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14	Attorneys for Plaintiff		
15	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA		
16	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COCONINO		
17			
18	JESUS QUIROZ-VILLALOBOS, as individuals, and on behalf of all other	Case No. S0300-CV201900012	
19	similarly situated. Plaintiffs,	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT	
20	V.		
21	JAMES DRISCOLL, Coconino County	 PROPOSED FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY DELIGE IN UNCOUNT DELIGE AND 	
22	Sheriff; MATT FIGUEROA, Jail Commander of the Coconino County Jail,) RELIEF, INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, AND) SPECIAL ACTION	
23			
24	all in their official capacities,		
25	Defendants.		

PETITION FOR SPECIAL ACTION & COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This suit challenges Coconino County Sheriff Jim Driscoll's policy and practice of unlawfully exceeding his authority under Arizona law by routinely depriving persons of their liberty for suspected civil violations of federal immigration law.

2. This policy and practice of preventing individuals from being released from the Coconino County Detention Facility, solely because of a request by immigration officials and without a judicial warrant or probable cause of a crime, is contrary to Arizona law.

3. Arizona sheriffs' powers are strictly limited to those expressly granted by the Arizona statutes. Requests made by immigration officials do not confer state or local law enforcement officers with any authority to arrest, detain, or prolong the detention of individuals for civil immigration violations. The Coconino County's policy and practice of placing a U.S. Immigrations Customs Enforcement detainer (sometimes referred to as "ICE hold" or "immigration detainer") based on immigration requests made by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency ("ICE") will result in [Plaintiff] <u>Plaintiffs and putative class members</u> invariably remaining in jail longer than state law allows. This is true, even where the ICE request to the Sheriff is accompanied by or otherwise styled as a "administrative warrant", "ICE warrant", or "warrant of removal/deportation".

4. Sheriff Driscoll holds people for up to 48 hours after state law requires their release. [Plaintiff] <u>Plaintiffs</u> and putative class members are likely – if not almost certain – to fall victim to this prolonged and unlawful detention at the

Coconino County Detention Facility upon completing all of their conditions of release under state law.

5. On behalf of [himself] <u>themselves</u> and a class of similarly situated persons, [Plaintiff seeks] <u>Plaintiffs seek</u> preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, as well as a declaratory judgment and special action relief determining that the policy and practice challenged here exceeds Sheriff Driscoll's authority under Arizona law, and is unlawful.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Complaint raises a special action pursuant to the Arizona Rules of Procedure for Special Actions, the [forebear] <u>forebearer</u> to which (Writ of Mandamus) was authorized to be heard by this Court, pursuant to Article VI, § 18 of the Arizona Constitution and A.R.S. § 12-2021.

7. Special Action is appropriate because there is no equally plain, speedy, and adequate remedy available to [Plaintiff] <u>Plaintiffs</u>.

8. Special Action is appropriate because [Plaintiff seeks] <u>Plaintiffs seek</u> an order from this Court that Defendants perform a duty that:

a. is ministerial in nature; and

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b. which the law specially imposes as a duty on Defendants; and

c. Defendants have thus far refused to perform; and

d. about which Defendants have no discretion.

9. This complaint seeks injunctive relief, which is authorized by A.R.S. § 12-1801.

10. This complaint seeks declaratory relief, which is authorized by A.R.S. § 12-1831.

11. The provisions of A.R.S. § 12-821.01 do not apply to this action because [Plaintiff raises] <u>Plaintiffs raise</u> no claim for monetary damages against

any Defendants and all prayers for relief are of an exclusively injunctive, declaratory, or extraordinary nature.

12. Venue is proper in this Court because [the Plaintiff is] Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos is currently detained within Coconino County, Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos is in the custody of the Coconino County Sheriff, the public body and public officials who determined the matter to be reviewed in this action are officials of Coconino County, and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to this claim occurred in Coconino County.

PARTIES

Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales

13. Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales resides in the Flagstaff, Arizona area [with his family, including his three small children].

14. At the time of the filing of the original complaint and at the time of the filing of Plaintiff's motion for class certification, Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales [is] was held as a detainee in the Coconino County Detention Facility, a county jail located at 951 E. Sawmill Road in Flagstaff, Arizona.

15. Plaintiff Jose Montelongo- Morales [has been] was continuously held by the Coconino County Sheriff's Office [since] from December 28, 2018 until February 14, 2019.

Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos

16. Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos resides in Flagstaff, Arizona.

17. Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos is currently held as a detainee in the Coconino County Detention Facility, a county jail located at 951 E. Sawmill Road in Flagstaff, Arizona.

Defendant Jim Driscoll

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18. Defendant Jim Driscoll is the Coconino County Sheriff and has served as the Coconino County Sheriff during all times relevant to this action. Mr. Driscoll is sued in his official capacity.

19. Mr. Driscoll's duties include taking charge of and keeping the county jail, as well as the prisoners in the county jail, pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 11-441(A)(5), 31-301, and 48-4002(F).

Defendant Matt Figueroa

20. Defendant Matt Figueroa is an employee of Coconino County Sheriff's Office and serves as the Jail Commander of the Coconino County Detention Facility.

21. Defendant Matt Figueroa may formulate jail policy, subject to Defendant Driscoll's review and approval.

22. Defendant Matt Figueroa is responsible for overseeing the day-today operations of the Coconino County Detention Facility.

23. Defendant Matt Figueroa has supervisorial responsibility over all civilian Coconino County Sheriff's Office employees working at the Coconino County Detention Facility, including those civilian employees responsible for accepting and/or processing bail and fines.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Coconino County Sheriff's Office Local Policy

24. Upon information and belief, the Coconino County Sheriff's Office has had in place since at least January 2008 a written jail policy that sets out the appropriate steps for jail staff to take when encountering an inmate who is suspected of being in the United States without lawful immigration status.

25. On July 28, 2017, Defendant Matt Figueroa drafted the current version of the jail policy that forms the basis of the state law violations

complained of in this action. (See Exhibit 1, Sheriff's Policy Re: "Suspected Illegal Immigrant Inmates.")

26. The current jail policy instructs Coconino County Detention Facility staff not to physically release detainees who are the subject of "ICE Detainers" for up to an additional 48 hours after the ICE detainee has satisfied all local conditions of release. This policy of delayed release allows ICE sufficient time to take custody of the detainee. Pursuant to this jail policy, a detainee subject to an ICE detainer is released prior to 48 hours only if ICE arrives within the 48 hours to take custody of the detainee or if ICE notifies jail staff that it has dropped the ICE detainer. (*See* Exhibit 2, Declaration of Samantha Seaman, Assistant Field Director, I.C.E. Phoenix Office).

27. The jail policy described above instructs Coconino County Sheriff's Office personnel to prolong the detention of a subset of detainees beyond the time that they would otherwise be held by Coconino County Sheriff's Office.

28. The jail policy described above requires Coconino County Sheriff's Office personnel to prolong the detention of a subset of detainees on the exclusive basis of the existence of an "ICE detainer" and an accompanying "ICE administrative warrant".

[Plaintiff's] Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales's Initial Arrest

29. Plaintiff <u>Jose Montelongo-Morales</u> was arrested by Flagstaff Police on December 28, 2018.

30. On December 28, 2018 Plaintiff <u>Jose Montelongo-Morales</u> was booked into the Coconino County Detention Facility on a failure to appear warrant previously issued by the Flagstaff Municipal Court.

31. On January 2, 2019, Plaintiff <u>Jose Montelongo-Morales</u> was arraigned before the Flagstaff Municipal Court and a show cause hearing was set in his case for January 16, 2019.

32. Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales [is currently being] was held in the Coconino County Detention Facility by order of the Flagstaff Municipal Court and pursuant to Arizona statutes.

33. At no time did Coconino County officials bring federal criminal charges against Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales.

34. Upon information and belief, at no time have federal authorities communicated to Defendants or to Coconino County Sheriff's Office personnel that there is probable cause to believe that Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales violated any criminal statutes.

35. [Upon information and belief,] Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales [does] did not at the time of his detainment have any outstanding criminal warrants for his arrest from other jurisdictions.

36. Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales [does] did not stand charged in any other state with a felony crime.

37. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales [is currently] was being held in the Coconino County Detention Facility as a detainee of Coconino County Sheriff's Office and [is] was fully under the custody of Coconino County Sheriff's Office.

38. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales [is not currently] was not being held in the Coconino County Detention Facility pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement with a federal agency.

39. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales [is] was never [not currently] a federal inmate.

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ICE Involvement in **Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales's** Case

40. On or about December 28, 2018, ICE officials located in Phoenix, Arizona became aware that Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales was in the custody of the Coconino County Sheriff's Office.

