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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

8 Manuel de Jesus Ortega Melendres, on
9 behalf of himself and all others similarly
10 situated; et al.

11 Plaintiffs,

12 and

13 United States of America,

14 Plaintiff-Intervenor,

15 v.

16 Joseph M. Arpaio, in his official capacity as
17 Sheriff of Maricopa County, Arizona; et al.

18 Defendants.

No. CV-07-2513-PHX-GMS

**AMENDED¹ SECOND
SUPPLEMENTAL PERMANENT
INJUNCTION/JUDGEMENT ORDER**

19 This Court held 21 days of evidentiary hearings in April, September, October, and
20 November of 2015. At issue were three charges of civil contempt raised against Sheriff
21 Joseph Arpaio and various other alleged non-party contemnors. Also at issue was the
22 relief necessary to compensate the Plaintiff class for the Defendants' acts of misconduct
23 in, among other things, failing to provide requested discovery materials prior to the
underlying trial in this matter.

24 On May 13, 2016, the Court issued detailed Findings of Fact. (Findings of Fact,
25 Doc. 1677.) The Court found that Sheriff Arpaio and his command staff knowingly
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28 ¹ This amended order is to correct two issues: (1) the paragraph numbering, and
(2) the structure of the headings on pp. 54 and 63. Otherwise, the content remains the
same.

1 failed to implement the Court’s preliminary injunction, resulting in harm to many
2 Plaintiff class members who were detained in violation of their constitutional rights.
3 (Doc. 1677 at ¶¶ 1–164.) The Court also found that Defendants failed to disclose
4 thousands of relevant items of requested discovery they were legally obligated to
5 disclose, and, after the post-trial disclosure of additional evidence, deliberately violated
6 court orders, thereby impeding the litigation, harming the Plaintiff class, and resulting in
7 a trial that did not completely address—and remedies that did not fully repair—the
8 MCSO’s violations of Plaintiffs’ constitutional rights. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 165–217, 239–94.) The
9 contempt hearing further established that after Defendants disclosed to the Court
10 extensive MCSO misconduct, including its failure to provide additional evidence
11 pursuant to Defendants’ discovery obligations, the Court allowed Defendants at their
12 insistence to seek to investigate and discipline that misconduct and to disclose newfound
13 evidence. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 220–22.) Nevertheless, instead of forthrightly meeting their
14 responsibilities, Defendants continued to intentionally withhold relevant evidence during
15 the course of their ensuing investigation and the eventual contempt hearing. (*Id.* at
16 ¶¶ 218–386.) Further, in investigating the misconduct with respect to members of the
17 Plaintiff class, Sheriff Arpaio and the MCSO manipulated all aspects of the internal
18 affairs process to minimize or entirely avoid imposing discipline on MCSO deputies and
19 command staff whose actions violated the rights of the Plaintiff class. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 387–
20 875.)

21 The facts of this case are particularly egregious and extraordinary. The MCSO’s
22 constitutional violations are broad in scope, involve its highest ranking command staff,
23 and flow into its management of internal affairs investigations. Thus the necessary
24 remedies—tailored to the violations at issue—must reach that far.

25 The parties have briefed and argued before the Court the sources and scope of the
26 Court’s authority to issue remedies in light of the Findings of Fact, including Defendants’
27 concerns regarding federalism and due process. *See, e.g.*, Plaintiff’s Memorandum on
28 Remedies for Civil Contempt (Doc. 1684); United States’ Memorandum in Response to

Findings of Fact (Doc. 1685); Defendants’ Responsive Memorandum to Court’s Findings of Fact (Doc. 1687); Parties’ Joint Memorandum Re: Internal Investigations (Doc. 1715); Plaintiffs’ Response to Defendant Arpaio’s Briefing Re: Internal Affairs (Doc. 1720); United States’ Response to Defendant Arpaio’s Positions Re: Internal Investigations (Doc. 1721); Defendant Arpaio’s Reply in Support of Briefing Re: Internal Affairs Investigations and Discipline (Doc. 1729). The Court therefore prefaces its remedial order with an analysis of these issues.

I. SOURCES OF THE COURT’S AUTHORITY TO FASHION REMEDIES

Had the Court had access to the evidence withheld by the MCSO and the evidence to which it led, the Court would have entered injunctive relief much broader in scope. (Doc. 1677 at ¶ 890). Although this bad faith failure to produce evidence gave rise to various remedies, the Parties agreed to pursue any relief for the Defendants’ withholding of discovery in the same evidentiary hearings that would be necessitated by the Court’s Order to Show Cause for contempt. (*See id.* at ¶¶ 891–93).

A principal purpose of the hearing was, therefore, to provide the Plaintiff class the relief it would have had, to the extent possible, had Defendants complied with their discovery obligations prior to trial.

The Court derives authority to fashion remedies in this instance from multiple sources, including the Court’s broad and flexible equitable powers to remedy past wrongs, *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Bd. of Ed.*, 402 U.S. 1, 12-16 (1971), the Court’s equitable authority to modify its injunctions in light of changed circumstances, *United States v. Swift & Co.*, 286 U.S. 106, 114-15 (1932), and the Court’s authority to impose remedial sanctions for civil contempt, *Int’l Union, United Mine Workers of Am. v. Bagwell*, 512 U.S. 821, 827-29 (1994).

A. Broad Remedial Powers

In “cases involving the framing of equitable remedies to repair the denial of a constitutional right[,] [t]he task is to correct, by a balancing of the individual and collective interests, the condition that offends the Constitution.” *Swann*, 402 U.S. at 15-

1 16. Federal courts focus on three factors when applying equitable principles. *Milliken v.*
2 *Bradley*, 433 U.S. 267, 281 (1977). First, “with any equity case, the nature of the
3 violation determines the scope of the remedy.” *Swann*, 402 U.S. at 16. “The remedy
4 must therefore be related to the condition alleged to offend the Constitution.” *Milliken*,
5 433 U.S. at 281 (internal quotation marks omitted). “Second, the decree must indeed be
6 remedial in nature, that is, it must be designed as nearly as possible to restore the victims
7 of discriminatory conduct to the position they would have occupied in the absence of
8 such conduct.” *Id.* “Third, the federal courts in devising a remedy must take into
9 account the interests of state and local authorities in managing their own affairs,
10 consistent with the Constitution.” *Id.* However, if the authorities “fail in their
11 affirmative obligations . . . judicial authority may be invoked.” *Id.* (quoting *Swann*, 402
12 U.S. at 15). “Once a right and a violation have been shown, the scope of a district court’s
13 equitable powers to remedy past wrongs is broad, for breadth and flexibility are inherent
14 in equitable remedies.” *Swann*, 402 U.S. at 15.

15 “[I]njunctive relief must be tailored to remedy the specific harm alleged.”
16 *Melendres v. Arpaio*, 784 F.3d 1254, 1265 (9th Cir. 2015) (quotation omitted), *cert.*
17 *denied sub nom. Maricopa Cty., Ariz. v. Melendres*, 136 S. Ct. 799, 193 L. Ed. 2d 711
18 (2016). “Nevertheless, the district court has broad discretion in fashioning a remedy
19 [and] is permitted to order ‘relief that the Constitution would not of its own force initially
20 require if such relief is necessary to remedy a constitutional violation.’” *Id.* (quoting
21 *Toussaint v. McCarthy*, 801 F.2d 1080, 1087 (9th Cir. 1986)). “Therefore, an injunction
22 exceeds the scope of a district court’s power only if it is ‘aimed at eliminating a condition
23 that does not violate the Constitution or does not flow from such a violation.’” *Id.*
24 (quoting *Milliken*, 433 U.S. at 282).

25 Moreover, “the enjoined party’s ‘history of noncompliance with prior orders can
26 justify greater court involvement than is ordinarily permitted.’” *Id.* (quoting *Sharp v.*
27 *Weston*, 233 F.3d 1166, 1173 (9th Cir. 2000)). When faced with “repetitive failures to
28 comply with orders[,]” a district court is “‘justified in entering a comprehensive order to

1 insure against the risk of inadequate compliance.” *Sharp*, 233 F.3d at 1173 (quoting
2 *Hutto v. Finney*, 437 U.S. 678, 687 (1978)).

3 Here, as in *Sharp*, the Court orders remedies which are necessary to cure the
4 MCSO’s constitutional violations, in light of the MCSO’s history of noncompliance. See
5 *id.* at 1173. To the extent that the Court orders reforms of the MCSO’s policies and
6 practices, these reforms are necessary “to insure against the risk of inadequate
7 compliance,” *id.* (quoting *Hutto*, 437 U.S. at 687), because absent such reforms, there is
8 no way to determine whether policies or practices that insulated those who violated the
9 constitutional rights of the Plaintiff class from investigation and discipline would
10 continue to do so. Further, the reforms are aimed at eliminating a condition that flows
11 from the MCSO’s violation of the constitutional rights at issue—namely, the tacit
12 authorization and condonation that the MCSO conveys to its deputies when police
13 misconduct related to members of the Plaintiff class is exempted from the normal internal
14 affairs system and is treated with special leniency or is entirely swept under the rug.²

15 “Members of the Plaintiff class constituted the overwhelming majority of the
16 victims of the multiple acts of misconduct that were the subject of virtually all of the
17 flawed investigations” summarized in the Court’s Findings of Fact. (Findings of Fact,
18 Doc. 1677 at ¶ 888.) So long as individuals within the MCSO can disobey the Court’s
19 orders with impunity, the rights of the Plaintiff class are not secure. “[T]he ability to
20 effectively investigate and discipline officers . . . is essential to correcting the underlying
21 constitutional violations found in this case, and thus to the final resolution of this long-
22 standing litigation.” *Madrid v. Woodford*, No. C90-3094 TEH, 2004 WL 2623924, at

23
24 ² See Doc. 1677 at 2 (“To escape accountability for their own misconduct, and the
25 misconduct of those who had implemented their decisions, Defendants, or their proxies,
26 named disciplinary officers who were biased in their favor and had conflicts, Defendants
27 remained in control of investigations in which they themselves had conflicts, Defendants
28 promulgated special inequitable disciplinary policies pertaining only to *Melendres*-related
internal investigations, Defendants delayed investigations so as to justify the imposition
of lesser or no discipline, Defendants misapplied their own disciplinary policies, and
Defendants asserted intentional misstatements of fact to their own investigators and to the
court-appointed Monitor. The Defendants’ unfair, partial, and inequitable application of
discipline disproportionately damaged members of the Plaintiff class.”).

1 *8–9 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 17, 2004). The Court’s orders in this case have required
2 implementation of new policies. A system that effectively ensures compliance with the
3 Court’s orders requires five “interrelated components,” each of which “builds upon and
4 reinforces the others”: written policies, training, supervision, investigation, and officer
5 discipline. *Madrid v. Gomez*, 889 F. Supp. 1146, 1181 (N.D. Cal. 1995). “[A]
6 meaningful disciplinary system is essential, for if there are no sanctions imposed for
7 misconduct, [an organization’s] . . . policies and procedures become a dead letter.” *Id.*

8 Defendants continue to “manipulate[e] the operation of their disciplinary
9 processes to minimize or altogether avoid imposing fair and equitable internal discipline
10 for misconduct committed against members of the Plaintiff class.” (Findings of Fact,
11 Doc. 1677 at ¶ 889.) In light of Defendants’ repeated violations of the Court’s orders and
12 their continued attempts “to conceal additional past mistreatment of the Plaintiff class as
13 it comes to light in order to avoid responsibility for it,” (*id.*) the Court has the authority
14 to mandate reforms of the MCSO’s internal affairs system in order to ensure the MCSO’s
15 continued compliance with the Court’s permanent injunction (Doc. 606) and to coerce the
16 MCSO’s compliance with the Court’s previous orders, as well as with orders the Court
17 may enter in the future as the need arises.

18 **B. Equitable Authority to Modify Injunctions**

19 “A continuing decree of injunction directed to events to come is subject always to
20 adaptation as events may shape the need.” *Swift*, 286 U.S. at 114. “The source of the
21 power to modify is of course the fact that an injunction often requires continuing
22 supervision by the issuing court and always a continuing willingness to apply its powers
23 and processes on behalf of the party who obtained that equitable relief.” *Sys. Fed’n No.*
24 *91, Ry. Emp. Dep’t, AFL-CIO v. Wright*, 364 U.S. 642, 647 (1961). A modification is
25 appropriate when a court, faced with new facts, must make a change “to effectuate . . . the
26 basic purpose of the original” injunction. *Chrysler Corp. v. United States*, 316 U.S. 556,
27 562 (1942) (holding a modification making a consent decree more onerous for the
28 enjoined entity to be reasonable where it effectuates the purpose of the original consent

1 decree).

