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

12 The United States of America,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 The State of Arizona; and Janice K. Brewer,
16 Governor of the State of Arizona, in her
Official Capacity,

17 Defendants.
18

No. _____

COMPLAINT

19 Plaintiff, the United States of America, by its undersigned attorneys, brings this civil
20 action for declaratory and injunctive relief, and alleges as follows:

21 **INTRODUCTION**

22 1. In this action, the United States seeks to declare invalid and preliminarily and
23 permanently enjoin the enforcement of S.B. 1070, as amended and enacted by the State of
24 Arizona, because S.B. 1070 is preempted by federal law and therefore violates the
25 Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution.

26 2. In our constitutional system, the federal government has preeminent authority to
27 regulate immigration matters. This authority derives from the United States Constitution and
28 numerous acts of Congress. The nation's immigration laws reflect a careful and considered

1 balance of national law enforcement, foreign relations, and humanitarian interests. Congress
2 has assigned to the United States Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice,
3 and Department of State, along with other federal agencies, the task of enforcing and
4 administering these immigration-related laws. In administering these laws, the federal
5 agencies balance the complex – and often competing – objectives that animate federal
6 immigration law and policy. Although states may exercise their police power in a manner
7 that has an incidental or indirect effect on aliens, a state may *not* establish its own
8 immigration policy or enforce state laws in a manner that interferes with the federal
9 immigration laws. The Constitution and the federal immigration laws do not permit the
10 development of a patchwork of state and local immigration policies throughout the country.

11 3. Despite the preeminent federal authority and responsibility over immigration, the
12 State of Arizona recently enacted S.B. 1070, a sweeping set of provisions that are designed
13 to “work together to discourage and deter the unlawful entry and presence of aliens” by
14 making “attrition through enforcement the public policy of all state and local government
15 agencies in Arizona.” *See* S.B. 1070 (as amended by H.B. 2162). S.B. 1070’s provisions,
16 working in concert and separately, seek to deter and punish unlawful entry and presence by
17 requiring, whenever practicable, the determination of immigration status during any lawful
18 stop by the police where there is “reasonable suspicion” that an individual is unlawfully
19 present, and by establishing new state criminal sanctions against unlawfully present aliens.
20 The mandate to enforce S.B. 1070 to the fullest extent possible is reinforced by a provision
21 allowing for any legal resident of Arizona to collect money damages by showing that “any
22 official or agency . . . [has] adopt[ed] or implement[ed] a policy” that “limits or restricts the
23 enforcement of federal immigration laws . . . to less than the full extent permitted by federal
24 law.”

25 4. S.B. 1070 pursues only one goal – “attrition” – and ignores the many other
26 objectives that Congress has established for the federal immigration system. And even in
27 pursuing attrition, S.B. 1070 disrupts federal enforcement priorities and resources that focus
28 on aliens who pose a threat to national security or public safety. If allowed to go into effect,

1 S.B. 1070’s mandatory enforcement scheme will conflict with and undermine the federal
2 government’s careful balance of immigration enforcement priorities and objectives. For
3 example, it will impose significant and counterproductive burdens on the federal agencies
4 charged with enforcing the national immigration scheme, diverting resources and attention
5 from the dangerous aliens who the federal government targets as its top enforcement priority.
6 It will cause the detention and harassment of authorized visitors, immigrants, and citizens
7 who do not have or carry identification documents specified by the statute, or who otherwise
8 will be swept into the ambit of S.B. 1070’s “attrition through enforcement” approach. It will
9 conflict with longstanding federal law governing the registration, smuggling, and
10 employment of aliens. It will altogether ignore humanitarian concerns, such as the
11 protections available under federal law for an alien who has a well-founded fear of
12 persecution or who has been the victim of a natural disaster. And it will interfere with vital
13 foreign policy and national security interests by disrupting the United States’ relationship
14 with Mexico and other countries.

15 5. The United States understands the State of Arizona’s legitimate concerns about
16 illegal immigration, and has undertaken significant efforts to secure our nation’s borders.
17 The federal government, moreover, welcomes cooperative efforts by states and localities to
18 aid in the enforcement of the nation’s immigration laws. But the United States Constitution
19 forbids Arizona from supplanting the federal government’s immigration regime with its own
20 state-specific immigration policy – a policy that, in purpose and effect, interferes with the
21 numerous interests the federal government must balance when enforcing and administering
22 the immigration laws and disrupts the balance actually established by the federal
23 government. Accordingly, S.B. 1070 is invalid under the Supremacy Clause of the United
24 States Constitution and must be struck down.

25 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

26 6. This action arises under the Constitution of the United States, Article VI, Clause
27 2 and Article I, Section 8, and the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”), 8 U.S.C.
28 § 1101, *et seq.* This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331

1 and 1345, and the United States seeks remedies under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1651, 2201, and 2202.

2 7. Venue lies in the District of Arizona pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Defendants
3 are the Governor of Arizona, who resides in Arizona, and the State of Arizona. A substantial
4 part of the events or omissions giving rise to this claim occurred in Arizona.

5 **PARTIES**

6 8. The United States of America is the plaintiff in this action, suing on its own behalf,
7 as well as on behalf of the United States Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), the
8 Department of Justice (“DOJ”), and the Department of State.

