FILED James W. Giacomino CLERK, SUPERIOR COURT 7/21/2025 2:48:29 PM 1 John M. Mitchell (039739)* BY: MATTHEW C. MCCLENDON /s/ Jared G. Keenan (027068) **DEPUTY** Case No. C20254935 HON. GREG SAKALL 2 AMERICAN CIVIL LIBÉRTIES UNION FOUNDATION OF ARIZONA 3 P.O. Box 17148 Phoenix, Arizona 85011 4 (602) 650-1854 imitchell@acluaz.org 5 jkeenan@acluaz.org 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff 7 * Admitted pursuant to Arizona Supreme Court Rule 38(d) 8 9 ARIZONA SUPERIOR COURT 10 **PIMA COUNTY** 11 AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF No. 12 ARIZONA, 13 VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR Plaintiff, SPECIAL ACTION AND 14 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF Vs. 15 16 CHRIS NANOS, in his official capacity as the duly elected Sheriff of Pima County; PIMA 17 COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, a public agency of Pima County and PIMA 18 COUNTY, a political subdivision of State of 19 Arizona, 20 Defendants. 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Plaintiff American Civil Liberties Union of Arizona ("ACLU of Arizona" or "Plaintiff") brings this statutory special action against Chris Nanos ("Defendant Nanos") in his official capacity as Sheriff of Pima County, Arizona; the Pima County Sheriff's Department ("PCSD"), a public agency of Pima County, Arizona ("Defendant PCSD"); and Pima County, a political subdivision of the State of Arizona ("Defendant Pima County") (collectively, "Defendants") to require their compliance with Arizona's Public Records Law. ACLU of Arizona seeks public records relating to the Defendants' implementation and compliance of PCSD General Order ("GO") 2025-001. This order required, among other protocols, that PCSD track communications with federal immigration authorities and complete a monthly synopsis of this data. Plaintiff's requests specifically seek communications between PCSD and federal immigration authorities in accordance with GO 2025-001. Plaintiffs and the public have the right to understand Defendants' degree of compliance with PCSD's own rules, regulations, policies, and procedures.

PCSD has gone further than failing to provide Plaintiff's requested records. Approximately a week after receiving Plaintiff's request, PCSD amended its rules and regulations to no longer require tracking of such communications between PCSD deputies and immigration officials.

Arizona's Public Records Law is central to maintaining a robust democracy; holding public officials accountable is vital to this policy goal. The public has a compelling and broad interest in, and is legally entitled to, prompt disclosure of the documents that Plaintiff seeks. Defendants have failed entirely to provide records responsive to Plaintiff's request—submitted over two months ago—in violation of Defendants' obligations under Arizona's Public Records Law. Accordingly, Plaintiff alleges as follows:

Parties, Jurisdiction and Venue

1. Plaintiff ACLU of Arizona is a statewide nonprofit organization with members across Arizona. It is the state affiliate of the national American Civil Liberties Union. ACLU of Arizona is dedicated to protecting the constitutional and statutory rights of all Arizonans. ACLU of Arizona monitors government conduct, provides free legal

representation in civil rights and civil liberties cases, educates the public about their rights and civil liberties and abuses of power, and provides analyses to the public of government activities and their civil rights implications.

- 2. As detailed herein, ACLU of Arizona has sought public records from Defendants, including their records of communications with federal immigration authorities as required by PCSD's own rules and regulations.
- 3. Defendant Chris Nanos is named in his official capacity as Sheriff of Pima County and is an "officer" under A.R.S. § 39-121.01(A)(1).
 - 4. Defendant PCSD is a "public body" under A.R.S. § 39-121.01(A)(2).
 - 5. Defendant Pima County is a "public body" under A.R.S. § 39-121.01(A)(2).
- 6. Jurisdiction over this action is proper pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 39-121.02 and 12-123, as well as Rule 6(a) of the Arizona Rules of Procedure for Special Actions.
- 7. Venue is proper pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-401(16) and Rule 6(a)(1) of the Arizona Rules of Procedure for Special Actions because the Defendants work in and took official actions relevant to this dispute in Pima County.
- 8. Because this is a statutory special action and Plaintiffs are filing an application for an order to show cause, "the court must set an expedited response date" upon granting Plaintiff's Application for Order to Show Cause. Ariz. R. P. Spec. Action 7(c); see also Ariz. R. Civ. P. 7.3(a) (authorizing a superior court judge to "issue an order requiring a person to show cause why the party applying for the order should not have the relief it requests in its application").

ACLU of Arizona's Public Records Request

- 9. On May 14, 2025, ACLU of Arizona electronically submitted a records request pursuant to Arizona Public Records Law, A.R.S. § 39.121 *et. seq.*, to PCSD. As of this filing, PCSD has produced no records responsive to Plaintiff's request.
- 10. Upon information and belief, Defendants PSCD and Pima County are involved in processing and responding to public records requests submitted to PCSD, including Plaintiff's requests described below.