2 Before the Court entered its injunction, Plaintiffs requested provisions “revising
3 the internal affairs division of the MCSO and the investigation and resolution of
4 complaints.” (*See, e.g.*, Doc. 603 at Tr. 7.) The Court denied much of the relief sought.
5 (Findings of Fact, Doc. 1677 at ¶ 883.) Neither Plaintiffs nor the Court knew that “the
6 MCSO had deprived the Plaintiffs of considerable evidence of misconduct towards
7 members of the Plaintiff class.” (*Id.* at ¶ 884.) Had Defendants disclosed such evidence,
8 Plaintiffs could have demonstrated “the MCSO’s inadequate, bad faith, and
9 discriminatory internal investigation policies and practices as well as additional harms.”
10 (*Id.* at ¶ 885.) Because Defendants failed to disclose that evidence, the Court was unable
11 “to timely evaluate that evidence in fashioning the appropriate injunctive relief for the
12 Plaintiffs.” (*Id.*)

13 “Had the evidence that Defendants withheld from the Court and the information to
14 which it led been presented at trial, the Court would have entered injunctive relief much
15 broader in scope.” (*Id.* at ¶ 890.) It is incumbent upon the Court now, equipped as it is
16 with additional facts, to amend the injunction and grant the relief that would have been
17 appropriate at the time of the original injunction had the MCSO disclosed such evidence
18 in a timely manner, as was their duty.

19 **C. Civil Contempt Authority**

20 “[A] contempt sanction is considered civil if it is remedial, and for the benefit of
21 the complainant.” *Bagwell*, 512 U.S. at 827. A contempt sanction is “civil and remedial
22 if it either ‘coerce[s] the defendant into compliance with the court’s order, [or] . . .
23 compensate[s] the complainant for losses sustained.’”³ *Id.* at 829 (quoting *United States*
24 *v. Mine Workers*, 330 U.S. 258, 303–304 (1947)).

25 Ensuring that the MCSO has a functional system of investigating officer

27 ³ This remedial order only sets forth remedies addressing the MCSO’s policies and
28 procedures. To the extent that the parties may stipulate to the principal provisions of an
order designed to monetarily compensate the victims of Defendants’ contemptuous acts,
the Court may issue a subsequent order providing for such compensation.

1 misconduct and imposing discipline is a remedial measure designed to coerce the MCSO
2 into compliance with the Court's orders. (Findings of Fact, Doc. 1677 at ¶¶ 888–89.)
3 The MCSO must have in place an effective means of imposing discipline upon its own
4 officers in order to ensure that officers do not feel at liberty to disregard MCSO's
5 policies. To the extent that such policies are in place to protect the rights of the Plaintiff
6 class, an effective disciplinary system is an essential component of Plaintiffs' protection.
7 The MCSO's flawed investigations "demonstrate the Defendants' ongoing, unfair, and
8 inequitable treatment of members of the Plaintiff class." (Findings of Fact, Doc. 1677 at
9 ¶ 887.)

10 **II. FEDERALISM**

11 "[A]ppropriate consideration must be given to principles of federalism in
12 determining the availability and scope of equitable relief." *Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362,
13 379 (1976). Federalism concerns "are highly contextual and must be evaluated on a case-
14 by-case basis." *Stone v. City & Cty. of S.F.*, 968 F.2d 850, 860 (9th Cir. 1992), *as*
15 *amended on denial of reh'g* (Aug. 25, 1992).

16 "Where federal constitutional rights have been traduced, . . . principles of restraint,
17 including comity, separation of powers and pragmatic caution dissolve." *Id.* (citation
18 omitted). "Nonetheless, federal courts should always seek to minimize interference with
19 legitimate state activities in tailoring remedies." *Id.* at 861. "In employing their broad
20 equitable powers, federal courts should 'exercise the least possible power adequate to the
21 end proposed.'" *Id.* (quoting *Spallone v. United States*, 493 U.S. 265, 280 (1990)).
22 However, "when the least intrusive measures fail to rectify the problems, more intrusive
23 measures are justifiable." *Id.*

24 "Federal courts possess whatever powers are necessary to remedy constitutional
25 violations because they are charged with protecting these rights." *Id.* "[O]therwise valid
26 state laws or court orders cannot stand in the way of a federal court's remedial scheme if
27 the action is essential to enforce the scheme." *Id.* at 862.

28 Defendants cite *Rizzo*, a case in which the Supreme Court held that a district court

1 departed from the principles that govern injunctive relief, including principles of
2 federalism, when it “injected itself by injunctive decree into the internal disciplinary
3 affairs of [a] state agency.” (Doc. 1715 at 12 (quoting *Rizzo*, 423 U.S. at 380).) The facts
4 of *Rizzo*, however, are diametrically opposed to the facts of the case at hand. In *Rizzo*,
5 the district court had found an unrelated assortment of constitutional violations
6 committed by a few individual rank and file police officers, a problem which the court
7 indicated was “fairly typical of those afflicting police departments in major urban areas.”
8 *Id.* at 375. The district court also found that “the responsible authorities [*i.e.*, command
9 staff] had played no affirmative part in depriving any members of the two respondent
10 classes of any constitutional rights.” *Id.* at 377. Thus, the Supreme Court held that when
11 the district court attempted to fashion “prophylactic procedures . . . designed to minimize
12 [isolated constitutional violations] on the part of a handful of its employees” without
13 evidence of any unconstitutional plan or policy promulgated by the responsible
14 authorities, the remedy ordered by the district court was “quite at odds with the settled
15 rule that in federal equity cases the nature of the violation determines the scope of the
16 remedy,” and moreover, “important considerations of federalism” weighed against the
17 unnecessary intrusion into state affairs. *Id.* at 378 (internal quotation omitted).

18 The *Rizzo* Court distinguished cases in which the district court found “the pattern
19 of police misconduct upon which liability and injunctive relief were grounded was the
20 adoption and enforcement of deliberate policies by the defendants,” or a “persistent
21 pattern” that “flowed from an intentional, concerted, and indeed conspiratorial effort” to
22 deprive a class of its constitutional rights. *Id.* at 373–75 (citing *Hague v. CIO*, 307 U.S.
23 496 (1939) and *Allee v. Medrano*, 416 U.S. 802 (1974)).

24 Here, the Court found the presence of those exact distinguishing characteristics.
25 In the underlying case, the Court determined that the Defendants were systematically
26 violating the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights of the Plaintiff class in several
27 different respects including the adoption of unconstitutional policies. *Melendres v.*
28 *Arpaio*, 989 F. Supp. 2d 822, 826–27 (D. Ariz. 2013), *adhered to*, No. CV-07-02513-

1 PHX-GMS, 2013 WL 5498218 (D. Ariz. Oct. 2, 2013), *aff'd in part, vacated in part*, 784
2 F.3d 1254 (9th Cir. 2015), and *aff'd*, 784 F.3d 1254 (9th Cir. 2015) (“*Melendres* 2013
3 FOF”). The MCSO continued to adhere to these policies after the Court ruled in 2011
4 that they violated Plaintiffs’ constitutional rights. *See, e.g., id.* at 825 (“The LEAR
5 policy, however, remains in force.”); *Ortega-Melendres v. Arpaio*, 836 F. Supp. 2d 959,
6 994 (D. Ariz. 2011), *aff'd sub nom. Melendres v. Arpaio*, 695 F.3d 990 (9th Cir. 2012).

7 Moreover, and more recently, the Court found in its May 2016 Findings of Fact
8 that “Defendants intentionally failed to implement the Court’s preliminary
9 injunction . . . , failed to disclose thousands of relevant items of requested discovery they
10 were legally obligated to disclose, and, after the post-trial disclosure of additional
11 evidence, deliberately violated court orders and thereby prevented a full recovery of
12 relevant evidence.” (Findings of Fact, Doc. 1677 at 1-2.) “To escape accountability . . . ,
13 Defendants, or their proxies, named disciplinary officers who were biased in their favor
14 and had conflicts, Defendants remained in control of investigations in which they
15 themselves had conflicts, Defendants promulgated special inequitable disciplinary
16 policies pertaining only to *Melendres*-related internal investigations, Defendants delayed
17 investigations so as to justify the imposition of lesser or no discipline, Defendants
18 misapplied their own disciplinary policies, and Defendants asserted intentional
19 misstatements of fact to their own investigators and to the court-appointed Monitor.” *Id.*
20 at 2. The Court found that Defendants were “manipulating the operation of their
21 disciplinary processes to minimize or altogether avoid imposing fair and equitable
22 internal discipline for misconduct committed against members of the Plaintiff class. *Id.*
23 at ¶ 889.

24 Under the facts of this case, the Court has fashioned remedies which account for
25 and balance the need to respect the prerogatives of state officials with the need to prevent
26 them from exercising their discretion in a way that violates Plaintiffs’ constitutional
27 rights and the need to provide a remedy for the past deprivation of those rights. The
28 Court previously fashioned less intrusive remedies, but those remedies were not effective

1 due to Defendants’ deliberate failures and manipulations. (See, e.g., *id.* at ¶¶ 365–69.)
2 The Court must do what is necessary to achieve the end goal of “restoring the victims of
3 discriminatory conduct to the position they would have occupied in the absence of that
4 conduct” and eventually restoring authority to MCSO command staff, once there is a
5 “system that is operating in compliance with the Constitution.” *Missouri v. Jenkins*, 515
6 U.S. 70, 89 (1995). Here, the scope of Defendants’ constitutional violation is broad; the
7 violation permeates the internal affairs investigatory processes, which have been
8 manipulated to provide impunity to those who violate the rights of the Plaintiff class.⁴
9 (See Findings of Fact, Doc. 1677 ¶¶ 387–765.) The remedy, as is determined by the
10 scope and nature of the violation, must reach as far as the violation flows. *Jenkins*, 515
11 U.S. at 98; *Milliken*, 433 U.S. at 282. “[W]here, as here, a constitutional violation has
12 been found, the remedy does not ‘exceed’ the violation if the remedy is tailored to cure
13 the condition that offends the Constitution.” *Milliken*, 433 U.S. at 282 (internal quotation
14 marks omitted).

15 As such, “there is no merit to [Defendants’] claims that the relief ordered here
16 violates the Tenth Amendment and general principles of federalism.” *Id.* at 291. “The
17 Tenth Amendment’s reservation of nondelegated powers to the States is not implicated
18 by a federal-court judgment enforcing the express prohibitions of unlawful state conduct
19 enacted by the Fourteenth Amendment.” *Id.*

20 There is also no merit to Defendants’ prospective argument that the *Rooker-*

21
22 ⁴ As the Court has previously observed, the egregious and extraordinary nature of
23 the constitutional violations in this case enhances the scope of the necessary intervention
24 to remedy such intentional conduct. Regardless of whether the MCSO’s manipulation of
25 its internal investigations to provide impunity for those who violate Plaintiffs’ rights,
26 thereby tacitly authorizing such violations, might itself be a (new) constitutional
27 violation, the Court has found this conduct to be indicative of a scheme to avoid
28 accountability for violating the Court’s injunction. (Doc. 1677 ¶¶ 726, 733, 868–75,
889.) The MCSO has chosen to deliberately thwart the effectiveness of the remedies the
Court already set forth in this case. As such, Defendants’ argument that the MCSO “has
not yet had an opportunity to implement remedies in response to the Court’s Findings of
Fact” misses the point. This case has a long history before May 13, 2016. The remedies
the Court sets forth now are responsive to that history of Defendants’ evasion,
manipulation, and violation of their obligations under the Court’s orders, not to any
recently discovered constitutional violation.

1 *Feldman* doctrine prevents the Court from reviewing a decision of a merit commission or
2 state court regarding the discipline of an MCSO employee whose conduct has been
3 investigated pursuant to this Court’s remedial scheme.

4 “*Rooker–Feldman* . . . is a narrow doctrine, confined to cases brought by state-
5 court losers complaining of injuries caused by state-court judgments rendered before the
6 district court proceedings commenced and inviting district court review and rejection of
7 those judgments.” *Lance v. Dennis*, 546 U.S. 459, 464 (2006) (internal quotation
8 omitted). “The doctrine has no application to judicial review of executive action,
9 including determinations made by a state administrative agency.” *Verizon Md. Inc. v.*
10 *Pub. Serv. Comm’n of Md.*, 535 U.S. 635, 644 n.3 (2002). Moreover, “the rule has long
11 stood that a state court judgment entered in a case that falls within the federal courts’
12 exclusive jurisdiction is subject to collateral attack in the federal courts.” *In re Gruntz*,
13 202 F.3d 1074, 1079 (9th Cir. 2000).

14 The Court has had exclusive jurisdiction over this case for nine years. To the
15 extent that the Court has ordered remedies that will result in internal affairs investigations
16 of individuals at the MCSO, those investigations stem from this case. The Court has the
17 jurisdiction to see that its orders are followed and that the Plaintiffs’ rights are vindicated.
18 *Rooker-Feldman* is inapplicable.

19 **III. DUE PROCESS**

20 **A. The Arizona Police Officer’s Bill of Rights**

21 Arizona has codified a police officer’s “bill of rights.” A.R.S. §§ 38-1101–1115.
22 Pursuant to this Arizona law, “[a]n employer shall make a good faith effort to complete
23 any investigation of employee misconduct within one hundred eighty calendar days after
24 the employer receives notice of the allegation by a person authorized by the employer to
25 initiate an investigation of the misconduct.” *Id.* § 38-1110(A). “If the employer exceeds
26 the one hundred eighty calendar day limit, the employer shall provide the employee with
27 a written explanation containing the reasons the investigation continued beyond one
28 hundred eighty calendar days.” *Id.* “On an appeal of discipline by the employee, a

1 hearing officer, administrative law judge or appeals board may dismiss the discipline if it
2 is determined that the employer did not make a good faith effort to complete the
3 investigation within one hundred eighty calendar days.” *Id.* § 38-1110(C).