9 9. DHS is an executive department of the United States. *See* Homeland Security Act,
10 Pub. L. No. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). DHS is responsible for the administration and
11 enforcement of laws relating to immigration, as well as the investigation of immigration
12 crimes and protection of the United States border against the illegal entry of aliens. *See* 8
13 U.S.C. § 1103. DHS is also responsible for providing citizenship and immigration services
14 through U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

15 10. DOJ is an executive department of the United States. *See* Act to Establish the
16 Department of Justice, ch. 150, 16 Stat. 162 (1870). The Attorney General, as the head of
17 DOJ, shares certain immigration-related responsibilities with the Secretary of Homeland
18 Security, and he may, among his various immigration functions, order aliens removed from
19 the United States and order the cancellation of removal. *See, e.g.*, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1103, 1158,
20 1182, 1227, 1229a, 1229b.

21 11. The Department of State is an executive department of the United States. *See*
22 State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, Pub. L. No. 84-885, as amended; 22 U.S.C.
23 § 2651 *et seq.* The Department of State is partially responsible for administering aspects of
24 the federal immigration laws, including but not limited to the administration of visas.

25 12. Defendant, the State of Arizona, is a state of the United States that entered the
26 Union as the 48th State in 1912.

27 13. Defendant, Janice K. Brewer, is the Governor of Arizona, and is being sued in her
28 official capacity.

1 **STATEMENT OF THE CLAIM**

2 **Federal Authority and Law Governing Immigration and Status of Aliens**

3 14. The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution mandates that “[t]his Constitution, and
4 the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof . . . shall be the
5 supreme Law of the Land . . . any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the
6 Contrary notwithstanding.” U.S. Const., art. VI, cl. 2.

7 15. The Constitution affords the federal government the power to “establish an
8 uniform Rule of Naturalization,” U.S. Const., art. I § 8, cl. 4, and to “regulate Commerce
9 with foreign Nations,” U.S. Const., art. I § 8, cl. 3. Further, the federal government has broad
10 authority to establish the terms and conditions for entry and continued presence in the United
11 States, and to regulate the status of aliens within the boundaries of the United States.

12 16. The Constitution affords the President of the United States the authority to “take
13 Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.” U.S. Const., art. II § 3. Further, the President
14 has broad authority over foreign affairs. Immigration law, policy, and enforcement priorities
15 are affected by and have impacts on U.S. foreign policy, and are themselves the subject of
16 diplomatic arrangements.

17 17. Congress has exercised its authority to make laws governing immigration and the
18 status of aliens within the United States by enacting the various provisions of the INA and
19 other laws regulating immigration. Through the INA, Congress set forth the framework by
20 which the federal government determines which aliens may be eligible to enter and reside
21 in the United States, which aliens may be removed from the United States, the consequences
22 for unlawful presence, the penalties on persons who violate the procedures established for
23 entry, conditions of residence, and employment of aliens, as well as the process by which
24 certain aliens may ultimately become naturalized citizens of the United States. *See* 8 U.S.C.
25 § 1101, *et seq.* The INA also vests the executive branch with considerable discretion in
26 enforcing the provisions of the federal immigration laws, generally allowing federal agencies
27 to ultimately decide whether particular immigration remedies are appropriate in individual
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1 cases.

2 18. In exercising its significant enforcement discretion, the federal government
3 prioritizes for arrest, detention, prosecution, and removal those aliens who pose a danger to
4 national security or a risk to public safety. Consistent with these enforcement priorities, the
5 federal government principally targets aliens engaged in or suspected of terrorism or
6 espionage; aliens convicted of crimes, with a particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons,
7 and repeat offenders; certain gang members; aliens subject to outstanding criminal warrants;
8 and fugitive aliens, especially those with criminal records.

9 19. In crafting federal immigration law and policy, Congress has necessarily taken
10 into account multiple and often competing national interests. Assuring effective enforcement
11 of the provisions against illegal migration and unlawful presence is a highly important
12 interest, but it is not the singular goal of the federal immigration laws. The laws also take
13 into account other uniquely national interests, including facilitating trade and commerce;
14 welcoming those foreign nationals who visit or immigrate lawfully and ensuring their fair
15 and equitable treatment wherever they may reside; responding to humanitarian concerns at
16 the global and individual levels; and otherwise ensuring that the treatment of aliens present
17 in our nation does not harm our foreign relations with the countries from which they come
18 or jeopardize the treatment of U.S. citizens abroad. Because immigration control and
19 management is “a field where flexibility and the adaptation of the congressional policy to
20 infinitely variable conditions constitute the essence of the program,” *U.S. ex rel. Knauff v.*
21 *Shaughnessy*, 338 U.S. 537, 543 (1950) (internal citations omitted), Congress vested
22 substantial discretion in the President and the administering federal agencies to adjust the
23 balance of these multiple interests as appropriate – both globally and in individual cases.

24 20. Congress has tasked DHS and DOJ with overseeing significant portions of the
25 United States’ immigration interests, and has provided each with specific powers to promote
26 the various goals of the federal immigration scheme and to enforce the federal immigration
27 authority under the INA. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1103. The Department of State is also empowered
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1 by the INA to administer aspects of the federal immigration laws, including visa programs.
2 *See, e.g.*, 8 U.S.C. § 1104. DHS may generally order an alien immediately removed where
3 the alien either fails to present the appropriate documentation or commits fraud at the time
4 of the alien’s inspection. DHS may also place an alien into removal proceedings, and may
5 ultimately remove an alien who entered the United States unlawfully or violated the
6 conditions of his admission. *See* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182, 1225, 1227, 1228(b), 1229, 1229a, 1231.
7 DOJ may order an alien removed for many reasons, including if the alien has stayed in the
8 United States longer than permitted or has engaged in certain unlawful conduct. *See* 8 U.S.C.
9 §§ 1227, 1229a. In addition to removal, the statute authorizes DHS and DOJ to employ civil
10 and criminal sanctions against an alien for immigration violations, such as unlawful entry,
11 failing to appropriately register with the federal government, and document fraud. *See, e.g.*,
12 8 U.S.C. §§ 1325, 1306, 1324c. However, in the exercise of discretion, the administering
13 agencies may decide not to apply a specific sanction and may, among other steps, permit the
14 alien to depart the country voluntarily at his or her own expense and may even decide not to
15 pursue removal of the alien if deferred federal enforcement will help pursue some other goal
16 of the immigration system. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1229c.