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41. On December 28th, 2018 ICE officials located in Phoenix, Arizona sent two documents to the Coconino County Detention Facility related to Plaintiff: <u>Jose Montelongo-Morales</u> one document entitled "Department of Homeland Security Immigration Detainer – Notice of Action" and imprinted with the form number "I-247A"; and a second document entitled "U.S. Department of Homeland Security Warrant of Removal/Deportation" and imprinted with the form number "I-205". (*See* Exhibits 3, 4)

42. Aside from the two documents referenced in Paragraph [40] <u>41</u>, above, Coconino County Sheriff's Office received no other documents from ICE related to Plaintiff <u>Jose Montelongo-Morales</u>.

43. The Form I-247A provided to the Coconino County Detention Facility on December 28th, 2018 nowhere indicates that ICE has formed probable cause to believe that Plaintiff <u>Jose Montelongo-Morales</u> violated any criminal laws.

44. Nowhere on the Form I-247A provided to the Coconino County Detention Facility on December 28th, 2018 appears the words "misdemeanor" or "felony".

45. The Form I-247A provided to the Coconino County Detention Facility on December 28th, 2018 is signed by an ICE "immigration officer".

46. The above-referenced immigration officer who signed the Form I-247A at issue in this action is an employee of ICE.

47. ICE is a law enforcement agency.

48. The immigration officer who signed the Form I-247A at issue in this action is a law enforcement officer.

49. The immigration officer who signed the Form I-247A at issue in this action is not a judge.

50. The immigration officer who signed the Form I-247A at issue in this action is not a "magistrate", as that term is used in A.R.S. § 13-3898, A.R.S. § 13-3907, A.R.S. § 1-215, and the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure.

51. The immigration officer who signed the Form I-247A at issue in this action is personally involved in the investigation of violations of federal immigration laws and is neither detached nor neutral.

52. The Form I-205 provided to the Coconino County Detention Facility on December 28th, 2018 is titled a "Warrant of Removal/Deportation" and was signed by an "immigration officer" employed by ICE.

53. The Form I-205 at issue in this action does not articulate any reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe that Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales violated any criminal laws.

54. Neither the word "misdemeanor" nor the word "felony" appears anywhere on the Form I-205 at issue in this action.

55. The immigration officer who signed the Form I-205 at issue in this action is a law enforcement officer.

56. The immigration officer who signed the Form I-205 at issue in this action is an employee of ICE.

57. The immigration officer who signed the Form I-205 at issue in this action is not a judge.

58. The immigration officer who signed the Form I-205 at issue in this action is not a "magistrate", as that term is used in A.R.S. § 13-3898, A.R.S. § 1-215, and the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure.

59. The Form I-205 at issue in this action was not signed by a judge or by a magistrate.

60. The Form I-205 at issue in this action was not reviewed by a judge or by a magistrate.

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61. The Form I-205 at issue in this action was issued by an immigration officer who is involved in the investigation of [Plaintiff's] <u>Plaintiff Jose</u> <u>Montelongo-Morales's</u> alleged violation of federal immigration laws, who is neither detached [or] <u>nor</u> neutral.

62. The Form I-205 at issue in this action was not supported by the oath or affirmation of any government official as required by law.

63. Any [future prolonged] detention of Plaintiff <u>Jose Montelongo-</u> <u>Morales</u> based solely upon the Forms I-247A and I-205 [is] <u>would be</u> a warrantless arrest for purposes of A.R.S. § 13-3883.

Coconino County Sheriff's Office Detention of Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales

64. On January 2, 2019, the Flagstaff Municipal Court set conditions of release.

65. Those conditions, in their totality were: that Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales pay a \$200.00 cash bond.

66. By the terms of the Commitment/ Release Order issued in [Plaintiff's] <u>Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales's</u> case on January 2, 2019, the above-mentioned conditions of release were the only conditions of release set by the Flagstaff Municipal Court.

67. The Determination of Release Conditions described in Paragraphs [63] <u>65</u> and [64] <u>66</u>, above, [is still in force at this time and has] <u>have</u> not been rescinded, modified, superseded or otherwise amended since its initial issuance on January 2, 2019.

