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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE STATE OF ARIZONA

MARTIN H. ESCOBAR

Plaintiff,

v.

JAN BREWER, Governor of
the State of Arizona, in her
Official and Individual
Capacity, TERRY GODDARD,
the Attorney General of the
the State of Arizona, in his
Official and Individual Capacity,
the City of Tucson, a
municipal corporation, and
Barbara LaWall, County
Attorney, Pima County

Defendants.

No.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff alleges:

I. JURISDICTION

1. Jurisdiction is conferred on this Court by 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 1343(a)(4).

II. VENUE

2. Venue is proper in this Court because Defendants' unlawful conduct has been initiated and will occur within in the State of Arizona, including Pima County.

III. PARTIES

3. Plaintiff is a naturalized citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Arizona living in Pima County within the geographic boundaries of the City of Tucson.

4. Defendant Jan Brewer is the Governor of the State of Arizona, and as such

1 the highest ranking state constitutional officer whose powers as the chief executive
2 include the approval of legislation passed by the Arizona State Legislature,,

3 5. Defendant Terry Goddard is the Attorney General for the State of Arizona,
4 and as such is the highest ranking law enforcement official for the State, has the
5 authority to prosecute alleged violations of the enacted criminal statutes of the State
6 of Arizona.

7 6. The City of Tucson is a municipal corporation, which exists pursuant
8 statutory authority provided by the Legislature of the State of Arizona.

9 7. Barbara LaWall is the County Attorney in Pima County.

10 IV. GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

11 8. Plaintiff is Hispanic.

12 9. Plaintiff is employed as a permanent Police Officer with the City of Tucson
13 for the Tucson Police Department.

14 10. The Tucson Police Department was established and is operated by the City
15 of Tucson.

16 11. Plaintiff's employment as a Police Officer requires as a condition of
17 employment that he is certified as a Law Enforcement Official by the Arizona Peace
18 Officer Standard and Training Board (AzPOST"), and maintain in good standing
19 AZPOST Law Enforcement Certification.

20 12. The Tucson Police Department operates as a law enforcement agency for
21 a community with a significant Hispanic population, approximately 36%, that reside
22 within and travel throughout the incorporated area of the City which is also the
23 jurisdictional area of all official responsibilities of plaintiff as a law enforcement official.

24 13. The City of Tucson is located within the geographic boundaries of Pima
25 County; the County's Hispanic population in the 2000 Census was reported to be
26 247,578 and comprise 29.34% of the general population.

27 14. Plaintiff is currently assigned to uniform patrol in Operations Division South
28 an area of the City of Tucson in which Hispanic represent well over 50% of the

1 residents, Spanish is commonly spoken and frequented by visitors from Mexico.

2 15. The City of Tucson is geographically located approximately 60 miles south
3 of the international border between the United States of America and Mexico.

4 16. The State of Arizona shares a geographic border with the State of Sonora,
5 Mexico that spans the entire length of the State of State of Arizona's southern border.

6 17. In the December 2008 publication prepared by the University of Arizona
7 Eller College of Management for the Arizona Office of Tourism, Mexican Visitors to
8 Arizona: Visitor Characteristics and Economic Impacts, 2007-08, it was reported that
9 over 24 million lawful Mexican alien crossings occurred from Mexico to Arizona from
10 July 2007 to June 2008 and that the City of Tucson is a major destination point for
11 Mexican visitors.

12 18. The City of Tucson is connected to the border cities of Nogales, Sonora
13 Mexico and Nogales Arizona by Interstate 19, an established part the United States
14 Interstate Freeway system; Interstate 19 is a major corridor of travel between citizens
15 of Mexico and United States who utilize this roadway on a 24/7 basis and number in
16 the hundreds of thousands. Additionally, the I-19 corridor is utilized as a significant
17 commercial corridor for international trade and goods in the hundreds of millions of
18 dollars on an annual basis.