17 21. Under federal law, both DHS and DOJ may, for humanitarian or other reasons,
18 decline to exercise certain immigration sanctions or grant an otherwise unlawfully present
19 or removable alien an immigration benefit – and potentially adjust that alien’s immigration
20 status – if the alien meets certain conditions. *See, e.g.*, 8 U.S.C. § 1158 (providing asylum
21 eligibility for aliens who have a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion,
22 nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, if removed); 8
23 U.S.C. § 1254a (providing temporary protected status for otherwise eligible nationals of a
24 foreign state that the Secretary of Homeland Security has specially designated as undergoing
25 ongoing armed conflict, a natural disaster, or another extraordinary circumstance); 8 U.S.C.
26 § 1227(a)(1)(E)(iii) (providing discretion to waive ground of deportability “for humanitarian
27 purposes, to assure family unity, or when it is otherwise in the public interest” for aliens who
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1 are otherwise deportable for encouraging unlawful entry of an immediate family member);
2 8 U.S.C. § 1229b (granting the Attorney General discretion to cancel removal for certain
3 aliens). DHS also has the authority to permit aliens, including those who would be
4 inadmissible, to temporarily enter the United States for “urgent humanitarian reasons” or
5 “significant public benefit.” 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5). DHS may also refrain from enforcement
6 actions, in appropriate circumstances, against persons unlawfully present in the United
7 States. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 274a.12(c)(14) (discussing deferred action).

8 22. In light of these statutory provisions, DHS and DOJ exercise discretion with
9 respect to, among other things, whether to allow an unlawfully present alien to voluntarily
10 depart, whether to place an alien into removal proceedings, whether to exact criminal
11 sanctions on an alien who has committed an immigration violation, whether to allow an
12 unlawfully present alien to remain in the country without physical detention, and whether to
13 grant an alien humanitarian or some other form of relief. Decisions to forego removal or
14 criminal penalties result not only from resource constraints, but also from affirmative policy
15 considerations – including humanitarian and foreign policy interests – established by
16 Congress and balanced by the executive branch.

17 23. Congress, which holds exclusive authority for establishing alien status categories
18 and setting the conditions of aliens’ entry and continued presence, has affirmatively decided
19 that unlawful presence – standing alone – should not subject an alien to criminal penalties
20 and incarceration although unlawful presence may subject the alien to the civil remedy of
21 removal. *See* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(a)(6)(A)(i), 1227(a)(1)(B)&(C). However, unlawful
22 presence becomes an element of a criminal offense when an alien is found in the United
23 States after having been previously removed or after voluntarily departing from the United
24 States while a removal order was pending. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1326. Further, unlawful entry into
25 the United States is a criminal offense, *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1325. Congress specifically
26 authorized federal immigration officers to patrol the United States border, as well as search
27 vehicles and lands near the border, to prevent aliens from unlawfully entering the United
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1 States, and it empowered these officers to arrest an alien who is seen attempting unlawful
2 entry at the border or who the officer has reason to believe has unlawfully entered the county
3 and is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1357.

4 24. Congress has created a comprehensive alien registration system for monitoring
5 the entry and movement of aliens within the United States. *See* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1301-
6 1306; *see also* 8 C.F.R. Part 264 (regulations regarding “Registration and Fingerprinting of
7 Aliens in the United States”). Under this federal alien registration system, aliens seeking to
8 enter the United States, either permanently or temporarily (other than diplomatic and official
9 visitors), must be registered by the Department of State at the time of visa application. *See*
10 8 U.S.C. §§ 1201(b), 1301, 1302. Any alien who is 14 or over, who has not otherwise been
11 registered and fingerprinted under the INA, and who remains in the United States for 30 days
12 or longer, must apply to be registered and fingerprinted by DHS. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1302(a).
13 The INA provides that any alien who is required to apply for registration and willfully fails
14 to do so may be fined and imprisoned not more than six months. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1306(a); 18
15 U.S.C. § 3571. Aliens are required to report their change of address to DHS within ten days
16 of such change. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1305.

17 25. As part of this federal alien registration system, Congress further specified the
18 content of the registration forms, *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1303, what special circumstances may
19 require deviation, *id.*, and the confidential nature of registration information, *see* 8 U.S.C.
20 § 1304. Aliens who are 18 years and older are required to carry in their possession their
21 certificate of alien registration or alien registration receipt card. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1304(e). The
22 INA provides that any alien who fails to comply with this requirement may be fined and
23 imprisoned not more than 30 days. *See id.*; 18 U.S.C. § 3571.