4 Defendants argue that this state law “creates federally protected constitutional
5 rights because that statutory scheme contains ‘particularized standards or criteria’ to
6 create a property interest.” (Doc. 1729 at 7 (quoting *Allen v. City of Beverly Hills*, 911
7 F.2d 367, 369-70 (9th Cir. 1990).) Defendants quoted *Allen* for the proposition that
8 “[p]roperty interests . . . are not created by the Constitution. Rather, they are created and
9 their dimensions are defined by existing rules or understandings that stem from an
10 independent source such as state law—rules or understandings that secure certain benefits
11 and that support claims of entitlement to those benefits.” 911 F.2d at 369-70.

12 However, Defendants failed to note that the next paragraph in the *Allen* opinion
13 clarifies that “[w]hether an expectation of entitlement is sufficient to create a property
14 interest will depend largely upon the extent to which the statute contains mandatory
15 language that restricts the discretion of the [decisionmaker].” *Id.* at 370 (internal
16 quotation omitted). The Arizona statute at issue here does not contain mandatory
17 language, as it merely provides that the administrative law judge or appeals board “may”
18 dismiss the discipline, as an exercise of its discretion. A.R.S. § 38-1110.

19 Moreover, in *Allen*, the plaintiff of a § 1983 action claimed that “his layoff
20 constituted a deprivation of a constitutionally protected property interest without due
21 process of law.” *Allen*, 911 F.2d at 369. Even if the plaintiff in that case had
22 successfully made a case that he had a constitutionally protected property right in
23 continued employment (he did not), his constitutional rights could be violated only if he
24 were deprived of such an interest *without due process of law*. Thus, *Allen* does not stand
25 for the proposition that state law can affect what due process itself entails.

26 Here, the Parties do not dispute that MCSO employees have a property interest in
27 their jobs. Rather, Defendants suggest that the Arizona statute changes what constitutes
28 the due process to which the property interest holder is entitled. That proposition was

1 squarely rejected in *Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. Loudermill*, 470 U.S. 532 (1985). In
2 *Loudermill*, the Supreme Court stated in no uncertain terms that the answer to the
3 question of “what process is due . . . is not to be found in [an] Ohio statute.” *Id.* Nor is it
4 to be found in an Arizona statute. Rather, due process is a matter of settled constitutional
5 law. Due process requires “a hearing prior to the discharge of an employee who has a
6 constitutionally protected property interest in his employment.” *Id.* at 542. MCSO
7 employees will not be denied that.

8 Thus, the requirement under Arizona law that employers must make a good faith
9 effort to complete investigations within 180 days is not incorporated into the
10 constitutional guarantee of due process. Moreover, where the MCSO deliberately
11 ensured that 180 days passed in order to protect certain employees from *Melendres*-
12 related discipline, dismissing that discipline would impede the vindication of Plaintiffs’
13 constitutional rights. That cannot stand. *Swann*, 402 U.S. at 45 (“[S]tate policy must
14 give way when it operates to hinder vindication of federal constitutional guarantees.”).

15 **B. Reliance on the Court’s Findings of Fact**

16 Any employee subject to an investigation will have a hearing, at which he or she
17 can present evidence and raise a defense. On the other hand, a great deal of evidence was
18 set forth during the 21 days of evidentiary hearings, some of which may be relevant to a
19 given investigation, and this evidence need not be disregarded.

20 **IV. GC-17, MCSO’S PRINCIPAL DISCIPLINARY POLICY, APPLIES TO**
21 **ALL EMPLOYEES**

22 Sheriff Arpaio is the appointing authority over certified employees in the MCSO,
23 and he has unique disciplinary authority over all deputies within the MCSO, according to
24 state law. *See Hounshell v. White*, 220 Ariz. 1, 202 P.3d 466 (App. 2008). The MCSO’s
25 principal disciplinary policy, GC-17, applies to all employees and sets out disciplinary
26 matrices that apply to virtually all employees. There is, generally speaking, a disciplinary
27 matrix for regular employees (non-exempt regular status employees) and a slightly more
28 demanding disciplinary matrix for management employees (exempt regular status

1 employees). The disciplinary matrix is slightly more demanding for management
2 employees because, as MCSO policy makes clear, management employees should
3 typically be held to a higher standard of conduct. (Ex. 2001 at MELC416243.)
4 Nevertheless, even for those employees subject to a disciplinary matrix, Sheriff Arpaio,
5 and his designee, Chief Deputy Sheridan, have the authority to ignore the matrix and
6 impose whatever discipline they deem appropriate.

7 Chief Deputy Sheridan is the highest level management employee within the
8 MCSO. As an employee, he is clearly subject to departmental policy and discipline, and
9 he has previously been a principal or a person of interest in the disciplinary process.
10 Chief Deputy Sheridan is, however, an unclassified employee. Thus, although he is
11 subject to GC-17, there is no specific disciplinary matrix that applies to him. Defendants
12 argue that because there is no specific disciplinary matrix that applies to him, the Court
13 should take greater care, due to federalism concerns, in subjecting his misconduct to
14 evaluation (or re-evaluation) and to potential discipline than it takes with respect to other
15 MCSO employees.

16 Nevertheless, as the Findings of Fact make clear, Sheriff Arpaio and Chief Deputy
17 Sheridan are the authors of the manipulation and misconduct that has prevented the fair,
18 uniform, and appropriate application of discipline on MCSO employees as that
19 misconduct pertains to the members of the Plaintiff class. Sheriff Arpaio, as an elected
20 official of Maricopa County, however, is not subject to any MCSO disciplinary policy.
21 He is also, of course, an official who is elected by the people of Arizona. Neither of
22 these factors is true with respect to Chief Deputy Sheridan. To the extent that Sheriff
23 Arpaio and Chief Deputy Sheridan have manipulated the Internal Affairs process at the
24 MCSO to ensure that many employees—including Chief Deputy Sheridan—were
25 disciplined in a relatively lenient manner or not at all for violating the rights of the
26 Plaintiff class, a remedy is necessary and within the scope of the Court's authority, as the
27 condition flows from the constitutional violation at issue in this case. *See Milliken*, 433
28 U.S. at 282.

1 Pursuant to state law, Chief Deputy Sheridan can be disciplined. His discipline is
2 at the discretion of Sheriff Arpaio. In light of Sheriff Arpaio's manipulations in this case,
3 the discretion granted to the sheriff by state law does not prevent the Court from ordering
4 that appropriate discipline be imposed, as failure to do so would be an undue impediment
5 of the remedies to which the Plaintiff class is entitled as a result of the deprivation of
6 their constitutional rights.

7 Due to Sheriff Arpaio and Chief Deputy Sheridan's manipulation of the
8 disciplinary process, the Court has fashioned a remedy in which an independent internal
9 affairs investigator, and an independent disciplinary authority, both nominated by the
10 parties, shall make and review disciplinary decisions for all employees pertaining to the
11 misconduct discussed in the findings of fact. Those independent authorities are
12 experienced in police discipline and shall have the authority, independent from the Court,
13 to decide discipline. The Independent Authorities shall apply the disciplinary matrices,
14 but have the authority to disregard the disciplinary matrices in cases in which they
15 provide appropriate justification for doing so. They shall have the authority to determine
16 the appropriate discipline for Chief Deputy Sheridan. In doing so they shall approximate
17 MCSO policy as closely as possible. Because Chief Deputy Sheridan is the highest level
18 management employee within the MCSO, they shall thus apply categories of misconduct
19 and presumptive levels of discipline to him that are no less exacting than those set forth
20 in the disciplinary matrix for exempt regular status employees of the MCSO, in order that
21 Sheridan be "held to a higher standard." (*Id.*; Ex. 2001 at MELC416243.)

22 In light of the above, the following procedures and authorities are hereby ordered.
23 These procedures are numbered consecutively to those set forth in the Court's previous
24 Supplemental Permanent Injunctive orders, (Doc. 606, 670), which are incorporated
25 herewith.

26 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** entering this Second Supplemental Permanent
27 Injunction/Judgement Order as follows:

28 ///

1 **XIV. ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS**

2 160. This Second Supplemental Permanent Injunction incorporates all definitions in the
3 Court's first Supplemental Permanent Injunction (Doc. 606 ¶ 1).

4 161. The following terms and definitions shall also apply to this Order:

5 162. "Misconduct" means a violation of MCSO policies or procedures; violation of
6 federal, state, or local criminal or applicable civil laws; constitutional violations,
7 whether criminal or civil; violation of administrative rules; and violation of
8 regulations.

9 a. "Minor misconduct" means misconduct that, if sustained, would result in
10 discipline and/or corrective action less severe than a suspension;

11 b. "Serious misconduct" means misconduct that, if sustained, would result in
12 discipline of suspension, demotion, or termination;

13 c. "Misconduct indicating apparent criminal conduct by an employee" means
14 misconduct that a reasonable and trained Supervisor or internal affairs
15 investigator would conclude could result in criminal charges due to the
16 apparent circumstances of the misconduct.

17 d. "Internal affairs investigator" means any employee who conducts an
18 administrative investigation of misconduct, including investigators assigned to
19 the Professional Standards Bureau or Supervisors in the employee's Division
20 or Bureau who are assigned to investigate misconduct.

21 e. "Preponderance of the Evidence" means that the facts alleged are more likely
22 true than not true.

23 f. "Clear and Convincing Evidence" means that the party must present evidence
24 that leaves one with a firm belief or conviction that it is highly probable that
25 the factual contentions of the claim or defense are true. This standard of proof
26 is higher than proof by a preponderance of the evidence, but it does not require
27 proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

28 g. "Principal" means an employee against whom a complaint of misconduct or

wrongdoing has been made and who is a subject of a misconduct investigation.

h. “Tester” means a person who poses as a civilian making a fictitious complaint for assessment purposes.

i. “Class Remedial Matters” means possible misconduct involving members of the Plaintiff class and the MCSO or the remedies to which such class members are entitled as set forth in the Findings of Fact and various supplemental orders of this Court.

XV. MISCONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS, DISCIPLINE, AND GRIEVANCES

163. The Sheriff will ensure that all allegations of employee misconduct, whether internally discovered or based on a civilian complaint, are fully, fairly, and efficiently investigated; that all investigative findings are supported by the appropriate standard of proof and documented in writing; and that all officers who commit misconduct are held accountable pursuant to a disciplinary system that is fair, consistent, unbiased and provides due process. To achieve these outcomes, the Sheriff shall implement the requirements set out below.

164. All policies, procedures, protocols, training materials, and other material required by this Order are subject to the same process of review and comment by the parties and approval by the Monitor described in Section IV and ¶ 46 of the first Supplemental Permanent Injunction (Doc. 606).

A. Policies Regarding Misconduct Investigations, Discipline, and Grievances

165. Within one month of the entry of this Order, the Sheriff shall conduct a comprehensive review of all policies, procedures, manuals, and other written directives related to misconduct investigations, employee discipline, and grievances, and shall provide to the Monitor and Plaintiffs new policies and procedures or revise existing policies and procedures. The new or revised policies and procedures that shall be provided shall incorporate all of the requirements of this Order. If there are any provisions as to which the parties do not agree, they will expeditiously confer and attempt to resolve their disagreements. To the extent

1 that the parties cannot agree on any proposed revisions, those matters shall be
2 submitted to the Court for resolution within three months of the date of the entry
3 of this Order. Any party who delays the approval by insisting on provisions that
4 are contrary to this Order is subject to sanction.

5 166. Such policies shall apply to all misconduct investigations of MCSO personnel.

6 167. The policies shall include the following provisions:

7 a. Conflicts of interest in internal affairs investigations or in those assigned by the
8 MCSO to hold hearings and make disciplinary decisions shall be prohibited.
9 This provision requires the following:

10 i. No employee who was involved in an incident shall be involved in or
11 review a misconduct investigation arising out of the incident.

12 ii. No employee who has an external business relationship or close personal
13 relationship with a principal or witness in a misconduct investigation may
14 investigate the misconduct. No such person may make any disciplinary
15 decisions with respect to the misconduct including the determination of any
16 grievance or appeal arising from any discipline.

17 iii. No employee shall be involved in an investigation, whether criminal or
18 administrative, or make any disciplinary decisions with respect to any
19 persons who are superior in rank and in their chain of command. Thus,
20 investigations of the Chief Deputy's conduct, whether civil or criminal,
21 must be referred to an outside authority. Any outside authority retained by
22 the MCSO must possess the requisite background and level of experience
23 of internal affairs investigators and must be free of any actual or perceived
24 conflicts of interest.