19 19. In plaintiff's experience as a Law Enforcement Officer, proximity to the
20 Mexican border does not provide any race neutral criteria or basis to suspect or
21 identify who is lawfully in the United States.

22 20. In plaintiff's experience as a Law Enforcement Officer, neither the racial and
23 linguistic characteristics of Operations Division South or the Mexican national visitors
24 thereto provide any race neutral criteria or basis to suspect or identify who is lawfully
25 in the United States.

26 21. During the performance of plaintiff's duties as a Law Enforcement Officer
27 he has daily contact with numerous Hispanics, a number of whom have a skin color
28 and/or physical features that are commonly attributed to Hispanics; In plaintiff's

1 experience as a Law Enforcement Officer, skin color and/or physical features does not
2 provide any race neutral criteria or basis to suspect or identify who is lawfully in the
3 United States.

4 22. During the performance of plaintiff's duties as a Law Enforcement Officer
5 he has daily contact with numerous Hispanics, a number of whom dress in a manner
6 that is commonly and/or stereotypical in attribution to Hispanics; In plaintiff's
7 experience as a Law Enforcement Officer, the clothing worn by any person does not
8 provide any race neutral criteria or basis to suspect or identify who is lawfully in the
9 United States.

10 23. During the performance of plaintiff's duties as a Law Enforcement Officer,
11 he has daily contact with numerous Hispanics, a number of whom are Spanish-
12 speaking, some monolingual Spanish-speakers, some Spanish dominant and some
13 who speak English with an accent; In plaintiff's experience as a Law Enforcement
14 Officer, a person's linguistic capabilities in Spanish and/or English do not provide any
15 race neutral criteria or basis to suspect or identify who is lawfully in the United States.

16 24. During the performance of plaintiff's duties as a Law Enforcement Officer,
17 he has daily contact with numerous Hispanics, a number of whom listen to Spanish-
18 language radio, television and music; In his experience as a Law Enforcement Officer,
19 listening to Spanish-language radio, watching Spanish-language television or playing
20 Spanish-language music does not provide any race neutral criteria or basis to suspect
21 or identify who is lawfully in the United States.

22 25. During the performance of plaintiff's duties as a Law Enforcement Officer,
23 he has daily contact with numerous Hispanics, a number of whom are in vehicles that
24 are common and/or stereotypical in attribution to Hispanics; In plaintiff's experience
25 as a Law Enforcement Officer, the vehicle a person is in person does not provide any
26 race neutral criteria or basis to suspect or identify who is lawfully in the United States.

27 26. During the performance of plaintiff's duties as a Law Enforcement Officer,
28 he has daily contact with numerous Hispanics, a number of whom use public

1 transportation, commuter vans or commercial carriers; In plaintiff's experience as a
2 Law Enforcement Officer, the use of public transportation, commuter vans or
3 commercial carriers does not provide any race neutral criteria or basis to suspect or
4 identify who is lawfully in the United States.

5 27. During the performance of plaintiff's duties as a Law Enforcement Officer,
6 he has daily contact with numerous Hispanics, a number of whom are in vehicles with
7 out of state and Mexican automobile license plates; In plaintiff's experience as a Law
8 Enforcement Officer, the license plate on a vehicle does not provide any race neutral
9 criteria or basis to suspect or identify who is lawfully in the United States.

10 28. During the performance of plaintiff's duties as a Law Enforcement Officer,
11 he has daily contact with numerous Hispanics, a number of whom live or are inside
12 a residence that is common and/or stereotypical in attribution to Hispanics to
13 Hispanics;

14 29. During the performance of plaintiff's duties as a Law Enforcement Officer
15 he has daily contact with numerous Hispanics, some of whom are elementary, middle
16 and high school age and at times occur on school grounds or in close proximity
17 thereto.

18 30. In plaintiff's experience as a Law Enforcement Officer, contact with K-12
19 school age Hispanic children that includes any inquiry into the student's or parents
20 status in the United States is not premised on race neutral criteria or basis to suspect
21 or identify who is lawfully in the United States and does not occur without invading the
22 student's privacy, right to due process or equal protection.