24 26. However, there are several circumstances in which an alien would not be
25 provided with evidence of registration notwithstanding the federal government’s knowledge
26 of the alien’s presence. Federal law provides a variety of humanitarian options for aliens –
27 including unlawfully present aliens – who have been victimized or fear persecution or
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1 violence, including but not limited to asylum, special visas for victims of trafficking, and
2 special visas for victims of violent crime. In order to qualify for such programs an alien
3 needs to apply and satisfy the criteria that the program at issue requires. During the
4 pendency of the application process, an alien may not have evidence of registration even
5 though the federal government is aware of the alien’s presence, has decided against removing
6 the alien, and certainly has no interest in prosecuting the alien for a crime. These
7 humanitarian programs demonstrate that one aspect of federal immigration policy is to assist
8 and welcome such victims in the United States, notwithstanding possible temporary unlawful
9 presence. It would therefore violate federal policy to prosecute or detain these types of aliens
10 on the basis of their immigration status – which is often known to the federal government
11 and, for affirmative policy reasons, not used as the basis for a removal proceeding or criminal
12 prosecution.

13 27. Congress has further exercised its authority over the entry and movement of aliens
14 by criminalizing the smuggling of unlawful aliens into the country, as well as the facilitation
15 of unlawful immigration within the nation’s borders. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1324. Specifically,
16 federal law prohibits the knowing attempt to bring an alien into the United States “at a place
17 other than a designated port of entry or place other than as designated by the [Secretary of
18 Homeland Security],” 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(i), and imposes criminal penalties on a
19 person who, “knowing or in reckless disregard” of the fact that an alien has unlawfully
20 entered or remained in the United States, attempts to “transport or move” the alien within the
21 United States “in furtherance of such violation of law.” 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(ii). These
22 criminal sanctions are directed at the smuggler and are not meant to serve as a criminal
23 sanction for the unlawfully present alien or for incidental transportation. Congress chose not
24 to penalize an unlawfully present alien’s mere movement within the country or across state
25 lines unless other factors are present, nor do the federal immigration laws penalize the
26 provision of transportation services in such situations.

1 28. Federal law also imposes criminal penalties on a person who, “conceals, harbors,
2 or shields from detection,” an alien in “knowing or in reckless disregard” of the fact that the
3 alien has unlawfully entered or remained in the United States. 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(iii).
4 Similarly, it is unlawful to “encourage[] or induce[] an alien to come to, enter, or reside in
5 the United States, knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that” such entry or residence
6 will be in violation of the law. 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(iv). Federal law does not, as a
7 general matter, restrict the movement of aliens – whether lawfully or unlawfully present –
8 between different states. Federal law additionally exempts from certain of these prohibitions
9 religious organizations which “encourage, invite, call, allow, or enable” an alien to volunteer
10 as a minister or missionary, and which provide the alien with basic living expenses. 8 U.S.C.
11 § 1324(a)(1)(C).

12 29. Congress has further exercised its authority over immigration and the status of
13 aliens by prohibiting the hiring of aliens not authorized to work in the United States. 8
14 U.S.C. § 1324a(a)(1). Specifically, federal law makes it unlawful “to hire, or to recruit or
15 refer for a fee” an alien, knowing that the alien is not authorized to work in the United States.
16 *Id.* Federal law also makes it “unlawful for a person or other entity, after hiring an alien for
17 employment,” to “continue to employ the alien in the United States knowing the alien is (or
18 has become) an unauthorized alien with respect to such employment.” 8 U.S.C.
19 § 1324a(a)(2). In addition, Congress established civil penalties for immigration-related
20 document fraud, such as the presentation of fraudulent documents to demonstrate work
21 eligibility. 8 U.S.C. § 1324c. In enacting penalties on employers of unlawful aliens, as well
22 as on unlawful aliens who engage in document fraud, Congress chose not to impose criminal
23 penalties on aliens for solely seeking or obtaining employment in the United States without
24 authorization and in fact decided that criminal sanctions for seeking or obtaining employment
25 would run counter to the purposes of the immigration system. Although unlawfully present
26 aliens may be subject to removal, no criminal penalty attaches simply because an alien has
27 solicited or performed work without proper authorization.
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1 30. DHS is primarily charged with administering and enforcing the INA and other
2 laws relating to immigration, which it accomplishes mainly through its components, U.S.
3 Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), U.S. Customs and Border Protection
4 (“CBP”), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”). *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1103.
5 DHS also receives state and local cooperation in its enforcement efforts. *See* 8 U.S.C.
6 § 1357(g). In addition, Congress prescribed by statute a number of ways in which states may
7 assist the federal government in its enforcement of the immigration laws. *See, e.g.*, 8 U.S.C.
8 § 1103(a)(10) (authorizing DHS to empower state or local law enforcement with immigration
9 enforcement authority when an “actual or imminent mass influx of aliens . . . presents urgent
10 circumstances requiring an immediate Federal response”); 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g)(1)–(9)
11 (authorizing DHS to enter into agreements to provide appropriately trained and supervised
12 state and local officers with the authority to perform functions related to the investigation,
13 apprehension, and detention of aliens); 8 U.S.C. § 1373(a)-(b) (preempting state and local
14 laws that prohibit information-sharing between local law enforcement and federal
15 immigration authorities and proscribing such a prohibition); 8 U.S.C. § 1252c (authorizing
16 state and local law enforcement to arrest aliens who are unlawfully present in the United
17 States and were previously removed after being convicted of a felony in the United States).

18 31. Through a variety of programs, DHS works cooperatively with states and
19 localities to accomplish its mission to enforce the federal immigration laws. Among these
20 efforts is the Law Enforcement Agency Response program (“LEAR”), an Arizona-specific
21 program that is operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for responding to calls from state
22 and local law enforcement officers seeking assistance from ICE regarding suspected
23 unlawfully present aliens. ICE also administers the Law Enforcement Support Center
24 (“LESC”), also operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, which serves as a national
25 enforcement operations center and – among other responsibilities – promptly provides
26 immigration status and identity information to local, state, and federal law enforcement
27 agencies regarding aliens suspected of, arrested for, or convicted of criminal activity.
28

1 Further, ICE and CBP officers respond to requests from state and local law enforcement
2 officers on a variety of immigration matters, including assisting with translation, determining
3 alienage, and evaluating immigration documentation.