25 b. If an internal affairs investigator or a commander who is responsible for
26 making disciplinary findings or determining discipline has knowledge of a
27 conflict of interest affecting his or her involvement, he or she should
28 immediately inform the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau or,

- 1 if the holder of that office also suffers from a conflict, the highest-ranking,
2 non-conflicted chief-level officer at MCSO or, if there is no non-conflicted
3 chief-level officer at MCSO, an outside authority. Any outside authority
4 retained by the MCSO must possess the requisite background and level of
5 experience of internal affairs investigators and must be free of any actual or
6 perceived conflicts of interest.
- 7 c. Investigations into an employee's alleged untruthfulness can be initiated by the
8 Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau or the Chief Deputy. All
9 decisions not to investigate alleged untruthfulness must be documented in
10 writing.
- 11 d. Any MCSO employee who observes or becomes aware of any act of
12 misconduct by another employee shall, as soon as practicable, report the
13 incident to a Supervisor or directly to the Professional Standards Bureau.
14 During any period in which a Monitor is appointed to oversee any operations
15 of the MCSO, any employee may, without retaliation, report acts of alleged
16 misconduct directly to the Monitor.
- 17 e. Where an act of misconduct is reported to a Supervisor, the Supervisor shall
18 immediately document and report the information to the Professional
19 Standards Bureau.
- 20 f. Failure to report an act of misconduct shall be considered misconduct and may
21 result in disciplinary or corrective action, up to and including termination. The
22 presumptive discipline for a failure to report such allegations may be
23 commensurate with the presumptive discipline for the underlying misconduct.
- 24 g. No MCSO employee with a rank lower than Sergeant will conduct an
25 investigation at the District level.
- 26 168. All forms of reprisal, discouragement, intimidation, coercion, or adverse action
27 against any person, civilian, or employee because that person reports misconduct,
28 attempts to make or makes a misconduct complaint in good faith, or cooperates

1 with an investigation of misconduct constitute retaliation and are strictly
2 prohibited. This also includes reports of misconduct made directly to the Monitor,
3 during any period in which a Monitor is appointed to oversee any operations of the
4 MCSO.

5 169. Retaliating against any person who reports or investigates alleged misconduct
6 shall be considered a serious offense and shall result in discipline, up to and
7 including termination.

8 170. The Sheriff shall investigate all complaints and allegations of misconduct,
9 including third-party and anonymous complaints and allegations. Employees as
10 well as civilians shall be permitted to make misconduct allegations anonymously.

11 171. The MCSO will not terminate an administrative investigation solely on the basis
12 that the complainant seeks to withdraw the complaint, or is unavailable, unwilling,
13 or unable to cooperate with an investigation, or because the principal resigns or
14 retires to avoid discipline. The MCSO will continue the investigation and reach a
15 finding, where possible, based on the evidence and investigatory procedures and
16 techniques available.

17 172. Employees are required to provide all relevant evidence and information in their
18 custody and control to internal affairs investigators. Intentionally withholding
19 evidence or information from an internal affairs investigator shall result in
20 discipline.

21 173. Any employee who is named as a principal in an ongoing investigation of serious
22 misconduct shall be presumptively ineligible for hire or promotion during the
23 pendency of the investigation. The Sheriff and/or the MCSO shall provide a
24 written justification for hiring or promoting an employee or applicant who is a
25 principal in an ongoing investigation of serious misconduct. This written
26 justification shall be included in the employee's employment file and, during the
27 period that the MCSO is subject to Monitor oversight, provided to the Monitor.

28 174. Employees' and applicants' disciplinary history shall be considered in all hiring,

1 promotion, and transfer decisions, and this consideration shall be documented.
2 Employees and applicants whose disciplinary history demonstrates multiple
3 sustained allegations of misconduct, or one sustained allegation of a Category 6 or
4 Category 7 offense from MCSO's disciplinary matrices, shall be presumptively
5 ineligible for hire or promotion. MCSO shall provide a written justification for
6 hiring or promoting an employee or applicant who has a history demonstrating
7 multiple sustained allegations of misconduct or a sustained Category 6 or
8 Category 7 offense. This written justification shall be included in the employee's
9 employment file and, during the period that the MCSO is subject to Monitor
10 oversight, provided to the Monitor.

11 175. As soon as practicable, commanders shall review the disciplinary history of all
12 employees who are transferred to their command.

13 176. The quality of investigators' internal affairs investigations and Supervisors'
14 reviews of investigations shall be taken into account in their performance
15 evaluations.

16 177. There shall be no procedure referred to as a "name-clearing hearing." All pre-
17 disciplinary hearings shall be referred to as "pre-determination hearings,"
18 regardless of the employment status of the principal.

19 **B. Misconduct-Related Training**

20 178. Within three months of the finalization of these policies consistent with ¶ 164 of
21 this Order, the Sheriff will have provided all Supervisors and all personnel
22 assigned to the Professional Standards Bureau with 40 hours of comprehensive
23 training on conducting employee misconduct investigations. This training shall be
24 delivered by a person with subject matter expertise in misconduct investigation
25 who shall be approved by the Monitor. This training will include instruction in:

- 26 a. investigative skills, including proper interrogation and interview techniques,
27 gathering and objectively analyzing evidence, and data and case management;
28 b. the particular challenges of administrative law enforcement misconduct

- 1 investigations, including identifying alleged misconduct that is not clearly
2 stated in the complaint, or that becomes apparent during the investigation;
- 3 c. properly weighing the credibility of civilian witnesses against employees;
- 4 d. using objective evidence to resolve inconsistent statements;
- 5 e. the proper application of the appropriate standard of proof;
- 6 f. report-writing skills;
- 7 g. requirements related to the confidentiality of witnesses and/or complainants;
- 8 h. considerations in handling anonymous complaints;
- 9 i. relevant MCSO rules and policies, including protocols related to administrative
10 investigations of alleged officer misconduct; and
- 11 j. relevant state and federal law, including *Garrity v. New Jersey*, and the
12 requirements of this Court's orders.
- 13 179. All Supervisors and all personnel assigned to the Professional Standards Bureau
14 also will receive eight hours of in-service training annually related to conducting
15 misconduct investigations. This training shall be delivered by a person with
16 subject matter expertise in misconduct investigation who shall be approved by the
17 Monitor.
- 18 180. Within three months of the finalization of these policies consistent with ¶ 164 of
19 this Order, the Sheriff will provide training that is adequate in quality, quantity,
20 scope, and type, as determined by the Monitor, to all employees on MCSO's new
21 or revised policies related to misconduct investigations, discipline, and grievances.
22 This training shall include instruction on identifying and reporting misconduct, the
23 consequences for failing to report misconduct, and the consequences for retaliating
24 against a person for reporting misconduct or participating in a misconduct
25 investigation.
- 26 181. Within three months of the finalization of these policies consistent with ¶ 164 of
27 this Order, the Sheriff will provide training that is adequate in quality, quantity,
28 scope, and type, as determined by the Monitor, to all employees, including

1 dispatchers, to properly handle civilian complaint intake, including how to provide
2 complaint materials and information, and the consequences for failing to take
3 complaints.

4 182. Within three months of the finalization of these policies consistent with ¶ 164 of
5 this Order, the Sheriff will provide training that is adequate in quality, quantity,
6 scope, and type, as determined by the Monitor, to all Supervisors on their
7 obligations when called to a scene by a subordinate to accept a civilian complaint
8 about that subordinate's conduct and on their obligations when they are phoned or
9 emailed directly by a civilian filing a complaint against one of their subordinates.

10 **C. Administrative Investigation Review**

11 183. The Sheriff and the MCSO will conduct objective, comprehensive, and timely
12 administrative investigations of all allegations of employee misconduct. The
13 Sheriff shall put in place and follow the policies set forth below with respect to
14 administrative investigations.

15 184. All findings will be based on the appropriate standard of proof. These standards
16 will be clearly delineated in policies, training, and procedures, and accompanied
17 by detailed examples to ensure proper application by internal affairs investigators.

18 185. Upon receipt of any allegation of misconduct, whether internally discovered or
19 based upon a civilian complaint, employees shall immediately notify the
20 Professional Standards Bureau.

21 186. Effective immediately, the Professional Standards Bureau shall maintain a
22 centralized electronic numbering and tracking system for all allegations of
23 misconduct, whether internally discovered or based upon a civilian complaint.
24 Upon being notified of any allegation of misconduct, the Professional Standards
25 Bureau will promptly assign a unique identifier to the incident. If the allegation
26 was made through a civilian complaint, the unique identifier will be provided to
27 the complainant at the time the complaint is made. The Professional Standards
28 Bureau's centralized numbering and tracking system will maintain accurate and

1 reliable data regarding the number, nature, and status of all misconduct
2 allegations, from initial intake to final disposition, including investigation
3 timeliness and notification to the complainant of the interim status, if requested,
4 and final disposition of the complaint. The system will be used to determine the
5 status of misconduct investigations, as well as for periodic assessment of
6 compliance with relevant policies and procedures and this Order, including
7 requirements of timeliness of investigations. The system also will be used to
8 monitor and maintain appropriate caseloads for internal affairs investigators.

9 187. The Professional Standards Bureau shall maintain a complete file of all documents
10 within the MCSO's custody and control relating to any investigations and related
11 disciplinary proceedings, including pre-determination hearings, grievance
12 proceedings, and appeals to the Maricopa County Law Enforcement Merit System
13 Council or a state court.

14 188. Upon being notified of any allegation of misconduct, the Professional Standards
15 Bureau will make an initial determination of the category of the alleged offense, to
16 be used for the purposes of assigning the administrative investigation to an
17 investigator. After initially categorizing the allegation, the Professional Standards
18 Bureau will promptly assign an internal affairs investigator.

19 189. The Professional Standards Bureau shall administratively investigate:
20 a. misconduct allegations of a serious nature, including any allegation that may
21 result in suspension, demotion, or termination; and
22 b. misconduct indicating apparent criminal conduct by an employee.

23 190. Allegations of employee misconduct that are of a minor nature may be
24 administratively investigated by a trained and qualified Supervisor in the
25 employee's District.

26 191. If at any point during a misconduct investigation an investigating Supervisor
27 outside of the Professional Standards Bureau believes that the principal may have
28 committed misconduct of a serious or criminal nature, he or she shall immediately

- 1 notify the Professional Standards Bureau, which shall take over the investigation.
- 2 192. The Professional Standards Bureau shall review, at least semi-annually, all
- 3 investigations assigned outside the Bureau to determine, among the other matters
- 4 set forth in ¶ 260 below, whether the investigation is properly categorized, whether
- 5 the investigation is being properly conducted, and whether appropriate findings
- 6 have been reached.
- 7 193. When a single act of alleged misconduct would constitute multiple separate policy
- 8 violations, all applicable policy violations shall be charged, but the most serious
- 9 policy violation shall be used for determining the category of the offense.
- 10 Exoneration on the most serious offense does not preclude discipline as to less
- 11 serious offenses stemming from the same misconduct.
- 12 194. The Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall ensure that
- 13 investigations comply with MCSO policy and all requirements of this Order,
- 14 including those related to training, investigators' disciplinary backgrounds, and
- 15 conflicts of interest.
- 16 195. Within six months of the entry of this Order, the Professional Standards Bureau
- 17 shall include sufficient trained personnel to fulfill the requirements of this Order.
- 18 196. Where appropriate to ensure the fact and appearance of impartiality, the
- 19 Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau or the Chief Deputy may refer
- 20 administrative misconduct investigations to another law enforcement agency or
- 21 may retain a qualified outside investigator to conduct the investigation. Any
- 22 outside investigator retained by the MCSO must possess the requisite background
- 23 and level of experience of Internal Affairs investigators and must be free of any
- 24 actual or perceived conflicts of interest.
- 25 197. The Professional Standards Bureau will be headed by a qualified Commander.
- 26 The Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau will have ultimate authority
- 27 within the MCSO for reaching the findings of investigations and preliminarily
- 28 determining any discipline to be imposed. If the Sheriff declines to designate a

1 qualified Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau, the Court will
2 designate a qualified candidate, which may be a Civilian Director in lieu of a
3 sworn officer.

4 198. To promote independence and the confidentiality of investigations, the
5 Professional Standards Bureau shall be physically located in a facility that is
6 separate from other MCSO facilities, such as a professional office building or
7 commercial retail space. This facility shall be easily accessible to the public,
8 present a non-intimidating atmosphere, and have sufficient space and personnel
9 for receiving members of the public and for permitting them to file complaints.

10 199. The MCSO will ensure that the qualifications for service as an internal affairs
11 investigator shall be clearly defined and that anyone tasked with investigating
12 employee misconduct possesses excellent investigative skills, a reputation for
13 integrity, the ability to write clear reports, and the ability to be fair and objective in
14 determining whether an employee committed misconduct. Employees with a
15 history of multiple sustained misconduct allegations, or one sustained allegation of
16 a Category 6 or Category 7 offense from MCSO's disciplinary matrices, will be
17 presumptively ineligible to conduct misconduct investigations. Employees with a
18 history of conducting deficient investigations will also be presumptively ineligible
19 for these duties.