NOTIFICATION(S)," or "2025-001" in the subject line or the body of

the communication;

- (11) Copies of any complaints and/or requests for records filed by members of the public regarding GO 2025-001;
- (12) Copies of periodic reviews/audits regarding the implementation of GO 2025-001; and
- (13) Any information regarding deviation from the prohibition on using personal cellphones, and if so, the result of that investigation.
- 12. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's Public Records Request Concerning GO 2025-001 is attached as Exhibit 1.
- 13. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant to this Complaint, the PCSD Information and Records Supervisor responds on Defendants' behalf to all public records requests directed to Defendant Nanos in his official capacity as Sheriff of Pima County.
- 14. On May 14, 2025, Plaintiff sent PCSD its Public Records Request Concerning GO-2025-001 via email. *See* Exhibit 2 at 4. Plaintiff's request expressed willingness to receive partially responsive records on a rolling basis as reasonable. *See* Exhibit 1 at 5.
- 15. On June 17, 2025, after receiving no response in over a month, Plaintiff sent Defendants a demand letter regarding its Request. *See* Exhibit 2 at 3-4.
- 16. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's Demand Letter Regarding May 14, 2025 Public Records Request is attached as Exhibit 3.
- 17. On June 17, 2025, shortly after receiving Plaintiff's demand letter, PCSD responded to Plaintiff. *See* Exhibit 2 at 2-3. In its response, PCSD acknowledged that its Records Maintenance Unit had received Plaintiff's initial request on May 14 and "it is in process." *Id.* PCSD provided neither partially responsive records nor an approximate timeline for completion of Plaintiff's request. *Id.*
- 18. On June 30, 2025, Plaintiff again contacted PCSD asking for an update. *See* Exhibit 2 at 2. Plaintiff reiterated its willingness to receive partially responsive records on a rolling basis as reasonable. *Id.* Plaintiff also asked for an approximate production timeline, given that PCSD had received Plaintiff's request forty-seven days ago and had yet to send

any records. *Id*.

- 19. On June 30, 2025, PCSD responded to Plaintiff's email, indicating that the Information and Records Supervisor would "see if a timeframe can be established of when any of the records will be completed." *See* Exhibit 2 at 1. The Supervisor claimed "[o]nce I receive information to that [sic] I will let you know." *Id.* PCSD, however, provided Plaintiff no further updates.
- 20. To date, Defendants have provided no responsive documents to Plaintiff's Public Records Request Concerning GO-2025-001, and no timeline for expected production of any such records.
- 21. Further, upon information and belief, PCSD amended the rules and regulations at issue shortly after Plaintiff submitted its records request. In contrast with the rules contained in GO 2025-001, PCSD's current rules no longer include definitions of racial or bias-based profiling; no longer expressly prohibit consideration of race, color, or national origin in establishing reasonable suspicion or probable cause; and crucially, no longer require tracking of department requests for federal immigration authority assistance or response. *See* Exhibit 4 (PCSD GO 2025-019, dated May 21, 2025); *cf.* Exhibit 1 at 7-12 (PCSD GO 2025-001, dated February 27, 2025, as attached to Plaintiff's May 14, 2025 Public Records Request).
- 22. On July 9, 2025, local news outlet Arizona Luminaria published an article confirming the change in rules occurred after PCSD provided Arizona Luminaria monthly synopses of communications with the United States Border Patrol between January 2022 and June 2023. *See* Exhibit 5. According to the article, Arizona Luminaria asked why PCSD's communications records contained nothing more recent than June 2023; in response, PCSD revised its rules to no longer require tracking of such communications. *Id.*

Defendants Have Failed to Comply with Arizona's Public Records Law

- 23. As of the date of this Complaint, Defendants have provided no records responsive to Plaintiff's requests described above.
 - 24. Over two months have passed since Plaintiff submitted its Public Records

GO-2025-001.

Count I

(Violation of Arizona Public Records Law – Failure to Produce or Provide Access)

- 26. Plaintiff re-alleges Paragraphs 1-25 as if fully set forth herein.
- 27. Under Arizona's Public Records Law, "[a]ll officers and public bodies shall maintain all records . . . reasonably necessary or appropriate to maintain an accurate knowledge of their official activities and of any of their activities which are supported by monies from this state or any political subdivision of this state." A.R.S. § 39-121.01(B).
 - 28. Defendant Nanos is an "officer" under the Public Records Law.
 - 29. Defendant Pima County is a "public body" under the Public Records Law.
 - 30. Defendant County is a "public body" under the Public Records Law.
- 31. Public records are to be available for public inspection. See A.R.S. § 39-121 ("Public records . . . shall be open to inspection by any person at all times during office hours".). The Public Records Law presumes that all records are "open to the public for inspection as public records." *Carlson v. Pima Cty.*, 141 Ariz. 487, 490 ¶ 12 (1984).
- 32. The Public Records Law exists to "open agency action to the light of public scrutiny" and "allow citizens 'to be informed about what their government is up to." Scottsdale Unified Sch. Dist. No. 48 of Maricopa Cty. v. KPNX Broad. Co., 191 Ariz. 297, 302 ¶ 21 (1998) (citations omitted).
- 33. There is thus a "clear policy favoring disclosure" of public records. *Carlson*, 141 Ariz. at 490-91 ¶15. The State has the burden of overcoming "the legal presumption in favor of disclosure." *Scottsdale Unified*, 191 Ariz. at 300 ¶9 (citing *Cox Ariz. Publ'ns v. Collins*, 175 Ariz. 11 (1993)).
- 34. All records requested by Plaintiffs are public records under the Public Records Law.