4 32. But the opportunity that federal law provides for participation by state and local
5 officials does not mean that states can enact their own immigration policies to rival the
6 national immigration policy; the formulation of immigration policy and balancing of
7 immigration enforcement priorities is a matter reserved for the federal government. Such
8 regulations do not fall within the state’s traditional police powers and remain the exclusive
9 province of the federal government.

10 **Arizona’s S.B. 1070**

11 33. On April 23, 2010, Governor Brewer signed into law S.B. 1070, which contains
12 several provisions designed to “work together to discourage and deter the unlawful entry and
13 presence of aliens” in Arizona by making “attrition through enforcement the public policy
14 of all state and local government agencies in Arizona.” S.B. 1070 includes a provision that
15 requires, in the context of a lawful stop, detention, or arrest, the verification of an
16 individual’s immigration status when practicable where there is “reasonable suspicion” that
17 the individual is unlawfully present in the United States (Section 2). This mandatory
18 provision is reinforced through the creation of a private right of action, which allows any
19 legal resident of Arizona to collect money damages if he can show that “any official or
20 agency . . . [has] adopt[ed] or implem[ed] a policy” that “limits or restricts the enforcement
21 of federal immigration laws . . . to less than the full extent permitted by federal law” (Section
22 2). S.B. 1070 also creates or amends several state law criminal provisions, which impose
23 criminal penalties for an alien’s failure to federally register or carry his federal registration
24 documents (Section 3), for the so-called smuggling, transporting, or harboring of an
25 unlawfully present alien (Sections 4 and 5), for encouraging an unlawfully present alien to
26 move to Arizona (Section 5), and for an unauthorized alien’s attempt to seek work (Section
27 5). Further, S.B. 1070 provides law enforcement officers with authority to make warrantless
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1 arrests of any person whom they have probable cause to believe has committed a public
2 offense that would make the person “removable,” regardless of where the offense was
3 committed (Section 6).

4 34. On the same day that she signed S.B. 1070 into law, Governor Brewer issued an
5 executive order requiring law enforcement training to “provide clear guidance to law
6 enforcement officials regarding what constitutes reasonable suspicion,” and to “make clear
7 that an individual’s race, color or national origin alone cannot be grounds for reasonable
8 suspicion to believe any law has been violated.” Arizona State Executive Order 2010-09
9 (Apr. 23, 2010).

10 35. One week after S.B. 1070 was signed into law, the Arizona Legislature passed,
11 and Governor Brewer signed, H.B. 2162, which amended S.B. 1070. H.B. 2162 made
12 modifications to S.B. 1070 for the purpose of responding to those who “expressed fears that
13 the original law would somehow allow or lead to racial profiling.” Statement by Governor
14 Jan Brewer (Apr. 30, 2010), *available at* [http://azgovernor.gov/dms/upload/PR_043010_](http://azgovernor.gov/dms/upload/PR_043010_StatementGovBrewer.pdf)
15 [StatementGovBrewer.pdf](http://azgovernor.gov/dms/upload/PR_043010_StatementGovBrewer.pdf).

16 36. S.B. 1070 (as amended) attempts to second guess federal policies and re-order
17 federal priorities in the area of immigration enforcement and to directly regulate immigration
18 and the conditions of an alien’s entry and presence in the United States despite the fact that
19 those subjects are federal domains and do not involve any legitimate state interest. Arizona’s
20 adoption of a maximal “attrition through enforcement” policy disrupts the national
21 enforcement regime set forth in the INA and reflected in federal immigration enforcement
22 policy and practice, including the federal government’s prioritization of enforcement against
23 dangerous aliens. S.B. 1070 also interferes with U.S. foreign affairs priorities and rejects any
24 concern for humanitarian interests or broader security objectives, and will thus harm a range
25 of U.S. interests. Thus, because S.B. 1070 attempts to set state-specific immigration policy,
26 it legislates in an area constitutionally reserved to the federal government, conflicts with the
27 federal immigration laws and federal immigration policy, conflicts with foreign policy, and
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1 impedes the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress,
2 and is therefore preempted.

3 37. S.B. 1070 implements Arizona's stated immigration policy through a novel and
4 comprehensive immigration regime that, among other things, creates a series of state
5 immigration crimes (Sections 3-5) relating to the presence, employment, and transportation
6 of aliens, expands the opportunities for Arizona police to push aliens toward incarceration
7 for those crimes by enforcing a mandatory immigration status verification system (Section
8 2), and allows for arrests based on crimes with no nexus to Arizona (Section 6). By pursuing
9 attrition and ignoring every other objective embodied in the federal immigration system
10 (including the federal government's prioritization of the removal of dangerous aliens), S.B.
11 1070 conflicts with and otherwise stands as an obstacle to Congress's demand that federal
12 immigration policy accommodate the competing interests of immigration control, national
13 security and public safety, humanitarian concerns, and foreign relations – a balance
14 implemented through the policies of the President and various executive officers with the
15 discretion to enforce the federal immigration laws. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101, *et seq.*
16 Enforcement of S.B. 1070 would also effectively create state crimes and sanctions for
17 unlawful presence despite Congress's considered judgment to not criminalize such status.
18 S.B. 1070 would thus interfere with federal policy and prerogatives in the enforcement of the
19 U.S. immigration laws.

