

Thomas E. Perez  
Assistant Attorney General  
Roy L. Austin, Jr. (IL Bar #6228785)  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Jonathan M. Smith (DC Bar #396578)  
Winsome G. Gayle (NY Bar #3974193)  
Sergio Perez (CA Bar #274798)  
Jennifer L. Mondino (NY Bar #4141636)  
Edward G. Caspar (MA Bar #650566)  
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20530  
(ph) 202-305-4164 / (fax) 202-514-6273,  
(email) winsome.gayle@usdoj.gov

Attorneys for the United States

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

United States of America,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
Maricopa County, Arizona; Maricopa  
County Sheriff's Office; and Joseph M.  
Arpaio, in his official capacity as Sheriff of  
Maricopa County, Arizona,  
  
Defendants.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPLAINT**

**INTRODUCTION**

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

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12. Defendant Maricopa County (the County) is a political subdivision of the State of Arizona. The County is responsible for funding MCSO. The County’s programs and activities receive federal financial assistance, including from DOJ. As a recipient of federal funds, the County is responsible for ensuring—and it has made contractual assurances that it will ensure—that the programs or activities to which it distributes those funds, including programs administered by MCSO, comply with federal law.

**BACKGROUND**

13. Maricopa County, Arizona has close to four million residents and is the fourth largest county in the United States by population.

14. Maricopa County covers more than 9,200 square miles.

15. According to the 2010 census, Maricopa County is 59 percent White, non-Hispanic, 30 percent Hispanic/Latino, 5 percent Black, 4 percent Asian, and 2 percent Native American. The Hispanic population in Maricopa County grew by approximately 47 percent during the period between the 2000 census and the 2010 census.

16. MCSO employs approximately 900 sworn deputies and 1,800 sworn detention officers (both are referred to as “officers” in this Complaint). It also relies on the services of approximately 3,000 volunteer posse members.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

17. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1345.

18. The United States is authorized to initiate this action against Defendants Maricopa County, MCSO, and Arpaio (collectively, “the Defendants”) under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. § 14141, and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d to 2000d-7, and its implementing regulations, 28 C.F.R. §§ 42.101 to 42.112.

1 19. Declaratory and injunctive relief is sought as authorized by 42 U.S.C.  
2 § 14141(b) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

3 20. Venue is proper in the District of Arizona pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b).  
4 The Defendants are located in Arizona, and all events, actions, or omissions giving  
5 rise to these claims occurred in Arizona.

6 **FACTS**

7 **I. MCSO's Police Practices Unlawfully Discriminate against Latinos in**  
8 **Violation of Their Constitutional and Statutory Rights**

9 21. In or about 2006, Arpaio decided to turn MCSO into a “full-fledged anti-  
10 illegal immigration agency.” Since that time, MCSO has made immigration  
11 enforcement one of the highest priorities of its law enforcement efforts.

12 22. From at least 2006 and continuing through the present, MCSO officers have  
13 unlawfully discriminated against Latinos and otherwise violated their constitutional  
14 rights through a broad range of police practices, including the following:

- 15 a. Unconstitutional and unlawful targeting of Latinos, because of their race,  
16 color, or national origin, for pretextual traffic stops during routine  
17 enforcement activity, in connection with purported immigration and human  
18 smuggling law enforcement activities, and during purported crime  
19 suppression operations (suppression sweeps);
- 20 b. Unconstitutional and unlawful detention of Latino drivers and passengers,  
21 because of their race, color, or national origin, to determine immigration  
22 status, when there is no lawful basis for the detention;
- 23 c. Unconstitutional and unlawful searches and seizures of Latinos, because of  
24 their race, color, or national origin, during raids of residences suspected of  
25 housing undocumented persons; and
- 26 d. Unconstitutional and unlawful targeting of Latino workers and illegal  
27 detention of Latinos, because of their race, color, or national origin, during  
28 worksite raids.

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.

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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.

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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.

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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

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

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

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

**CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

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

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

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF:**

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

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

166. The Defendants, their agents, and persons acting on their behalf, including 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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173. The Defendants have engaged in law enforcement practices that are unjustified and have an adverse disparate impact on Latinos.

174. The Defendants have engaged in law enforcement practices with the intent to discriminate against Latinos on the basis of their race, color, or national origin.

175. The Defendants’ discriminatory law enforcement practices, and intentional discrimination, independently violate Title VI and the Title VI implementing regulations.

**FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF:  
DEFENDANTS’ TREATMENT OF LATINO LEP PRISONERS  
VIOLATES TITLE VI**

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

177. The Defendants received and continue to receive federal financial assistance for their programs and activities.

178. The Defendants have excluded limited English proficient (LEP) Latino prisoners from participation in, denied LEP Latino prisoners the benefits of, and intentionally subjected LEP Latino prisoners to discrimination under Defendants’ programs and activities relating to the operations of the Maricopa County jails on the basis of those persons’ race, color, or national origin.

179. The Defendants’ treatment of Latino LEP prisoners is unjustified and has an adverse disparate impact on Latinos.

180. The Defendants’ discriminatory treatment of LEP individuals violates Title VI, and the Title VI implementing regulations.

**FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF:  
DEFENDANTS’ TREATMENT OF LATINOS  
VIOLATES THE TITLE VI ASSURANCES**

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

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182. The Defendants signed contractual assurance agreements with the United States that all of their programs and activities would be conducted in compliance with all the requirements of Title VI and its implementing regulations.

183. The Defendants’ intentional discrimination against Latinos and Latino LEP prisoners violates Title VI and its implementing regulations.

184. The Defendants’ unjustified policing and jail practices that have an adverse disparate impact on Latinos and Latino LEP prisoners violate Title VI and its implementing regulations.

185. The Defendants therefore have violated their Title VI contractual assurances.

**SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF:  
DEFENDANTS’ RETALIATION AGAINST THEIR CRITICS  
VIOLATES 42 U.S.C. § 14141 AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT**

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

187. The Defendants, their agents, and persons acting on their behalf, including MCSO officers, have retaliated against persons in Maricopa County on the basis of protected speech and thereby chilled future protected speech.

188. The retaliation against protected speech and the chilling of future protected speech engaged in by the Defendants, their agents, and persons acting on their behalf constitute a pattern or practice of conduct by law enforcement officers that deprives persons of their rights under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 14141(a).

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

189. WHEREFORE, the United States prays that the Court:

190. Declare that the Defendants have engaged in a pattern or practice of conduct by MCSO law enforcement officers that deprives persons of rights,

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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

Thomas E. Perez  
Assistant Attorney General

Roy L. Austin, Jr.  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Jonathan M. Smith (DC Bar #396578)  
Chief, Special Litigation Section

/s/ Winsome G. Gayle  
Winsome G. Gayle (NY Bar #3974193)  
Sergio Perez (CA Bar #274798)  
Jennifer L. Mondino (NY Bar #4141636)  
Edward G. Caspar (MA Bar #650566)  
Trial Attorneys  
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20530  
Tel. (202) 305-4164/Fax (202) 514-6273  
winsome.gayle@usdoj.gov  
Attorneys for the United States