68. The Flagstaff Municipal Court derives its authority to set conditions of release from A.R.S. § 13-3967 and from Article II, Section 22 of the Arizona Constitution, because Plaintiff <u>Jose Montelongo-Morales</u> was detained pursuant to a Failure to Appear Warrant issued by the Flagstaff Municipal Court. <u>No other</u>

1 authority authorized Defendants to jail Plaintiff Jose Montelongo-Morales. [As it 2 currently stands, without intervention by this Court, Plaintiff will almost certainly be detained for up to an additional 48 hours, without lawful authority, upon 3 completion of all conditions of release described in Paragraphs 63-64, above.] 4 Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos's Initial Arrest 5 69. Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos was arrested by Flagstaff Police on 6 March 14, 2019. 7 70. On March 14, 2019 Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos was booked 8 into the Coconino County Detention Facility for misdemeanor criminal damage 9 and misdemeanor possession of marijuana. 10 71. On March 14, 2019, Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos was arraigned 11 before the Flagstaff Municipal Court and was held on a \$50.00 cash bond. 12 72. Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos is currently being held in the 13 Coconino County Detention Facility by order of the Flagstaff Municipal Court and 14 pursuant to Arizona statutes. 15 73. At no time did Coconino County officials bring federal criminal 16 charges against Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos. 1774. Upon information and belief, at no time have federal authorities 18 communicated to Defendants or to Coconino County Sheriff's Office personnel 19 that there is probable cause to believe that Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos 20 violated any criminal statutes. 75. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos does 21 not have any outstanding criminal warrants for his arrest from other jurisdictions. 22 76. Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos does not stand charged in any other 23 state with a felony crime. 24

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1 77. Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos is currently being held in the Coconino County Detention Facility as a detainee of Coconino County Sheriff's 2 Office and is fully under the custody of Coconino County Sheriff's Office. 3 78. Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos is not currently being held in the 4 Coconino County Detention Facility pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement 5 with a federal agency. 6 79. Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos is not currently a federal inmate. 7 ICE Involvement in Plaintiff Jesus Ouiroz-Villalobos's Case 8 80. On or about March 14, 2019, ICE officials located in Phoenix, 9 Arizona, became aware that Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos was in the custody 10 of the Coconino County Sheriff's Office. 11 81. On March 14, 2019, ICE officials located in Phoenix, Arizona, sent a 12 document to the Coconino County Detention Facility related to Plaintiff Jesus 13 Quiroz-Villalobos entitled "Department of Homeland Security Immigration 14 Detainer – Notice of Action" and imprinted with the form number "I-247A". 15 82. Aside from the document referenced in Paragraph 81, above, the 16 Coconino County Sheriff's Office received no other documents from ICE related 17to Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos. 18 83. The Form I-247A provided to the Coconino County Detention 19 Facility on March 14, 2019, nowhere indicates that ICE has formed probable cause 20 to believe that Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos violated any criminal laws. Nowhere on the Form I-247A provided to the Coconino County 84. 21 Detention Facility on March 14, 2019 appears the words "misdemeanor" or 22 "felony". 23 The Form I-247A provided to the Coconino County Detention 85. 24 Facility on March 14, 2019, is signed by an ICE "immigration officer". 25

1	86.	The above-referenced immigration officer who signed the Form I-	
2	247A for Pla	intiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos is an employee of ICE.	
3	87.	ICE is a law enforcement agency.	
4	88.	The immigration officer who signed the Form I-247A for Plaintiff	
5	Jesus Quiroz	-Villalobos is a law enforcement officer.	
6	89.	The immigration officer who signed the Form I-247A for Plaintiff	
7	Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos is not a judge.		
8	90.	The immigration officer who signed the Form I-247A for Plaintiff	
9	Jesus Quiroz	-Villalobos is not a "magistrate", as that term is used in A.R.S. § 13-	
10	<u>3898, A.R.S</u>	. § 13-3907, A.R.S. § 1-215, and the Arizona Rules of Criminal	
10	Procedure.		
12	91.	The immigration officer who signed the Form I-247A for Plaintiff	
	Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos is personally involved in the investigation of violations of		
13	federal immi	gration laws and is neither detached nor neutral.	
14	92.	Any future prolonged detention of Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos	
15	based solely	upon the Form I-247A would be a warrantless arrest for purposes of	
16	<u>A.R.S. § 13-</u>	<u>3883</u> .	
17	Coce	<u>onino County Sheriff's Office Detention of Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-</u>	
18		<u>Villalobos</u>	
19	93.	On March 18, 2019, the Flagstaff Municipal Court set conditions of	
20	<u>release</u> .		
21	94.	Those conditions, in their totality were that Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-	
22	Villalobos pa	ay a \$50.00 cash bond.	
23	95.	By the terms of the Commitment/Release Order issued in Plaintiff	
24	Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos's case on March 18, 2019, the above-mentioned		
25	conditions of release were the only conditions of release set by the Flagstaff		
	Municipal Court.		