20 38. Because S.B. 1070, in both its singularly stated purpose and necessary operation,
21 conflicts with the federal government's balance of competing objectives in the enforcement
22 of the federal immigration laws, its passage already has had foreign policy implications for
23 U.S. diplomatic relations with other countries, including Mexico and many others. S.B. 1070
24 has also had foreign policy implications concerning specific national interests regarding
25 national security, drug enforcement, tourism, trade, and a variety of other issues. *See,*
26 *e.g.*, Travel Alert, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, Mexico, Apr. 27, 2010, *available at*
27 http://www.sre.gob.mx/csocial/contenido/comunicados/2010/abr//cp_121eng.html; Mexican
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1 President Calderon’s Address to Joint Meeting of Congress, May 20, 2010, *available at*
2 <http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/293616-2>. S.B. 1070 has subjected the United States
3 to direct criticism by other countries and international organizations and has resulted in a
4 breakdown in certain planned bilateral and multilateral arrangements on issues such as border
5 security and disaster management. S.B. 1070 has in these ways undermined several aspects
6 of U.S. foreign policy related to immigration issues and other national concerns that are
7 unrelated to immigration.

8 39. Numerous other states are contemplating passing legislation similar to S.B. 1070.
9 The development of various conflicting state immigration enforcement policies would result
10 in further and significant damage to (1) U.S. foreign relations, (2) the United States’ ability
11 to fairly and consistently enforce the federal immigration laws and provide immigration-
12 related humanitarian relief, and (3) the United States’ ability to exercise the discretion vested
13 in the executive branch under the INA, and would result in the non-uniform treatment of
14 aliens across the United States.

15 ***Section 2 of S.B. 1070***

16 40. Section 2 of S.B. 1070 (adding Ariz. Rev. Stat. 11-1051) mandates that for any
17 lawful “stop, detention or arrest made by a law enforcement official” (or agency) in the
18 enforcement of any state or local law, including civil ordinances, where reasonable suspicion
19 exists that an individual is an alien and is “unlawfully present” in the United States, the
20 officer must make a reasonable attempt to determine the individual’s immigration status
21 when practicable, and to verify it with the federal government pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c)
22 or through a federally qualified law enforcement officer. Section 2 also requires that “[a]ny
23 person who is arrested shall have the person’s immigration status determined before the
24 person is released.”

25
26 41. Section 2 provides that any legal resident of Arizona may bring a civil action in
27 an Arizona court to challenge any official or agency that “adopts or implements a policy that
28 limits or restricts the enforcement of federal immigration laws . . . to less than the full extent

1 permitted by federal law.” Whereas Arizona police (like federal officers and police in other
2 states) formerly had the discretion to decide whether to verify immigration status during the
3 course of a lawful stop, the combination of the verification requirement and the threat of
4 private lawsuits now removes such discretion and mandates verification. This provision also
5 mandates the enforcement of the remaining provisions of S.B. 1070.

6 42. The mandatory nature of Section 2, in tandem with S.B. 1070’s new or amended
7 state immigration crimes, directs officers to seek maximum scrutiny of a person’s
8 immigration status, and mandates the imposition of state criminal penalties for what is
9 effectively unlawful presence, even in circumstances where the federal government has
10 decided not to impose such penalties because of federal enforcement priorities or
11 humanitarian, foreign policy, or other federal interests.

12 43. In addition, the mandatory nature of this alien inspection scheme will necessarily
13 result in countless inspections and detentions of individuals who are lawfully present in the
14 United States. Verification is mandated for all cases where an Arizona police officer has a
15 “reasonable suspicion” that a person in a lawful stop is unlawfully present and it is
16 practicable to do so. But a “reasonable suspicion” is not definitive proof, and will often
17 result in the verification requirement being applied – wholly unnecessarily – to lawfully
18 present aliens and United States citizens. Further, because the federal authorities may not
19 be able to immediately verify lawful presence – and may rarely have information related to
20 stopped U.S. citizens – Section 2 will result in the prolonged detention of lawfully present
21 aliens and United States citizens. Section 2 of S.B. 1070 will therefore impose burdens on
22 lawful immigrants and U.S. citizens alike who are stopped, questioned, or detained and
23 cannot readily prove their immigration or citizenship status, including those individuals who
24 may not have an accepted form of identification because, for example, they are legal minors
25 without a driver’s license. Arizona’s alien inspection scheme therefore will subject lawful
26 aliens to the “possibility of inquisitorial practices and police surveillance,” *Hines v.*
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1 *Davidowitz*, 312 U.S. 52, 74 (1941) – a form of treatment which Congress has plainly
2 guarded against in crafting a balanced, federally-directed immigration enforcement scheme.

3 44. Mandatory state alien inspection schemes and attendant federal verification
4 requirements will impermissibly impair and burden the federal resources and activities of
5 DHS. S.B. 1070’s mandate for verification of alien status will necessarily result in a
6 dramatic increase in the number of verification requests being issued to DHS, and will
7 thereby place a tremendous burden on DHS resources, necessitating a reallocation of DHS
8 resources away from its policy priorities. As such, the federal government will be required
9 to divert resources from its own, carefully considered enforcement priorities – dangerous
10 aliens who pose a threat to national security and public safety – to address the work that
11 Arizona will now create for it. Such interference with federal priorities, driven by state-
12 imposed burdens on federal resources, constitutes a violation of the Supremacy Clause.