23 31. In plaintiff's experience as a Law Enforcement Officer, there are no race
24 neutral criteria or basis to suspect or identify who is lawfully in the United States;
25 requiring such, the mandate of SB 1070, compels under threat of lawsuit, discipline
26 and loss of required certification every Law Enforcement Officer in the State of Arizona
27 to actively engage in racial profiling to detain, question and require every Hispanic
28 found within the limits of the City of Tucson to prove their legal status in the United

1 States of America irrespective of county of origin, citizenship, immigrant status based
2 solely on immutable and mutable characteristics common or stereotypical in attribution
3 to Hispanics.

4 32. During the performance of plaintiff's duties as a Law Enforcement Officer
5 he has daily contact with Hispanics during the investigation into potential criminal
6 activity, an investigation that is often dependent on the cooperation, information and
7 trust of Hispanic witnesses and victims; In plaintiff's experience as a Law Enforcement
8 Officer, requiring law enforcement to routinely question Hispanics about their
9 immigrant status in the United States and require production of actual proof of their
10 lawful presence in the United States would seriously impede law enforcement
11 investigations and facilitate the successful commission of crimes in the United States.

12 33. Defendant Brewer signed Senate Bill 1070 into law on Friday, April 23rd,
13 2010 and on the same date issued Executive Order 2010-09 requiring AzPOST to
14 prescribe a minimum training course for law enforcement officers in the state and all
15 political subdivisions to implement SB 1070 while allowing for use of race, color and
16 national origin as permissible factors to consider in establishing reasonable suspicion
17 that a person is an undocumented alien.

18 34. SB 1070 compels plaintiff as a AzPOST certified Law Enforcement Officer
19 for the City of Tucson to determine the immigration status of Hispanics, detain, arrest
20 and criminally cite undocumented persons and lawful residents of the United States
21 who fail to complete or carry an alien registration document.

22 35. SB 1070 amends A.R.S. § 13-1509, and provides for the criminal
23 prosecution as a class 1 misdemeanor and as a felony persons who fail to complete
24 or carry an alien registration document.

25 36. The City of Tucson has established and maintains as a part of the City
26 Attorney's Office, a criminal prosecution entity that routinely prosecutes criminal
27 matters within the jurisdiction of the Tucson Municipal City Court.

28 37. Barbara LaWall, as the County Attorney for Pima County has the

1 responsibility and duty to prosecute alleged violations of the criminal laws enacted in
2 Arizona by charging such alleged offenses in the Pima County Justice Court or the
3 Superior Court of the State of Arizona in Pima County.

4 38. At all times relevant to this complaint, Defendants have announced and
5 made clear their intent to implement and enforce SB 1070, enacted legislation of the
6 State of Arizona, a session law that places every Hispanic within the State of Arizona
7 at substantial risk of the immediate loss of rights guaranteed by the United States
8 Constitution, including unlawful detention, denial of due process, equal protection
9 based solely on their race, Hispanic.

10 39. SB 1070 was enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona and signed
11 into law by Defendant Brewer as a result of racial bias and anti-Hispanic beliefs and
12 sentiments.

13 40. Plaintiff believes that SB 1070 is the product of racial bias aimed
14 specifically at Hispanics, is unlawful, results in impermissible deprivations of rights
15 guaranteed by the United States Constitution, has voiced his opinions of such in the
16 work place and been confronted by Law Enforcement Officer's for expressing such
17 beliefs.

18 41. The City of Tucson, including the Tucson Police Department has no
19 agreement or authorization as provided for and required by 8 U.S.C. § 1357,
20 Subsection 287(g)(1) and (5) to allow, instruct or order any City of Tucson employee,
21 including and of its 1,100 plus authorized Law Enforcement Officers to make any
22 inquiry of any individual concerning the person's immigration status or require proof
23 of lawful presence in the United States.