20 200. In each misconduct investigation, investigators shall:

- 21 a. conduct investigations in a rigorous and impartial manner designed to
22 determine the facts;
- 23 b. approach investigations without prejudging the facts and without permitting
24 any preconceived impression of the principal or any witness to cloud the
25 investigation;
- 26 c. identify, collect, and consider all relevant circumstantial, direct, and physical
27 evidence, including any audio or video recordings;
- 28 d. make reasonable attempts to locate and interview all witnesses, including

- 1 civilian witnesses;
- 2 e. make reasonable attempts to interview any civilian complainant in person;
- 3 f. audio and video record all interviews;
- 4 g. when conducting interviews, avoid asking leading questions and questions that
- 5 may suggest justifications for the alleged misconduct;
- 6 h. make credibility determinations, as appropriate; and
- 7 i. attempt to resolve material inconsistencies between employee, complainant,
- 8 and witness statements.
- 9 201. There will be no automatic preference for an employee's statement over a non-
- 10 employee's statement. Internal affairs investigators will not disregard a witness's
- 11 statement solely because the witness has some connection to either the
- 12 complainant or the employee or because the witness or complainant has a criminal
- 13 history, but may consider the witness's criminal history or any adjudicated
- 14 findings of untruthfulness in evaluating that witness's statement. In conducting
- 15 the investigation, internal affairs investigators may take into account the record of
- 16 any witness, complainant, or officer who has been determined to have been
- 17 deceptive or untruthful in any legal proceeding, misconduct investigation, or other
- 18 investigation.
- 19 202. Internal affairs investigators will investigate any evidence of potential misconduct
- 20 uncovered during the course of the investigation, regardless of whether the
- 21 potential misconduct was part of the original allegation.
- 22 203. If the person involved in the encounter with the MCSO pleads guilty or is found
- 23 guilty of an offense, internal affairs investigators will not consider that information
- 24 alone to be determinative of whether an MCSO employee engaged in misconduct,
- 25 nor will it by itself justify discontinuing the investigation. MCSO training
- 26 materials and policies on internal investigations will acknowledge explicitly that
- 27 the fact of a criminal conviction related to the administrative investigation is not
- 28 determinative of whether an MCSO employee engaged in misconduct and that the

mission of an internal affairs investigator is to determine whether any misconduct occurred.

204. Internal affairs investigators will complete their administrative investigations within 85 calendar days of the initiation of the investigation (60 calendar days if within a Division). Any request for an extension of time must be approved in writing by the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau. Reasonable requests for extensions of time may be granted.

205. The Professional Standards Bureau shall maintain a database to track all ongoing misconduct cases, and shall generate alerts to the responsible investigator and his or her Supervisor and the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau when deadlines are not met.

206. At the conclusion of each investigation, internal affairs investigators will prepare an investigation report. The report will include:

- a. a narrative description of the incident;
- b. documentation of all evidence that was gathered, including names, phone numbers, and addresses of witnesses to the incident. In situations in which there are no known witnesses, the report will specifically state this fact. In situations in which witnesses were present but circumstances prevented the internal affairs investigator from determining the identification, phone number, or address of those witnesses, the report will state the reasons why. The report will also include all available identifying information for anyone who refuses to provide a statement;
- c. documentation of whether employees were interviewed, and a transcript or recording of those interviews;
- d. the names of all other MCSO employees who witnessed the incident;
- e. the internal affairs investigator's evaluation of the incident, based on his or her review of the evidence gathered, including a determination of whether the employee's actions appear to be within MCSO policy, procedure, regulations,

- orders, or other standards of conduct required of MCSO employees;
- f. in cases where the MCSO asserts that material inconsistencies were resolved, explicit credibility findings, including a precise description of the evidence that supports or detracts from the person's credibility;
 - g. in cases where material inconsistencies must be resolved between complainant, employee, and witness statements, explicit resolution of the inconsistencies, including a precise description of the evidence relied upon to resolve the inconsistencies;
 - h. an assessment of the incident for policy, training, tactical, or equipment concerns, including any recommendations for how those concerns will be addressed;
 - i. if a weapon was used, documentation that the employee's certification and training for the weapon were current; and
 - j. documentation of recommendations for initiation of the disciplinary process; and
 - k. in the instance of an externally generated complaint, documentation of all contacts and updates with the complainant.
207. In assessing the incident for policy, training, tactical, or equipment concerns, investigation reports will include an assessment of whether:
- a. the law enforcement action was in compliance with training and legal standards;
 - b. the use of different tactics should or could have been employed;
 - c. the incident indicates a need for additional training, counseling, or other non-disciplinary corrective actions; and
 - d. the incident suggests that the MCSO should revise its policies, strategies, tactics, or training.
208. For each allegation of misconduct, internal affairs investigators shall explicitly identify and recommend one of the following dispositions for each allegation of

misconduct in an administrative investigation:

- a. “Unfounded,” where the investigation determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that the allegation was false or not supported by fact;
- b. “Sustained,” where the investigation determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the alleged misconduct did occur and justifies a reasonable conclusion of a policy violation;
- c. “Not Sustained,” where the investigation determines that there is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegation; or
- d. “Exonerated,” where the investigation determines that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate MCSO policies, procedures, or training.

209. For investigations carried out by Supervisors outside of the Professional Standards Bureau, the investigator shall forward the completed investigation report through his or her chain of command to his or her Division Commander. The Division Commander must approve the investigation and indicate his or her concurrence with the findings.

210. For investigations carried out by the Professional Standards Bureau, the investigator shall forward the completed investigation report to the Commander.

211. If the Commander—meaning the Commander of the PSB or the Commander of the Division in which the internal affairs investigation was conducted—determines that the findings of the investigation report are not supported by the appropriate standard of proof, the Commander shall return the investigation to the investigator for correction or additional investigative effort, shall document the inadequacies, and shall include this documentation as an addendum to the original investigation. The investigator’s Supervisor shall take appropriate action to address the inadequately supported determination and any investigative deficiencies that led to it. The Commander shall be responsible for the accuracy and completeness of investigation reports prepared by internal affairs investigators under his or her command.

1 212. Where an internal affairs investigator conducts a deficient misconduct
2 investigation, the investigator shall receive the appropriate corrective and/or
3 disciplinary action. An internal affairs investigator's failure to improve the quality
4 of his or her investigations after corrective and/or disciplinary action is taken shall
5 be grounds for demotion and/or removal from a supervisory position or the
6 Professional Standards Bureau.

7 213. Investigations of minor misconduct conducted outside of the Professional
8 Standards Bureau must be conducted by a Supervisor and not by line-level
9 deputies. After such investigations, the investigating Supervisor's Commander
10 shall forward the investigation file to the Professional Standards Bureau after he or
11 she finds that the misconduct investigation is complete and the findings are
12 supported by the evidence. The Professional Standards Bureau shall review the
13 misconduct investigation to ensure that it is complete and that the findings are
14 supported by the evidence. The Professional Standards Bureau shall order
15 additional investigation when it appears that there is additional relevant evidence
16 that may assist in resolving inconsistencies or improving the reliability or
17 credibility of the findings. Where the findings of the investigation report are not
18 supported by the appropriate standard of proof, the Professional Standards Bureau
19 shall document the reasons for this determination and shall include this
20 documentation as an addendum to the original investigation.

21 214. At the discretion of the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau, a
22 misconduct investigation may be assigned or re-assigned to another Supervisor
23 with the approval of his or her Commander, whether within or outside of the
24 District or Bureau in which the incident occurred, or may be returned to the
25 original Supervisor for further investigation or analysis. This assignment or re-
26 assignment shall be explained in writing.

27 215. If, after an investigation conducted outside of the Professional Standards Bureau,
28 an employee's actions are found to violate policy, the investigating Supervisor's

1 Commander shall direct and ensure appropriate discipline and/or corrective action.
2 Where the incident indicates policy, training, tactical, or equipment concerns, the
3 Commander shall also ensure that necessary training is delivered and that policy,
4 tactical, or equipment concerns are resolved.

5 216. If, after an investigation conducted by the Professional Standards Bureau, an
6 employee's actions are found to violate policy, the Commander of the Professional
7 Standards Bureau shall direct and ensure appropriate discipline and/or corrective
8 action. Where the incident indicates policy, training, tactical, or equipment
9 concerns, the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall also ensure
10 that necessary training is delivered and that policy, tactical, or equipment concerns
11 are resolved.

12 217. The Professional Standards Bureau shall conduct targeted and random reviews of
13 discipline imposed by Commanders for minor misconduct to ensure compliance
14 with MCSO policy and legal standards.

15 218. The Professional Standards Bureau shall maintain all administrative investigation
16 reports and files after they are completed for record-keeping in accordance with
17 applicable law.

18 **D. Discipline**

19 219. The Sheriff shall ensure that discipline for sustained allegations of misconduct
20 comports with due process, and that discipline is consistently applied, fair, and
21 based on the nature of the allegation, and that mitigating and aggravating factors
22 are identified and consistently applied and documented regardless of the command
23 level of the principal of the investigation.

24 220. To ensure consistency in the imposition of discipline, the Sheriff shall review the
25 MCSO's current disciplinary matrices and, upon approval of the parties and the
26 Monitor, will amend them as necessary to ensure that they:

- 27 a. establish a presumptive range of discipline for each type of violation;
- 28 b. increase the presumptive discipline based on an employee's prior violations;

- c. set out defined mitigating and aggravating factors;
 - d. prohibit consideration of the employee's race, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, age, or ethnicity;
 - e. prohibit conflicts, nepotism, or bias of any kind in the administration of discipline;
 - f. prohibit consideration of the high (or low) profile nature of the incident, including media coverage or other public attention;
 - g. clearly define forms of discipline and define classes of discipline as used in policies and operations manuals;
 - h. provide that corrective action such as coaching or training is not considered to be discipline and should not be used as a substitute for discipline where the matrix calls for discipline;
 - i. provide that the MCSO will not take only non-disciplinary corrective action in cases in which the disciplinary matrices call for the imposition of discipline;
 - j. provide that the MCSO will consider whether non-disciplinary corrective action is also appropriate in a case where discipline has been imposed;
 - k. require that any departures from the discipline recommended under the disciplinary matrices be justified in writing and included in the employee's file; and
 - l. provide a disciplinary matrix for unclassified management level employees that is at least as demanding as the disciplinary matrix for management level employees.
221. The Sheriff shall mandate that each act or omission that results in a sustained misconduct allegation shall be treated as a separate offense for the purposes of imposing discipline.
222. The Sheriff shall also provide that the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall make preliminary determinations of the discipline to be imposed in all cases and shall document those determinations in writing, including the

presumptive range of discipline for the sustained misconduct allegation, and the employee's disciplinary history.

E. Pre-Determination Hearings

223. If the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau makes a preliminary determination that serious discipline (defined as suspension, demotion, or termination) should be imposed, a designated member of MCSO's command staff will conduct a pre-determination hearing and will provide the employee with an opportunity to be heard.

224. Pre-determination hearings will be audio and video recorded in their entirety, and the recording shall be maintained with the administrative investigation file.

225. If an employee provides new or additional evidence at a pre-determination hearing, the hearing will be suspended and the matter will be returned to the internal affairs investigator for consideration or further investigation, as necessary. If after any further investigation or consideration of the new or additional evidence, there is no change in the determination of preliminary discipline, the matter will go back to the pre-determination hearing. The Professional Standards Bureau shall initiate a separate misconduct investigation if it appears that the employee intentionally withheld the new or additional evidence during the initial misconduct investigation.

226. If the designated member of MCSO's command staff conducting the pre-determination hearing does not uphold the charges recommended by the Professional Standards Bureau in any respect, or does not impose the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau's recommended discipline and/or non-disciplinary corrective action, the Sheriff shall require the designated member of MCSO's command staff to set forth in writing his or her justification for doing so. This justification will be appended to the investigation file.

227. The Sheriff shall promulgate MCSO policy which shall provide that the designated member of MCSO's command staff conducting a pre-determination

1 hearing should apply the disciplinary matrix and set forth clear guidelines for the
2 grounds on which a deviation is permitted. The Sheriff shall mandate that the
3 designated member of MCSO's command staff may not consider the following as
4 grounds for mitigation or reducing the level of discipline prescribed by the matrix:

- 5 a. his or her personal opinion about the employee's reputation;
- 6 b. the employee's past disciplinary history (or lack thereof), except as provided in
7 the disciplinary matrix;
- 8 c. whether others were jointly responsible for the misconduct, except that the
9 MCSO disciplinary decision maker may consider the measure of discipline
10 imposed on other employees involved to the extent that discipline on others
11 had been previously imposed and the conduct was similarly culpable.

12 228. The Sheriff or his designee has the authority to rescind, revoke or alter any
13 disciplinary decision made by either the Commander of the Professional Standards
14 Bureau or the appointed MCSO disciplinary authority so long as:

- 15 a. that decision does not relate to the Sheriff or his designee;
- 16 b. the Sheriff or his designee provides a thorough written and reasonable
17 explanation for the grounds of the decision as to each employee involved;
- 18 c. the written explanation is placed in the employment files of all employees who
19 were affected by the decision of the Sheriff or his designee; and
- 20 d. the written explanation is available to the public upon request.

21 **F. Criminal Misconduct Investigations**

22 229. Whenever an internal affairs investigator or Commander finds evidence of
23 misconduct indicating apparent criminal conduct by an employee, the Sheriff shall
24 require that the internal affairs investigator or Commander immediately notify the
25 Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau. If the administrative
26 misconduct investigation is being conducted by a Supervisor outside of the
27 Professional Standards Bureau, the Sheriff shall require that the Professional
28 Standards Bureau immediately take over the administrative investigation. If the

1 evidence of misconduct pertains to someone who is superior in rank to the
2 Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau and is within the Commander's
3 chain of command, the Sheriff shall require the Commander to provide the
4 evidence directly to what he or she believes is the appropriate prosecuting
5 authority—the Maricopa County Attorney, the Arizona Attorney General, or the
6 United States Attorney for the District of Arizona—without notifying those in his
7 or her chain of command who may be the subject of a criminal investigation.

