recipient of Federal Financial Assistance**

26 152. At all relevant times described in this Complaint, the Defendants have been
27 and continue to be recipients of federal financial assistance from the Department of
28 Justice, either directly or through another recipient of federal financial assistance.

1 153. The County has received grants from the DOJ Office of Justice Programs
2 (OJP). MCSO has been and is a subrecipient of grants that the County has received
3 from OJP. MCSO is also a subrecipient of grants from other recipients of federal
4 financial assistance from OJP.

5 154. MCSO has received grants from the DOJ component Community Oriented
6 Policing Services (COPS).

7 155. MCSO participates in the DOJ Equitable Sharing Program, which is
8 administered by the DOJ Criminal Division, Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering
9 Section (AFMLS).

10 156. As a condition of receiving federal financial assistance, the County, through
11 its authorized representatives, certified that it agreed to comply with all requirements
12 imposed by Title VI and the federal regulations implementing Title VI.

13 157. Title VI and its implementing regulations prohibit intentional
14 discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in any of a grant
15 recipient's or subrecipient's operations, and they prohibit methods of administration
16 that have the effect of subjecting individuals to discrimination because of their race,
17 color, or national origin, or have the effect of defeating or substantially impairing
18 accomplishment of the objectives of the grant recipient's or subrecipient's operations
19 with respect to individuals of a particular race, color, or national origin.

20 158. The assurances signed by the County bind subsequent recipients and
21 subgrantees, including MCSO, to which the County disburses the funds. The County
22 is responsible for ensuring that subsequent recipients and subgrantees comply with the
23 requirements of Title VI and its implementing regulations.

24 159. As a condition of receiving federal financial assistance, MCSO, through its
25 authorized representatives, including Arpaio, agreed to comply with all requirements
26 imposed by Title VI and its implementing regulations.

27 160. On December 15, 2011, the United States notified the Defendants that they
28 had failed to comply with Title VI, its implementing regulations, and related

1 contractual assurances, and that this lawsuit would follow if compliance could not be
2 achieved by voluntary means.

3 161. Between December 15, 2011, and April 3, 2012, the United States sought to
4 engage with the Defendants in an effort to achieve voluntary compliance with Title
5 VI, its implementing regulations, and contractual assurances, as well as to resolve the
6 other constitutional deficiencies identified in the December 15, 2011 letter. These
7 efforts were unsuccessful.

8 162. The United States has determined that all administrative requirements have
9 been exhausted and that securing compliance from the Defendants cannot be achieved
10 by voluntary means. Accordingly, the United States has provided the Defendants'
11 with a Notice of Intent to File Civil Action. See Exhibits A, B, and C.

12 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

13 163. The United States is authorized under 42 U.S.C. § 14141(b) to seek
14 declaratory and equitable relief to eliminate a pattern or practice of law enforcement
15 officer conduct that deprives persons of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or
16 protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

17 164. The United States is authorized under Title VI to seek declaratory and
18 equitable relief and/or the termination of federal funds to ensure that no person shall
19 be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to
20 discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal funding on the basis of
21 race, color, or national origin.

22 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF:**

23 **DEFENDANTS' LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES**
24 **VIOLATE 42 U.S.C. § 14141 AND THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT**

25 165. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in
26 paragraphs 1-164, above.

27 166. The Defendants, their agents, and persons acting on their behalf, including
28 MCSO officers, have engaged in law enforcement practices, including traffic stops,

1 workplace raids, home raids, and jail operations, with the intent to discriminate
2 against Latino persons in Maricopa County on the basis of their race, color, or
3 national origin.

4 167. The discriminatory law enforcement practices engaged in by the
5 Defendants, their agents, and persons acting on their behalf constitute a pattern or
6 practice of conduct by law enforcement officers that deprives persons of rights
7 protected by the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth
8 Amendment of the United States Constitution, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 14141(a).

9 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF:**

10 **DEFENDANTS' SEARCHES, ARRESTS, AND DETENTIONS**

11 **VIOLATE 42 U.S.C. § 14141 AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT**

12 168. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in
13 paragraphs 1-164, above.

14 169. The Defendants, their agents, and persons acting on their behalf, including
15 MCSO officers, have unreasonably searched, arrested, and detained numerous persons
16 in Maricopa County, including searches and arrests without probable cause or
17 reasonable suspicion.

18 170. The unreasonable searches, arrests, and detentions lacking probable cause
19 or reasonable suspicion engaged in by the Defendants, their agents, and persons acting
20 on their behalf constitute a pattern or practice of conduct by law enforcement officers
21 that deprives persons of their rights under the Fourth Amendment, in violation of 42
22 U.S.C. § 14141(a).

23 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF:**

24 **DEFENDANTS' TREATMENT OF LATINOS VIOLATES TITLE VI**

25 171. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in
26 paragraphs 1-164, above.

27 172. The Defendants received and continue to receive federal financial
28 assistance for their programs and activities.

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privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 14141(a);

191. Declare that the Defendants have excluded persons from participation in, denied persons the benefits of, or subjected persons to discrimination under programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance, on the basis of race, color, or national origin, in violation of Title VI;

192. Order the Defendants, their officers, agents, and employees to refrain from engaging in any of the predicate discriminatory acts forming the basis of the pattern or practice of unlawful conduct described herein;

193. Order the Defendants, their officers, agents, and employees to adopt and implement policies, procedures, and mechanisms to remedy the pattern or practice of unlawful conduct described herein, and by specifically addressing, *inter alia*, the following areas: policies and training; non-discriminatory policing and jail operations; stops, searches, and arrests; response to crimes of sexual violence; posse operations; jail operations; supervision; misconduct complaint intake, investigation, and adjudication; retaliation; oversight and transparency; and community engagement; and

194. Order such other relief as the interests of justice may require.

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DATED: May 10, 2012

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