13 45. Section 2 conflicts with and otherwise stands as an obstacle to the full purposes
14 and objectives of Congress, and its enforcement would further conflict with the enforcement
15 prerogatives and priorities of the federal government. Moreover, Section 2 does not promote
16 any legitimate state interest.

17 ***Section 3 of S.B. 1070***

18 46. Section 3 of S.B. 1070 (adding Ariz. Rev. Stat. 13-1509) makes it a new state
19 criminal offense for an alien in Arizona to violate 8 U.S.C. § 1304(e), which requires every
20 alien to “at all times carry with him and have in his personal possession any certificate of
21 alien registration or alien registration receipt card issued to him,” or 8 U.S.C. § 1306(a),
22 which penalizes the willful failure to apply for registration when required. Section 3 of S.B.
23 1070 provides a state penalty of up to \$100 and up to twenty days imprisonment for a first
24 offense and thirty days imprisonment for any subsequent violation.

25 47. Section 3 of S.B. 1070 is preempted by the comprehensive federal alien
26 registration scheme – including 8 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1301-1306, and 8 C.F.R. Part 264 – which
27 provides a “standard for alien registration in a single integrated and all-embracing system.”
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1 *Hines*, 312 U.S. at 73. Section 3 of S.B. 1070 conflicts with and otherwise stands as an
2 obstacle to the full purposes and objectives of Congress in creating a uniform and singular
3 federal alien registration scheme.

4 48. Section 3 – the enforcement of which S.B. 1070 effectively mandates through
5 operation of Section 2’s alien inspection and verification regime – demands the arrest and
6 prosecution of all aliens who do not have certain enumerated registration documents. But
7 several classes of aliens who are eligible for humanitarian relief are simply not provided with
8 registration documents while their status is being adjudicated by the federal government,
9 notwithstanding the federal government’s knowledge that these aliens are present in the
10 United States. S.B. 1070 thus seeks to criminalize aliens whose presence is known and
11 accepted by the federal government (at least during the pendency of their status review) and
12 thereby conflicts with and otherwise stands as an obstacle to the full purposes and objectives
13 of Congress in providing certain forms of humanitarian relief.

14 49. Additionally, Section 3 of S.B. 1070 is a key part of Arizona’s new immigration
15 policy as it is tantamount to a regulation of immigration, in that it seeks to control the
16 conditions of an alien’s entry and presence in the United States without serving any
17 traditional state police interest. Accordingly, Section 3 of S.B. 1070 is preempted by the
18 federal government’s recognized exclusive authority over the regulation of immigration.

19 ***Section 4 of S.B. 1070/Ariz. Rev. Stat. 13-2319***

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21 50. Section 4 of S.B. 1070 amended Ariz. Rev. Stat. 13-2319 (collectively,
22 “Arizona’s alien smuggling prohibition”). Arizona’s alien smuggling prohibition makes it
23 a felony for “a person to intentionally engage in the smuggling of human beings for profit
24 or commercial purpose.” Ariz. Rev. Stat. 13-2319. The statute defines “smuggling of human
25 beings” as the “transportation, procurement of transportation or use of property . . . by a
26 person or an entity that knows or has reason to know that the person or persons transported
27 . . . are not United States citizens, permanent resident aliens or persons otherwise lawfully
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1 in this state or have attempted to enter, entered or remained in the United States in violation
2 of law.” *Id.* § 13-2319(E).

3 51. Arizona’s alien smuggling prohibition is preempted by federal law, including 8
4 U.S.C. § 1324. There are several key differences between the federal and Arizona alien
5 smuggling provisions that demonstrate that Arizona’s alien smuggling prohibition actually
6 regulates conditions of unlawful presence and not smuggling at all. First, Arizona’s alien
7 smuggling law, unlike the federal criminal provisions, is not limited to transportation that is
8 provided “in furtherance” of unlawful immigration, but instead prohibits the knowing
9 provision of any commercial transportation services to an alien unlawfully present in the
10 United States. Ariz. Rev. Stat. 13-2319(A). Second, unlike federal law, Arizona’s alien
11 smuggling law not only criminalizes the conduct of the transportation provider but has been
12 used, in conjunction with Arizona’s conspiracy statute, to prosecute the unlawfully present
13 alien. Third, Arizona’s smuggling provision is not targeted at smuggling across the United
14 States’ international borders. As a result of these differences, taken both separately and in
15 tandem, Arizona’s smuggling prohibition regulates the conditions of an alien’s entry and
16 continued presence in the United States, by essentially banning an unlawfully present alien
17 from using commercial transportation. Although a state is free, in certain instances, to
18 regulate conduct that is not regulated by the federal government, the differences between
19 Section 4 and federal anti-smuggling law convert Arizona’s alien smuggling prohibitions into
20 a preempted regulation of immigration. Additionally, Arizona’s smuggling prohibition will
21 result in special, impermissible burdens for lawfully present aliens, who will predictably be
22 impeded from using commercial transportation services due to the strictures of Section 4.
23 Arizona’s smuggling prohibition thus conflicts with and otherwise stands as an obstacle to
24 the full purposes and objectives of Congress in creating a comprehensive system of penalties
25 for aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States.

26 ***Section 5 of S.B. 1070***

27 52. Section 5 of S.B. 1070 adds two new provisions to Arizona’s revised code:
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1 Ariz. Rev. Stat. 13-2928 and Ariz. Rev. Stat. 13-2929.

2 53. Ariz. Rev. Stat. 13-2928 makes it a new state crime for any person who is
3 “unauthorized” and “unlawfully present” in the United States to solicit, apply for, or perform
4 work. S.B. 1070, Section 5(C)-(E).