8 230. If a misconduct allegation will be investigated criminally, the Sheriff shall require
9 that the Professional Standards Bureau not compel an interview of the principal
10 pursuant to *Garrity v. New Jersey*, 385 U.S. 493 (1967), until it has first consulted
11 with the criminal investigator and the relevant prosecuting authority. No other
12 part of the administrative investigation shall be held in abeyance unless
13 specifically authorized by the Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau in
14 consultation with the entity conducting the criminal investigation. The Sheriff
15 shall require the Professional Standards Bureau to document in writing all
16 decisions regarding compelling an interview, all decisions to hold any aspect of an
17 administrative investigation in abeyance, and all consultations with the criminal
18 investigator and prosecuting authority.

19 231. The Sheriff shall require the Professional Standards Bureau to ensure that
20 investigators conducting a criminal investigation do not have access to any
21 statements by the principal that were compelled pursuant to *Garrity*.

22 232. The Sheriff shall require the Professional Standards Bureau to complete all such
23 administrative investigations regardless of the outcome of any criminal
24 investigation, including cases in which the prosecuting agency declines to
25 prosecute or dismisses the criminal case after the initiation of criminal charges.
26 The Sheriff shall require that all relevant provisions of MCSO policies and
27 procedures and the operations manual for the Professional Standards Bureau shall
28 remind members of the Bureau that administrative and criminal cases are held to

different standards of proof, that the elements of a policy violation differ from those of a criminal offense, and that the purposes of the administrative investigation process differ from those of the criminal investigation process.

233. If the investigator conducting the criminal investigation decides to close the investigation without referring it to a prosecuting agency, this decision must be documented in writing and provided to the Professional Standards Bureau. The Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall separately consider whether to refer the matter to a prosecuting agency and shall document the decision in writing.

234. If the investigator conducting the criminal investigation decides to refer the matter to a prosecuting agency, the Professional Standards Bureau shall review the information provided to the prosecuting agency to ensure that it is of sufficient quality and completeness. The Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall direct that the investigator conduct additional investigation when it appears that there is additional relevant evidence that may improve the reliability or credibility of the investigation. Such directions shall be documented in writing and included in the investigatory file.

235. If the prosecuting agency declines to prosecute or dismisses the criminal case after the initiation of criminal charges, the Professional Standards Bureau shall request an explanation for this decision, which shall be documented in writing and appended to the criminal investigation report.

236. The Sheriff shall require the Professional Standards Bureau to maintain all criminal investigation reports and files after they are completed for record-keeping in accordance with applicable law.

G. Civilian Complaint Intake, Communication, and Tracking

237. Within six months of the entry of this Order, the Monitor, in consultation with the Community Advisory Board, will develop and implement a program to promote awareness throughout the Maricopa County community about the process for

- 1 filing complaints about the conduct of MCSO employees.
- 2 238. The Sheriff shall require the MCSO to accept all civilian complaints, whether
3 submitted verbally or in writing; in person, by phone, by mail, or online; by a
4 complainant, someone acting on the complainant's behalf, or anonymously; and
5 with or without a signature from the complainant. MCSO will document all
6 complaints in writing.
- 7 239. In locations clearly visible to members of the public at the reception desk at
8 MCSO headquarters and at all District stations, the Sheriff and the MCSO will
9 post and maintain permanent placards clearly and simply describing the civilian
10 complaint process that is visible to the public at all hours. The placards shall
11 include relevant contact information, including telephone numbers, email
12 addresses, mailing addresses, and Internet sites. The placards shall be in both
13 English and Spanish.
- 14 240. The Sheriff shall require all deputies to carry complaint forms in their MCSO
15 vehicles. Upon request, deputies will provide individuals with complaint forms
16 and information about how to file a complaint, their name and badge number, and
17 the contact information, including telephone number and email address, of their
18 immediate supervising officer. The Sheriff must provide all supervising officers
19 with telephones. Supervising officers must timely respond to such complaints
20 registered by civilians.
- 21 241. The Sheriff will ensure that the Professional Standards Bureau facility is easily
22 accessible to members of the public. There shall be a space available for receiving
23 walk-in visitors and personnel who can assist the public with filing complaints
24 and/or answer an individual's questions about the complaint investigation process.
- 25 242. The Sheriff will also make complaint forms widely available at locations around
26 the County including: the websites of MCSO and Maricopa County government;
27 the lobby of MCSO's headquarters; each patrol District; and the Maricopa County
28 government offices. The Sheriff will ask locations, such as public library branches

1 and the offices and gathering places of community groups, to make these materials
2 available.

3 243. The Sheriff shall establish a free, 24-hour hotline for members of the public to
4 make complaints.

5 244. The Sheriff shall ensure that the MCSO's complaint form does not contain any
6 language that could reasonably be construed as discouraging the filing of a
7 complaint, such as warnings about the potential criminal consequences for filing
8 false complaints.

9 245. Within two months of the entry of this Order, complaint forms will be made
10 available, at a minimum, in English and Spanish. The MCSO will make
11 reasonable efforts to ensure that complainants who speak other languages
12 (including sign language) and have limited English proficiency can file complaints
13 in their preferred language. The fact that a complainant does not speak, read, or
14 write in English, or is deaf or hard of hearing, will not be grounds to decline to
15 accept or investigate a complaint.

16 246. In the course of investigating a civilian complaint, the Professional Standards
17 Bureau will send periodic written updates to the complainant including:

- 18 a. within seven days of receipt of a complaint, the Professional Standards Bureau
19 will send non-anonymous complainants a written notice of receipt, including
20 the tracking number assigned to the complaint and the name of the investigator
21 assigned. The notice will inform the complainant how he or she may contact
22 the Professional Standards Bureau to inquire about the status of a complaint;
- 23 b. when the Professional Standards Bureau concludes its investigation, the
24 Bureau will notify the complainant that the investigation has been concluded
25 and inform the complainant of the Bureau's findings as soon as is permitted by
26 law; and
- 27 c. in cases where discipline is imposed, the Professional Standards Bureau will
28 notify the complainant of the discipline as soon as is permitted by law.

1 247. Notwithstanding the above written communications, a complainant and/or his or
2 her representative may contact the Professional Standards Bureau at any time to
3 determine the status of his or her complaint. The Sheriff shall require the MCSO
4 to update the complainant with the status of the investigation.

5 248. The Professional Standards Bureau will track, as a separate category of
6 complaints, allegations of biased policing, including allegations that a deputy
7 conducted an investigatory stop or arrest based on an individual's demographic
8 category or used a slur based on an individual's actual or perceived race, ethnicity,
9 nationality, or immigration status, sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity. The
10 Professional Standards Bureau will require that complaints of biased policing are
11 captured and tracked appropriately, even if the complainant does not so label the
12 allegation.

13 249. The Professional Standards Bureau will track, as a separate category of
14 complaints, allegations of unlawful investigatory stops, searches, seizures, or
15 arrests.

16 250. The Professional Standards Bureau will conduct regular assessments of the types
17 of complaints being received to identify and assess potential problematic patterns
18 and trends.

19 **H. Transparency Measures**

20 251. The Sheriff shall require the Professional Standards Bureau to produce a semi-
21 annual public report on misconduct investigations, including, at a minimum, the
22 following:

- 23 a. summary information, which does not name the specific employees involved,
24 about any sustained allegations that an employee violated conflict-of-interest
25 rules in conducting or reviewing misconduct investigations;
- 26 b. aggregate data on complaints received from the public, broken down by
27 district; rank of principal(s); nature of contact (traffic stop, pedestrian stop, call
28 for service, etc.); nature of allegation (rudeness, bias-based policing, etc.);

- 1 complainants' demographic information; complaints received from anonymous
2 complainants or third parties; and principals' demographic information;
- 3 c. analysis of whether any increase or decrease in the number of civilian
4 complaints received from reporting period to reporting period is attributable to
5 issues in the complaint intake process or other factors;
- 6 d. aggregate data on internally-generated misconduct allegations, broken down by
7 similar categories as those for civilian complaints;
- 8 e. aggregate data on the processing of misconduct cases, including the number of
9 cases assigned to Supervisors outside of the Professional Standards Bureau
10 versus investigators in the Professional Standards Bureau; the average and
11 median time from the initiation of an investigation to its submission by the
12 investigator to his or her chain of command; the average and median time from
13 the submission of the investigation by the investigator to a final decision
14 regarding discipline, or other final disposition if no discipline is imposed; the
15 number of investigations returned to the original investigator due to
16 conclusions not being supported by the evidence; and the number of
17 investigations returned to the original investigator to conduct additional
18 investigation;
- 19 f. aggregate data on the outcomes of misconduct investigations, including the
20 number of sustained, not sustained, exonerated, and unfounded misconduct
21 complaints; the number of misconduct allegations supported by the appropriate
22 standard of proof; the number of sustained allegations resulting in a non-
23 disciplinary outcome, coaching, written reprimand, suspension, demotion, and
24 termination; the number of cases in which findings were changed after a pre-
25 determination hearing, broken down by initial finding and final finding; the
26 number of cases in which discipline was changed after a pre-determination
27 hearing, broken down by initial discipline and final discipline; the number of
28 cases in which findings were overruled, sustained, or changed by the Maricopa

County Law Enforcement Merit System Council, broken down by the finding reached by the MCSO and the finding reached by the Council; and the number of cases in which discipline was altered by the Council, broken down by the discipline imposed by the MCSO and the disciplinary ruling of the Council; and similar information on appeals beyond the Council; and

- g. aggregate data on employees with persistent or serious misconduct problems, including the number of employees who have been the subject of more than two misconduct investigations in the previous 12 months, broken down by serious and minor misconduct; the number of employees who have had more than one sustained allegation of minor misconduct in the previous 12 months, broken down by the number of sustained allegations; the number of employees who have had more than one sustained allegation of serious misconduct in the previous 12 months, broken down by the number of sustained allegations; and the number of criminal prosecutions of employees, broken down by criminal charge.

252. The Sheriff shall require the MCSO to make detailed summaries of completed internal affairs investigations readily available to the public to the full extent permitted under state law, in electronic form on a designated section of its website that is linked to directly from the MCSO's home page with prominent language that clearly indicates to the public that the link provides information about investigations of misconduct alleged against MCSO employees.

253. The MCSO Bureau of Internal Oversight shall produce a semi-annual public audit report regarding misconduct investigations. This report shall analyze a stratified random sample of misconduct investigations that were completed during the previous six months to identify any procedural irregularities, including any instances in which:

- a. complaint notification procedures were not followed;
- b. a misconduct complaint was not assigned a unique identifier;

- c. investigation assignment protocols were not followed, such as serious or criminal misconduct being investigated outside of the Professional Standards Bureau;
- d. deadlines were not met;
- e. an investigation was conducted by an employee who had not received required misconduct investigation training;
- f. an investigation was conducted by an employee with a history of multiple sustained misconduct allegations, or one sustained allegation of a Category 6 or Category 7 offense from the MCSO's disciplinary matrices;
- g. an investigation was conducted by an employee who was named as a principal or witness in any investigation of the underlying incident;
- h. an investigation was conducted of a superior officer within the internal affairs investigator's chain of command;
- i. any interviews were not recorded;
- j. the investigation report was not reviewed by the appropriate personnel;
- k. employees were promoted or received a salary increase while named as a principal in an ongoing misconduct investigation absent the required written justification;
- l. a final finding was not reached on a misconduct allegation;
- m. an employee's disciplinary history was not documented in a disciplinary recommendation; or
- n. no written explanation was provided for the imposition of discipline inconsistent with the disciplinary matrix.

I. Testing Program for Civilian Complaint Intake

254. The Sheriff shall initiate a testing program designed to assess civilian complaint intake. Specifically, the testing program shall assess whether employees are providing civilians appropriate and accurate information about the complaint process and whether employees are notifying the Professional Standards Bureau

- 1 upon the receipt of a civilian complaint.
- 2 255. The testing program is not intended to assess investigations of civilian complaints,
3 and the MCSO shall design the testing program in such a way that it does not
4 waste resources investigating fictitious complaints made by testers.
- 5 256. The testing program shall assess complaint intake for complaints made in person
6 at MCSO facilities, complaints made telephonically, by mail, and complaints
7 made electronically by email or through MCSO's website. Testers shall not
8 interfere with deputies taking law enforcement action. Testers shall not attempt to
9 assess complaint intake in the course of traffic stops or other law enforcement
10 action being taken outside of MCSO facilities.
- 11 257. The testing program shall include sufficient random and targeted testing to assess
12 the complaint intake process, utilizing surreptitious video and/or audio recording,
13 as permitted by state law, of testers' interactions with MCSO personnel to assess
14 the appropriateness of responses and information provided.
- 15 258. The testing program shall also assess whether employees promptly notify the
16 Professional Standards Bureau of civilian complaints and provide accurate and
17 complete information to the Bureau.
- 18 259. MCSO shall not permit current or former employees to serve as testers.
- 19 260. The MCSO shall produce an annual report on the testing program. This report
20 shall include, at a minimum:
- 21 a. a description of the testing program, including the testing methodology and the
22 number of tests conducted broken down by type (*i.e.*, in-person, telephonic,
23 mail, and electronic);
- 24 b. the number and proportion of tests in which employees responded
25 inappropriately to a tester;
- 26 c. the number and proportion of tests in which employees provided inaccurate
27 information about the complaint process to a tester;
- 28 d. the number and proportion of tests in which employees failed to promptly

- 1 notify the Professional Standards Bureau of the civilian complaint;
- 2 e. the number and proportion of tests in which employees failed to convey
- 3 accurate information about the complaint to the Professional Standards Bureau;
- 4 f. an evaluation of the civilian complaint intake based upon the results of the
- 5 testing program; and
- 6 g. a description of any steps to be taken to improve civilian complaint intake as a
- 7 result of the testing program.