24 **COUNT ONE**

25 **FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT: DUE PROCESS**

26 **(42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

27 42. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates all allegations contained in
28 paragraphs 1 through 41 as if fully set forth herein.

1 43. Defendants' actions constitute violations of due process and 42 U.S.C. §
2 1983.

3 44. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants', Plaintiff has
4 suffered injury.

5 COUNT TWO

6 FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT: EQUAL PROTECTION

7 (42 U.S.C. § 1983)

8 45. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates all allegations contained in
9 paragraphs 1 through 44 as if fully set forth herein.

10 46. Defendants' actions against Plaintiff constitute a violation of equal
11 protection and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

12 47. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants', Plaintiff
13 has suffered injury.

14 COUNT THREE

15 FIRST AMENDMENT: FREE SPEECH

16 48. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates all allegations contained in
17 paragraphs 1 through 47 as if fully set forth herein.

18 49. Defendants' actions against Plaintiff constitute a violation of free speech
19 and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

20 50. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants', Plaintiff
21 has suffered injury.

22 COUNT FOUR

23 FIFTH AMENDMENT

24 51. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates all allegations contained in
25 paragraphs 1 through 50 as if fully set forth herein.

26 52. Defendants' actions against Plaintiff constitute a violation of Fifth
27 Amendment to the United States Constitution.

28 53. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants', Plaintiff

1 has suffered injury.

2 COUNT FIVE

3 FOURTH AMENDMENT

4 54. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates all allegations contained in
5 paragraphs 1 through 53 as if fully set forth herein.

6 55. Defendants' actions against Plaintiff constitute a violation of the Fourth
7 Amendment to the United States Constitution.

8 56. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants', Plaintiff
9 has suffered injury.

10 COUNT SIX

11 FEDERAL PREEMPTION & UNAUTHORIZED OR SUPERVISED FEDERAL
12 IMMIGRATION CONDUCT

13 (8 U.S.C. § 1357)

14 57. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates all allegations contained in
15 paragraphs 1 through 56 as if fully set forth herein.

16 58. Defendants' actions against Plaintiff constitute a violation of 8 U.S.C. §
17 1357, Subsection 287(g)(1) and (5) as the City of Tucson has no authorization or
18 agreement with the United States to perform any immigration inquiries of any
19 persons present in the United States.

20 59. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants, Plaintiff
21 has suffered injury.

22 DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

23 (28 U.S.C. § 2201)

24 60. Plaintiff hereby re-alleges and incorporates all allegations contained in
25 paragraphs 1 through 59 as if fully set forth herein.

26 61. Plain seeks a declaratory judgment as provided in 28 U.S.C. § 2201
27 et.seq.

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V. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays:

1. That this court declare the actions complained of herein to be in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the First, Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

2. That Defendants' be ordered to take appropriate injunctive and affirmative acts to insure that the actions complained of herein are not engaged in again by them or any of its agents.

3. That Defendants', including the officers, director, agents, employees and successors be permanently enjoined from engaging any immigration stops, questioning, detention, citing or any law enforcement activity reserved to the federal government.

4. That Plaintiff be awarded his attorneys' fees;

5. That Plaintiff be awarded his costs; and

6. That Plaintiff be awarded all other relief that this court deems just and proper under the circumstances.

DATED this 28th day of April 2009.

s/Richard M. Martinez, Esq.
Richard M. Martinez, Esq.
Counsel for Plaintiff

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

MARTIN H. ESCOBAR

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff PIMA (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Richard M. Martinez, 307 So. Convent Avenue, Tucson, AZ. 85701

DEFENDANTS

JAN BREWER, et. al.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship: Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation.

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from another district (specify), 6 Multidistrict Litigation, 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 42 U.S.C. 1331

Brief description of cause: employment discrimination & retaliation by Pima County Juvenile Court

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23, DEMAND \$, CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE, DOCKET NUMBER

DATE, SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

04/29/2010, Richard M. Martinez, Esq.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #, AMOUNT, APPLYING IFP, JUDGE, MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553

Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.