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- 35. Here, Defendants have not provided any explanation, statutory or otherwise, for their refusal to provide access to or produce copies of the requested records.
- 36. Failure to "promptly respond" to a public records request constitutes a denial under the statute. See A.R.S. § 39 121.01(E) ("Access to a public record is deemed denied if a custodian fails to promptly respond to a request for production of a public record. . . . ")
- 37. "Whether a response is prompt depends on the factual circumstances of the request," and the "burden is on the [government actor, office or agency] to establish its responses to requests were prompt." Lunney v. State, 244 Ariz. 170, 179-80 ¶31 (App. 2017).
- 38. The government must specifically provide a "legally sufficient reason why [a delayed response] should be considered 'prompt'" Phoenix New Times, L.L.C. v. Arpaio, 217 Ariz. 533, 541 ¶28 (App. 2008).
- 39. Absent such a legally sufficient rationale, a delayed response is tantamount to a denial. See id.
- 40. Where requested records are readily identifiable and can be easily pulled from department records, the public body's obligations are not onerous enough to outweigh the public's interest in inspection. Judicial Watch, Inc. v. City of Phx., 228 Ariz. at 393 ¶ 18 (App. 2011).
- 41. Plaintiff's request is sufficiently—if not generously—detailed, including timeframe, description, and even examples of responsive records. As noted in Plaintiff's June 17, 2025 demand letter, many categories of Plaintiff's requested records pull directly from the language of PCSD's rules and regulations; by their own terms, these records should be readily available upon request. See Exhibit 3. The records Plaintiff has requested in this case are therefore readily identifiable and Defendants can easily pull the records that Plaintiff has requested.
- 42. Defendant Pima County has custody, possession, or control over the records Plaintiff has requested.
 - 43. Defendant PCSD also has custody, possession, or control over the records

Plaintiff has requested.

- 44. Defendant Nanos also has custody, possession, or control over the records Plaintiff has requested.
- 45. Defendants are improperly withholding records responsive to the Plaintiff's Request.
- 46. Because all the requested withheld records are public records, they are subject to a strong presumption in favor of their disclosure. *Judicial Watch, Inc,* 228 Ariz. at 396, ¶10 (App. 2011).
- 47. Defendants may withhold records only if "privacy, confidentiality, or the best interests of the state outweigh the policy in favor of disclosure." *Griffis v. Pinal Cty.*, 215 Ariz. 1, 6 ¶16 (2007). Defendants have not articulated any of these reasons as the basis for their denial of records sought by Plaintiff, nor have they provided a legally sufficient rationale for denying Plaintiff access to them. *See Phoenix New Times*, 217 Ariz. at 540 ¶25 (App. 2008) (accumulating months of delay held as tantamount to denial).
- 48. "The public's right to know any public document is weighty in itself," and is particularly strong where "the public documents are of broad and intense interest." *Phoenix Newspapers, Inc. v. Keegan*, 201 Ariz. 344, 351 ¶¶ 30, 32 (App. 2001).
- 49. The contents of the withheld records are a matter of broad and intense public interest.
- 50. Defendants have violated the Arizona Public Records Law by failing to produce the public records as requested.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court provide the following relief on an expedited basis:

- (1) Enter an order compelling Defendants to comply with A.R.S. § 39-121, *et seg.*, and to immediately provide access to (or copies of) the requested records;
- (2) Enter an order directing Defendants to pay Plaintiff's reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 39-121.02(B), 12-341, 12-348, 12-2030, the private

attorney general doctrine, Rule 7(i) of the Arizona Rules of Procedure for Special Actions, or any other applicable provision of law or equitable principle; and Grant Plaintiff such other and further relief as the Court deems just and **(3)** proper. Respectfully submitted this 21st day of July, 2025. AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION OF ARIZONA By /s/ John M. Mitchell John M. Mitchell* Jared G. Keenan *Admitted pursuant to Arizona Supreme Court Rule 38(d) Attorneys for Plaintiff American Civil Liberties Union of Arizona

VERIFICATION I, John Mitchell, do state and swear under penalty of perjury and as permitted by Rule 80(c), Ariz. R. Civ. P., as follows: I am the Immigrants' Rights Attorney for Plaintiff ACLU of Arizona. I have read the foregoing Verified Complaint and, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the statements made therein are true and correct. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 21st day of July, 2025. /s/ John M. Mitchell John M. Mitchell