8 **XVI. COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARD**

- 9 261. The Community Advisory Board may conduct or retain a consultant to conduct a
- 10 study to identify barriers to the filing of civilian complaints against MCSO
- 11 personnel.
- 12 262. In addition to the administrative support provided for in the Supplemental
- 13 Permanent Injunction, (Doc. 670 ¶ 117), the Community Advisory Board shall be
- 14 provided with annual funding to support its activities, including but not limited to
- 15 funds for appropriate research, outreach advertising and website maintenance,
- 16 stipends for intern support, professional interpretation and translation, and out-of-
- 17 pocket costs of the Community Advisory Board members for transportation
- 18 related to their official responsibilities. The Community Advisory Board shall
- 19 submit a proposed annual budget to the Monitor, not to exceed \$15,000, and upon
- 20 approval of the annual budget, the County shall deposit that amount into an
- 21 account established by the Community Advisory Board for that purpose. The
- 22 Community Advisory Board shall be required to keep detailed records of
- 23 expenditures which are subject to review.

24 **XVII. SUPERVISION AND STAFFING**

- 25 263. The following Section of this Order represents additions and amendments to
- 26 Section X of the first Supplemental Permanent Injunction, Supervision and
- 27 Evaluations of Officer Performance, and the provisions of this Section override
- 28 any conflicting provisions in Section X of the first Supplemental Permanent

- 1 Injunction.
- 2 264. The Sheriff shall ensure that all patrol deputies shall be assigned to a primary,
3 clearly identified, first-line supervisor.
- 4 265. First-line patrol supervisors shall be responsible for closely and consistently
5 supervising all deputies under their primary command.
- 6 266. First-line patrol supervisors shall be assigned as primary supervisor to no more
7 persons than it is possible to effectively supervise. The Sheriff should seek to
8 establish staffing that permits a supervisor to oversee no more than eight deputies,
9 but in no event should a supervisor be responsible for more than ten persons. If
10 the Sheriff determines that assignment complexity, the geographic size of a
11 district, the volume of calls for service, or other circumstances warrant an increase
12 or decrease in the level of supervision for any unit, squad, or shift, it shall explain
13 such reasons in writing, and, during the period that the MCSO is subject to the
14 Monitor, shall provide the Monitor with such explanations. The Monitor shall
15 provide an assessment to the Court as to whether the reduced or increased ratio is
16 appropriate in the circumstances indicated.
- 17 267. Supervisors shall be responsible for close and effective supervision of deputies
18 under their command. Supervisors shall ensure that all deputies under their direct
19 command comply with MCSO policy, federal, state and local law, and this Court's
20 orders.
- 21 268. During the term that a Monitor oversees the Sheriff and the MCSO in this action,
22 any transfer of sworn personnel or supervisors in or out of the Professional
23 Standards Bureau, the Bureau of Internal Oversight, and the Court Implementation
24 Division shall require advanced approval from the Monitor. Prior to any transfer
25 into any of these components, the MCSO shall provide the Court, the Monitor, and
26 the parties with advance notice of the transfer and shall produce copies of the
27 individual's résumé and disciplinary history. The Court may order the removal of
28 the heads of these components if doing so is, in the Court's view, necessary to

1 achieve compliance in a timely manner.

2 **XVIII. DOCUMENT PRESERVATION AND PRODUCTION**

3 269. The Sheriff shall ensure that when the MCSO receives a document preservation
4 notice from a litigant, the MCSO shall promptly communicate that document
5 preservation notice to all personnel who might possibly have responsive
6 documents.

7 270. The Sheriff shall ensure that when the MCSO receives a request for documents in
8 the course of litigation, it shall:

- 9 a. promptly communicate the document request to all personnel who might
10 possibly be in possession of responsive documents;
11 b. ensure that all existing electronic files, including email files and data stored on
12 networked drives, are sequestered and preserved through a centralized process;
13 and
14 c. ensure that a thorough and adequate search for documents is conducted, and
15 that each employee who might possibly be in possession of responsive
16 documents conducts a thorough and adequate search of all relevant physical
17 and electronic files.

18 271. Within three months of the effective date of this Order, the Sheriff shall ensure
19 that the MCSO Compliance Division promulgates detailed protocols for the
20 preservation and production of documents requested in litigation. Such protocols
21 shall be subject to the approval of the Monitor after a period of comment by the
22 Parties.

23 272. The Sheriff shall ensure that MCSO policy provides that all employees must
24 comply with document preservation and production requirements and that
25 violators of this policy shall be subject to discipline and potentially other
26 sanctions.

27 **XIX. ADDITIONAL TRAINING**

28 273. Within two months of the entry of this Order, the Sheriff shall ensure that all

employees are briefed and presented with the terms of the Order, along with relevant background information about the Court's May 13, 2016 Findings of Fact, (Doc. 1677), upon which this Order is based.

XX. COMPLAINTS AND MISCONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS RELATING TO MEMBERS OF THE PLAINTIFF CLASS

274. In light of the Court's finding that the MCSO, and in particular Sheriff Arpaio and Chief Deputy Sheridan, willfully and systematically manipulated, misapplied, and subverted MCSO's employee disciplinary policies and internal affairs processes to avoid imposing appropriate discipline on MCSO deputies and command staff for their violations of MCSO policies with respect to members of the Plaintiff class, the Court further orders as follows:

A. Investigations to be Overseen and/or Conducted by the Monitor

275. The Monitor is vested with the authority to supervise and direct all of the MCSO's internal affairs investigations pertaining to Class Remedial Matters. The Monitor is free from any liability for such matters as is set forth in ¶ 144 of the Supplemental Permanent Injunction.

276. The Monitor shall have the authority to direct and/or approve all aspects of the intake and investigation of Class Remedial Matters, the assignment of responsibility for such investigations including, if necessary, assignment to his own Monitor team or to other independent sources for investigation, the preliminary and final investigation of complaints and/or the determination of whether they should be criminally or administratively investigated, the determination of responsibility and the imposition of discipline on all matters, and any grievances filed in those matters.

277. This authority is effective immediately and shall remain vested in the Monitor until the MCSO's internal affairs investigations reach the benchmarks set forth in ¶ 297 below. With respect to Class Remedial Matters, the Monitor has plenary authority, except where authority is vested in the Independent Investigative and Disciplinary

- 1 Authorities separately appointed by the Court, as is further set forth in ¶¶ 305–28,
2 329–46 below.
- 3 278. The Sheriff shall alert the Monitor in writing to all matters that could be considered
4 Class Remedial Matters, and the Monitor has the authority to independently
5 identify such matters. The Monitor shall provide an effective level of oversight to
6 provide reasonable assurance that all Class Remedial Matters come to his attention.
- 7 279. The Monitor shall have complete authority to conduct whatever review, research,
8 and investigation he deems necessary to determine whether such matters qualify as
9 Class Remedial Matters and whether the MCSO is dealing with such matters in a
10 thorough, fair, consistent, and unbiased manner.
- 11 280. The Monitor shall provide written notice to the Court and to the parties when he
12 determines that he has jurisdiction over a Class Remedial Matter. Any party may
13 appeal the Monitor’s determination as to whether he has jurisdiction over a Class
14 Remedial Matter to this Court within seven days of the Monitor’s notice. During
15 the pendency of any such appeal the Monitor has authority to make orders and
16 initiate and conduct investigations concerning Class Remedial Matters and the
17 Sheriff and the MCSO will fully comply with such action by the Monitor.
- 18 281. Subject to the authority of the Monitor, the Sheriff shall ensure that the MCSO
19 receives and processes Class Remedial Matters consistent with: (1) the
20 requirements of this Order and the previous orders of this Court, (2) MCSO
21 policies promulgated pursuant to this Order, and (3) the manner in which, pursuant
22 to policy, the MCSO handles all other complaints and disciplinary matters. The
23 Sheriff will direct that the Professional Standards Bureau and the members of his
24 appointed command staff arrive at a disciplinary decision in each Class Remedial
25 Matter.
- 26 282. The Sheriff and/or his appointee may exercise the authority given pursuant to this
27 Order to direct and/or resolve such Class Remedial Matters, however, the decisions
28 and directives of the Sheriff and/or his designee with respect to Class Remedial

- 1 Matters may be vacated or overridden in whole or in part by the Monitor. Neither
2 the Sheriff nor the MCSO has any authority, absent further order of this Court, to
3 countermand any directions or decision of the Monitor with respect to Class
4 Remedial Matters by grievance, appeal, briefing board, directive, or otherwise.
- 5 283. The Monitor shall review and approve all disciplinary decisions on Class Remedial
6 Matters.
- 7 284. The Sheriff and the MCSO shall expeditiously implement the Monitor's directions,
8 investigations, hearings, and disciplinary decisions. The Sheriff and the MCSO
9 shall also provide any necessary facilities or resources without cost to the Monitor
10 to facilitate the Monitor's directions and/or investigations.
- 11 285. Should the Monitor decide to deviate from the Policies set forth in this Order or
12 from the standard application of the disciplinary matrix, the Monitor shall justify
13 the decision in writing and place the written explanation in the affected employee's
14 (or employees') file(s).
- 15 286. Should the Monitor believe that a matter should be criminally investigated, he shall
16 follow the procedures set forth in ¶¶ 228–35 above. The Commander of the
17 Professional Standards Bureau shall then either confidentially initiate a
18 Professional Standards Bureau criminal investigation overseen by the Monitor or
19 report the matter directly and confidentially to the appropriate prosecuting agency.
20 To the extent that the matter may involve the Commander of the Professional
21 Standards Bureau as a principal, the Monitor shall report the matter directly and
22 confidentially to the appropriate prosecuting agency. The Monitor shall then
23 coordinate the administrative investigation with the criminal investigation in the
24 manner set forth in ¶¶ 228–35 above.
- 25 287. Any persons receiving discipline for any Class Remedial Matters that have been
26 approved by the Monitor shall maintain any right they may have under Arizona law
27 or MCSO policy to appeal or grieve that decision with the following alterations:
28 a. When minor discipline is imposed, a grievance may be filed with the Sheriff or

- 1 his designee consistent with existing MCSO procedure. Nevertheless, the
2 Sheriff or his designee shall immediately transmit the grievance to the Monitor
3 who shall have authority to and shall decide the grievance. If, in resolving the
4 grievance, the Monitor changes the disciplinary decision in any respect, he
5 shall explain his decision in writing.
- 6 b. disciplined MCSO employee maintains his or her right to appeal serious
7 discipline to the Maricopa County Law Enforcement Merit System Council to
8 the extent the employee has such a right. The Council may exercise its normal
9 supervisory authority over discipline imposed by the Monitor.
- 10 288. The Monitor's authority over Class Remedial Matters will cease when both:
- 11 a. The final decision of the Professional Standards Bureau, the Division, or
12 the Sheriff, or his designee, on Class Remedial Matters has concurred with the
13 Monitor's independent decision on the same record at least 95% of the time for
14 a period of three years.
- 15 b. The Court determines that for a period of three continuous years the MCSO
16 has complied with the complaint intake procedures set forth in this Order,
17 conducted appropriate internal affairs procedures, and adequately investigated
18 and adjudicated all matters that come to its attention that should be investigated
19 no matter how ascertained, has done so consistently, and has fairly applied its
20 disciplinary policies and matrices with respect to all MCSO employees
21 regardless of command level.
- 22 289. To make the determination required by subpart (b), the Court extends the scope of
23 the Monitor's authority to inquire and report on all MCSO internal affairs
24 investigations and not those merely that are related to Class Remedial Matters.
- 25 290. This requirement is necessitated by the Court's Findings of Fact that show that the
26 MCSO manipulates internal affairs investigations other than those that have a
27 direct relation to the Plaintiff class. The Court will not return the final authority to
28 the Sheriff to investigate matters pertaining to members of the Plaintiff class until

1 it has assurance that the MCSO uniformly investigates misconduct and applies
2 appropriate, uniform, and fair discipline at all levels of command, whether or not
3 the alleged misconduct directly relates to members of the Plaintiff Class.

4 291. The Monitor shall report to the Court, on a quarterly basis, whether the MCSO has
5 fairly, adequately, thoroughly, and expeditiously assessed, investigated,
6 disciplined, and made grievance decisions in a manner consistent with this Order
7 during that quarter. This report is to cover all internal affairs matters within the
8 MCSO whether or not the matters are Class Remedial Matters. The report shall
9 also apprise the Court whether the MCSO has yet appropriately investigated and
10 acted upon the misconduct identified in the Court's Findings of Fact, whether or
11 not such matters constitute Class Remedial Matters.