5 54. Arizona’s new prohibition on unauthorized aliens seeking or performing work is
6 preempted by the comprehensive federal scheme of sanctions related to the employment of
7 unauthorized aliens – including 8 U.S.C. §§ 1324a–1324c. The text, structure, history, and
8 purpose of this scheme reflect an affirmative decision by Congress to regulate the
9 employment of unlawful aliens by imposing sanctions on the employer without imposing
10 sanctions on the unlawful alien employee. Arizona’s criminal sanction on unauthorized
11 aliens stands as an obstacle to the full purposes and objectives of Congress’s considered
12 approach to regulating employment practices concerning unauthorized aliens, and it conflicts
13 with Congress’s decision not to criminalize such conduct for humanitarian and other reasons.
14 Enforcement of this new state crime additionally interferes with the comprehensive system
15 of civil consequences for aliens unlawfully present in the United States by attaching criminal
16 sanctions on the conditions of unlawful presence, despite an affirmative choice by Congress
17 not to criminalize unlawful presence.

18 55. Ariz. Rev. Stat. 13-2929 makes it a new state crime for a person committing any
19 criminal offense to (1) “transport . . . an alien . . . , in furtherance of the illegal presence of
20 the alien in the United States, . . . if the person knows or recklessly disregards” that the alien
21 is here illegally; (2) “conceal, harbor or shield . . . an alien from detection . . . if the person
22 knows or recklessly disregards the fact that the alien” is unlawfully present; or (3)
23 “encourage or induce an alien to come to or reside in this state if the person knows or
24 recklessly disregards the fact that such . . . entering or residing in this state is or will be in
25 violation of law.” This provision exempts child protective service workers, first responders,
26 and emergency medical technicians. S.B. 1070 § 5. This provision contains no further
27 exceptions, including for organizations exempted by federal law from criminal liability, such
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1 as religious organizations which “encourage, invite, call, allow, or enable” an alien to
2 volunteer as a minister or missionary. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(C).

3 56. Arizona’s new state law prohibition of certain transporting, concealing, and
4 encouraging of unlawfully present aliens is preempted by federal law, including 8 U.S.C.
5 § 1324(a)(1)(C). This new provision is an attempt to regulate unlawful entry into the United
6 States (through the Arizona border). The regulation of unlawful entry is an area from which
7 states are definitively barred by the U.S. Constitution. Additionally, because the purpose of
8 this law is to deter and prevent the movement of certain aliens into Arizona, the law restricts
9 interstate commerce. Enforcement and operation of this state law provision would therefore
10 conflict and interfere with the federal government’s management of interstate commerce, and
11 would thereby violate Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

12 *Section 6 of S.B. 1070*

13 57. Section 6 of S.B. 1070 amends a preexisting Arizona criminal statute (Ariz. Rev.
14 Stat. 13-3883) governing the circumstances under which law enforcement officers can make
15 a warrantless arrest. Section 6 allows the arrest of anyone whom the officer has probable
16 cause to believe “has committed any public offense that makes the person removable from
17 the United States,” and does not require coordination with DHS to confirm removability.
18 The warrantless arrest authority provided by Section 6 applies to persons who have
19 committed an offense in another state when an Arizona law enforcement official believes that
20 offense makes the person removable. *See* Ariz. Rev. Stat. 13-3883.

21 58. Arizona law previously allowed for the warrantless arrest of anyone who was
22 suspected of having committed a misdemeanor or felony in Arizona. Although Section 6
23 authorizes warrantless arrests based on crimes committed out of state, it does so only if the
24 officer believes the crime makes the individual removable. Thus, Section 6 is not intended
25 to serve any new law enforcement interest. Rather, the purpose of Section 6, especially when
26 read in light of S.B. 1070’s overall purpose, is plain: Section 6 provides additional means
27 to arrest aliens in the state on the basis of immigration status.
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1 59. Section 6 makes no exception for aliens whose removability has already been
2 resolved by federal authorities, despite the fact that only the federal government can actually
3 issue removal decisions. Section 6 will therefore necessarily result in the arrest of aliens
4 based on out-of-state crimes, even if the criminal and immigration consequences of the out-
5 of-state crime have already been definitively resolved. For that reason, as with Section 2,
6 Section 6 of S.B. 1070 interferes with the federal government’s enforcement prerogatives and
7 will necessarily impose burdens on lawful aliens in a manner that conflicts with the purposes
8 and practices of the federal immigration laws. Additionally, Section 6 will result in the arrest
9 of aliens whose out-of-state crimes would not give rise to removal proceedings at all.

10 60. By reason of the foregoing, defendants’ actions have caused and will continue
11 to cause substantial and irreparable harm to the United States for which plaintiff has no
12 adequate remedy except by this action.

13 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION – VIOLATION OF THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE**

14 61. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 60 of the Complaint as if fully stated
15 herein.

16 62. Sections 1-6 of S.B. 1070, taken in whole and in part, represent an impermissible
17 effort by Arizona to establish its own immigration policy and to directly regulate the
18 immigration status of aliens. In particular, Sections 1-6 conflict with federal law and foreign
19 policy, disregard federal policies, interfere with federal enforcement priorities in areas
20 committed to the discretion of plaintiff United States, and otherwise impede the
21 accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of federal law and foreign
22 policy.

23 63. Sections 1-6 of S.B. 1070 violate the Supremacy Clause, and are invalid.

24 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION – PREEMPTION UNDER FEDERAL LAW**

25 64. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 63 of the Complaint as if fully stated
26 herein.
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