1 96. The Determination of Release Conditions described in Paragraphs 93-95, above, is still in force at this time and has not been rescinded, modified, 2 superseded, or otherwise amended since its initial issuance on March 18, 2019. 3 97. The Flagstaff Municipal Court derives its authority to set conditions 4 of release from A.R.S. § 13-3967 and from Article II, Section 22 of the Arizona 5 Constitution because Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos was detained pursuant to a 6 \$50.00 cash bond set by the Flagstaff Municipal Court. As it currently stands, 7 without intervention by this Court, Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos will almost 8 certainly be detained for up to an additional 48 hours, without lawful authority, 9 upon completion of all conditions of release described above. 10 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS** 11 98. Pursuant to Arizona Rule of Civil Procedure 23, [Plaintiff brings] 12 Plaintiffs bring this class action and [seeks] seek certification of the claims and 13

certain issues in this action on behalf of a Class defined as:

All current and future detainees and inmates of Coconino County Detention Facility who are currently or will be the subject of an ICE detainer request and/or ICE administrative warrant sent to Defendants

99. [Plaintiff reserves] <u>Plaintiffs reserve</u> the right to amend the Class definition if further investigation and discovery indicates that the Class definition should be narrowed, expanded, or otherwise modified.

100. Defendants' practices and omissions are being applied uniformly to all members of the Class.

101. Absent relief granted by this Court, [Plaintiff believes] <u>Plaintiffs</u> <u>believe</u> that all future members of the Class will be treated similarly to [Plaintiff] <u>Plaintiffs</u> and similarly to one another.

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102. All members of the Class are and will be similarly affected by the unlawful practices of Defendants.

103. Based on public records available at this time, it is apparent that the number of Class members is so large as to make joinder impractical, if not impossible.

104. The claims asserted by [Plaintiff] Plaintiffs in this action are typical of the claims of the members of the Class, as the claims arise from the same course of conduct by Defendants, and the relief sought within the Class is common to the members of each.

105. [Plaintiff] Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT ONE:

SPECIAL ACTION PURSUANT TO A.R.S. § 12-2021 AND THE ARIZONA **RULES OF SPECIAL ACTION**

106. Special Action is appropriate because there is no equally plain, speedy, and adequate remedy available to [Plaintiff] Plaintiffs.

Special Action is appropriate because [Plaintiff seeks] Plaintiffs seek 107. an Order from this Court requiring Defendants to perform a duty that is:

a. Ministerial in nature; and

b. The law specially imposes this duty on the Defendants' and

c. Defendants have thus far refused to perform this duty; and

d. About which Defendants have no discretion. Ariz. R. Spec. Act. P. 3(a).

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108. Special Action is also appropriate because Defendants are acting without legal authority. Ariz. R. Spec. Act. P. 3(b).

109. When Defendants' state-law authority to confine [Plaintiff] <u>Plaintiffs</u> has ended, [Plaintiff has] <u>Plaintiffs have</u> a clear legal right to release from the Coconino County Detention Center.

110. Defendants lack discretion to prolong [Plaintiff's] <u>Plaintiffs</u>' detention beyond the time when state law requires release. As such, Defendants' duty to promptly release [Plaintiff] <u>Plaintiffs</u> at the appropriate time is a ministerial function of their positions.

111. Defendants have stated their intention to exceed their state warrantless arrest authority granted them by the state legislature.

COUNT TWO: INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

112. The allegations described above constitute violations of [Plaintiff's] <u>Plaintiffs'</u> rights, as Defendants have stated their intention to exceed their state warrantless arrest authority granted them by the state legislature.

113. [Plaintiff] <u>Plaintiffs</u> can demonstrate <u>both</u> a likelihood of success on the merits <u>and</u> a probability (not merely possibility) of irreparable harm if the Court does not grant relief.

114. [Plaintiff] <u>Plaintiffs</u> can show that there will be no hardship to Defendants if relief is granted, and that [Plaintiff] <u>Plaintiffs</u> will suffer immeasurably if this Court does not grant relief.

COUNT THREE: DECLARATORY RELIEF

115. [Plaintiff is] <u>Plaintiffs are</u> entitled to a declaration that Defendants' policy and practice of preventing individuals from being released from custody

1	solely because of a request by immigration officials, and without a judicial warrant		
2	or probable cause of a crime is contrary to Arizona law.		
3	REQUEST FOR RELIEF		
4	WHEREFORE, [Plaintiff] <u>Plaintiffs</u> respectfully [requests] <u>request</u> that the		
5	Court enter judgment in [his] their favor and against Defendants, and award the		
6	following relief:		
7			
8	A. Certify this action as a class action, pursuant to Rule 23(b)(1) or		
9	23(b)(2), Ariz. R. Civ. P.;		
10	B. Define the certified class, pursuant to Rule 23(c)(1)(B), Ariz. R. Civ.		
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12	P., as		
13	"all current and future detainees and inmates of Coconino County Detention Facility who are currently or will be the subject of an ICE		
14	detainer request and/or ICE administrative warrant sent to Defendants"		
15	C. Include in such Order an award of attorneys' fees and non-taxable		
16	costs, pursuant to Rule 23(g)(1)(D) and 23(h), Ariz. R. Civ. P.;		
17	D. Appoint undersigned counsel as class counsel, pursuant to Rule		
18	23(g), Ariz. R. Civ. P.;		
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20	E. Declare that the provisions of Defendants' jail policy permitting		
21	Coconino County Sheriff's Office employees to prolong the detention of detainees		
22	and inmates at the Coconino County Detention Facility for up to 48 additional		
23	hours exceeds Defendants' state law authority;		
24	F. Preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants, their officers,		
25	agents, servants, and employees from holding or otherwise detaining [Plaintiff]		

Plaintiffs and class members in excess of ninety (90) minutes beyond the moment that Coconino County Sheriff's Office confirms that [Plaintiff has] <u>Plaintiffs have</u> met all conditions of release set by the Flagstaff City Court.

G. Preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys from notifying or in any way communicating with ICE regarding the predicted or anticipated release date and release time of [Plaintiff] <u>Plaintiffs</u>, as any such communication in this instance would, by implication, be done in a deliberate effort by Defendants to undermine other relief granted by this Court;

H. Accept jurisdiction of a special action by finding that [Plaintiff has] <u>Plaintiffs have</u> standing to bring a special action, that the matter is subject to judicial review, and that [Plaintiff] <u>Plaintiffs</u> properly pled that Defendants failed to perform a ministerial duty that they were required by law to perform;

I. Order Defendants to show cause why Defendants should not be ordered by this Court to release Plaintiff <u>Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos</u> from the Coconino County Detention Facility immediately upon [Plaintiffs'] <u>Plaintiff's</u> completion of all conditions of release, as the law requires Defendants to do and for which the law provides no discretion;

J. Order Defendants to show cause why Defendants should not be ordered to release Plaintiff <u>Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos</u> from the Coconino County Detention Facility in a specific manner, as is permitted of the Superior Court in certain circumstances during Special Actions (*See, e.g., Tovrea v. Superior Court*,

101 Ariz. 295 (1966); Southwest Forest Industries, Inc. v. Sullivan, 100 Ariz. 336 (1966))

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K. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-2028A, order Defendants to immediately release Plaintiff <u>Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos</u>] from their custody upon completion of all conditions of release set by the Flagstaff City Court [on January 2, 2019], and that Defendants do so in the following manner:

- a. That Defendants effectuate [Plaintiff's] <u>Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos's</u> release no longer than [sixty (60)] <u>ninety (90)</u> minutes from the moment that Plaintiff completes all conditions of release set by [the Flagstaff City] <u>any Arizona State</u> Court [on January 2, 2019]; and
 - b. That Defendants release Plaintiff Jesus Quiroz-Villalobos from their custody without communicating to ICE about the anticipated release time or anticipated release date of Plaintiff;
- L. Award Plaintiffs their costs and reasonable attorneys' fees in this action pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-2030 & Ariz. R. Civ. P. 23;
- M. Grant Plaintiffs such other relief as this Court may deem just and proper.
 - RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 29 March 2019.

<u>s/Lee Phillips</u> Lee Phillips Attorney for Plaintiff

<u>s/Robert S. Malone</u> Robert S. Malone Attorney for Plaintiff