12 292. To make this assessment, the Monitor is to be given full access to all MCSO
13 internal affairs investigations or matters that might have been the subject of an
14 internal affairs investigation by the MCSO. In making and reporting his
15 assessment, the Monitor shall take steps to comply with the rights of the principals
16 under investigation in compliance with state law. While the Monitor can assess all
17 internal affairs investigations conducted by the MCSO to evaluate their good faith
18 compliance with this Order, the Monitor does not have authority to direct or
19 participate in the investigations of or make any orders as to matters that do not
20 qualify as Class Remedial Matters.

21 293. The Monitor shall append to the quarterly reports it currently produces to the
22 Court its findings on the MCSO's overall internal affairs investigations. The
23 parties, should they choose to do so, shall have the right to challenge the Monitor's
24 assessment in the manner provided in the Court's previous order. (Doc. 606
25 ¶¶ 128, 132.)

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1 **B. Investigations to be Conducted by the Independent Investigator and**
2 **the Independent Disciplinary Authority**

3 294. In its Findings of Fact, (Doc. 1677), the Court identified both: (1) internal affairs
4 investigations already completed by the MCSO that were inadequate or
5 insufficient; (*see, e.g.*, Doc. 1677 at ¶ 903), and (2) misconduct or alleged
6 misconduct that had never been investigated by MCSO that should be or should
7 have been investigated. (*Id.* at ¶ 904.)

8 295. In light of MCSO's failure to appropriately investigate these matters, the Court
9 appoints an Independent Investigator and an Independent Disciplinary Authority
10 from the candidates set forth by the parties, and vests them with the authority to
11 investigate and decide discipline in these matters.

12 **1. The Independent Investigator**

13 296. The Independent Investigator shall be Daniel Giaquinto, Esq. He shall have the
14 authority to:

15 a. investigate and assess the adequacy of the investigations and the discipline
16 imposed and/or the grievance decisions rendered in those investigations that
17 have been completed by the MCSO and that the Court has deemed to be
18 inadequate. These investigations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 19 1. IA #2014-542
20 2. IA #2014-543
21 3. IA #2014-295
22 4. IA #2105-541
23 5. IA #2015-018
24 6. IA #2014-021
25 7. IA#2014-022
26 8. IA #2014-544
27 9. IA #2014-545
28 10. IA #2014-546

1 11. IA #2014-547

2 12. IA #2014-548

3 To the extent that he deems reinvestigation to be appropriate, he shall have the
4 authority to reinvestigate such matters, to make preliminary findings, to prepare a
5 report, and to recommend new discipline to the Independent Disciplinary
6 Authority for final findings and, if appropriate, for the imposition of new or
7 different discipline.

8 b. investigate and assess whether the Findings of Fact demonstrate in his
9 judgment other acts of misconduct which should be investigated and/or
10 brought to the Independent Disciplinary Authority for a disciplinary decision.

11 297. In performing these functions he shall be entitled to the protections set forth in
12 Doc. 606 ¶ 144.

13 298. In assessing the existence of previously uncharged acts of misconduct that may be
14 revealed by the Findings of Fact, the Independent Investigator does not have
15 authority to investigate acts of misconduct that are not sufficiently related to the
16 rights of the members of the Plaintiff class. While the Independent Investigator
17 should identify such acts of misconduct and report those acts to the Commander of
18 the Professional Standards Bureau, and to the Monitor for purposes of making the
19 Monitor's assessment identified in ¶¶ 300-02 above, the Independent Investigator
20 may not independently investigate those matters absent the authorization and the
21 request of the Sheriff.

22 299. The Court does not wish to constrain the judgment of the Independent Investigator
23 in identifying any acts of potential misconduct revealed by the Findings of Fact.
24 Nevertheless, without attempting to be exhaustive, the Court provides the
25 following rulings to the Independent Investigator to the extent that the parties have
26 identified uncharged misconduct arising from the Findings of Fact in their
27 previous briefing.

28 300. The following potential misconduct is not sufficiently related to the rights of the

1 members of the Plaintiff class to justify any independent investigation:

- 2 a. Uninvestigated untruthful statements made to the Court under oath by Chief
3 Deputy Sheridan concerning the Montgomery investigation. (Doc. 1677 at
4 ¶ 385).
- 5 b. Uninvestigated untruthful statements made to the Court under oath by Chief
6 Deputy Sheridan concerning the existence of the McKessy investigation. (*Id.*
7 at ¶ 816).
- 8 c. Chief Deputy Sheridan's untruthful statements to Lieutenant Seagraves made
9 during the course of an internal investigation of Detective Mackiewicz to the
10 effect that an investigation into the overtime allegations against Detective
11 Mackiewicz had already been completed. (*Id.* at ¶ 823).
- 12 d. Other uninvestigated acts of misconduct of Chief Deputy Sheridan, Captain
13 Bailey, Sergeant Tennyson, Detective Zebro, Detective Mackiewicz, or others
14 that occurred during the McKessy investigation. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 766–825).

15 301. The following potential misconduct is sufficiently related to the rights of the
16 members of the Plaintiff class to justify an independent investigation should the
17 Independent Investigator deem that such an investigation is merited:

- 18 a. The mishandling of internal investigations by Chief Deputy Sheridan, and/or
19 Chief Olsen, Captain Bailey, Sergeant Tennyson, and any other employee who
20 the Independent Investigator determines to have played a role in the deficient
21 internal affairs investigations that related to misconduct pertaining to members
22 of the Plaintiff class. Such potential violations include, but are not limited to,
23 the manipulation of timing on investigations to influence discipline, biased
24 decision-making, improper conduct of investigations, and the deliberate or
25 negligent mishandling of investigations, whether criminal or administrative.
- 26 b. The knowing misstatements made under oath to the Court by Chief Deputy
27 Sheridan regarding his knowledge of the Court's preliminary injunction. (*Id.*
28 at ¶ 87).

- c. The knowing misstatements made under oath to the Court by Chief Deputy Sheridan about his instruction to send out a directive to MCSO commanders regarding the collection of video evidence. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 228–32).
 - d. The knowing misstatement to the press regarding the 1459 IDs made by Chief Deputy Sheridan on the night the Court ordered those IDs to be transferred to the Court’s custody, and Chief Deputy Sheridan’s subsequent reaffirmation of those misstatements under oath. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 325–36).
 - e. The knowing misstatement made under oath by Chief Deputy Sheridan to Chief Anders of the Monitor staff that he did not completely suspend the investigation into the 1459 IDs. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 337–41).
 - f. Chief Deputy Sheridan’s “suspension” of the investigation into the existence of the 1459 IDs in an unsuccessful attempt to avoid the Court’s multiple orders requiring their disclosure. (*Id.* at 294–348).
 - g. Captain Bailey’s intentional misstatements of fact to the Monitor regarding the 1459 IDs in an attempt to conceal their existence. (*Id.*)
 - h. Chief Trombi’s misstatement to Special Investigator Vogel under oath that Chief Sands had directed that Deputy Armendariz not be transferred out of the Human Smuggling Unit. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 517, 521).
 - i. Property that may have been improperly seized or inventoried and that has not been investigated to date. (*See, e.g., id.* at ¶ 720.)
 - j. The violation of the Court’s May 14, 2014 order by Chief Deputy Sheridan.
 - k. The untruthful statements made by MCSO personnel that they were collecting IDs for use in formalized training courses. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 630, 638.)
 - l. Detective Frei’s mishandling of property and his attempt to destroy such property. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 699–700.)
302. To the extent that the Independent Investigator identifies other matters that should be investigated or reinvestigated, he shall indicate to the parties and the Monitor, in writing, the subject of such investigation and the likely principals. These

1 designations shall be filed under seal and shall be kept confidential by the parties.
2 To the extent the Court has not already made the determination, the Independent
3 Investigator shall also designate whether or not he believes that such matters are
4 sufficiently related to the rights and remedies to which the members of the
5 Plaintiff class are entitled so as to be within his jurisdiction. Alternatively, he may
6 request the Court to make that designation by written notice filed under seal with
7 the Court and provided to the parties. In the event that the Independent
8 Investigator makes the designation, any party may appeal to the Court the
9 Independent Investigator's designation within seven days of receiving notice of it.

10 303. To the extent possible, the Independent Investigator shall conduct his
11 investigations in compliance with the best investigative practices and in
12 compliance with the processes and standards set forth in this Order governing the
13 operations of MCSO's Professional Standards Bureau.

14 304. In preliminarily determining charges and discipline, the Independent Investigator
15 shall apply the two disciplinary matrices attached to GC-17 to the appropriate
16 MCSO employees. To the extent that an MCSO employee is a non-classified
17 employee, and is thus subject to the MCSO disciplinary policy GC-17 but not
18 subject to an applicable disciplinary matrix, the Independent Investigator shall
19 apply a level of discipline that is no less than that specified for those classified
20 employees within the MCSO that share similar job functions as the non-classified
21 employee. For example, Chief Deputy Sheridan, who has the highest command
22 position of any employee within the MCSO, but who is an unclassified employee,
23 shall be subject to a level of discipline no less than that indicated by the
24 disciplinary matrix for exempt regular status employees. (*See, e.g.,* Ex. 2001 at
25 MELC416243 (MCSO disciplinary policy establishing that MCSO management
26 employees are subjected to a higher standard of discipline than non-management
27 employees: "Regular status exempt employees typically hold a management
28 position, and therefore, are held to a higher [disciplinary] standard.").)

1 305. When a single act of alleged misconduct would constitute multiple separate policy
2 violations, all applicable policy violations shall be charged, but the most serious
3 policy violation shall be used for determining the category of offense.

4 306. In applying the disciplinary matrix to determine the possible range of discipline in
5 new investigations or reinvestigations, the Independent Investigator is obliged to
6 determine the number of prior offenses that have been sustained against the
7 principle. In making this determination, he may rely on the past disciplinary
8 decisions made by the MCSO even if the investigation was deemed inadequate or
9 invalid by this Court. Alternatively, if he deems it appropriate, the Independent
10 Investigator may re-investigate or recalculate whether past separate discipline
11 should or should not have been imposed in determining the possible range of
12 discipline for a new or reopened offense. To the extent that the Independent
13 Investigator determines that the appropriate categorization of an offense within the
14 disciplinary matrix would require the reassessment of past misconduct which the
15 employee either did not receive but should have, or did receive but should not
16 have, he shall calculate whether the employee would or would not have received
17 past discipline had the MCSO applied the appropriate standard of care for internal
18 affairs operations prevailing in police agencies of MCSO's size. Should that
19 require a determination of liability for alleged misconduct that is not related to the
20 rights of the members of the Plaintiff class, the Independent Investigator may seek
21 guidance from the Court if necessary.

22 307. The Sheriff and the MCSO's cooperation with such assessments and
23 reinvestigations are required. The Sheriff shall insure that the Independent
24 Investigator and each of the investigators or members of his staff are given timely
25 and complete access to MCSO documents, employees, information, and resources
26 in conducting his assessment and investigations, in making his reports, and in
27 pursuing his other activities under this Order. The Sheriff shall also provide any
28 necessary facilities or resources to hold necessary interviews, provide appropriate

1 notices, and/or conduct hearings.

2 308. The Independent Investigator should operate as efficiently and expeditiously as
3 possible. He may therefore employ the four persons whose resumes he has
4 submitted to the Court as investigators on his team. He may, if he deems it
5 necessary, engage additional qualified investigators to assist him in timely
6 completing whichever investigations he deems fit. The County will pay his
7 reasonable expenses and the reasonable expenses of his staff, as well as reasonable
8 lodging, meal, travel, administrative, and other necessary expenses. The
9 Independent Investigator may enter into a contract with the County governing his
10 services if he wishes to do so. Otherwise, he should provide monthly bills for his
11 services to the County, and shall be promptly paid for his services. The Court will
12 resolve any disputes between the Independent Investigator and the County about
13 what is reasonable. Should the Independent Investigator or the County require
14 further orders of the Court in this respect, they may apply to the Court in writing
15 for such an order with a copy to other parties.

16 309. The Independent Investigator is authorized to prioritize the investigations in light
17 of what he believes to be their relative gravity and their relative merit. In
18 determining the extent to which additional investigation is necessary or advisable,
19 the Independent Investigator is authorized to refer to any of the work that has
20 preceded his appointment in this matter including but not limited to: (1) the
21 Court's Findings of Fact, (2) the evidence, testimony and statements offered at the
22 evidentiary hearing or in other Court proceedings, (3) the investigative interviews
23 conducted by the MCSO, as well as all materials generated in their underlying
24 reports and hearings, including the reports, interviews and evidence identified by
25 Special Investigator Don Vogel who was the MCSO's investigator in IA #2014-
26 542 and IA #2014-543, the interviews undertaken by the Monitors, as well as the
27 parties' responses to the Monitor's inquiries for documents and the underlying
28 discovery provided in this matter.

1 310. The Monitor and the parties are directed to promptly comply with the Independent
2 Investigator's requests for information. The Monitor and the Independent
3 Investigator may communicate to coordinate their investigations. Nevertheless,
4 each is independently responsible for their respective jurisdiction set forth in this
5 Order, and each should make independent decisions within his own delegated
6 responsibility.

7 311. To the extent that legal questions arise on which the Independent Investigator
8 needs a determination, he can apply to the Court for such a determination after
9 serving the Court and the parties with the request.

10 312. If any other matters arise on which the Independent Investigator needs to request
11 that the Court enter an order, he may apply to the Court for such an order in
12 writing served to all the parties. In the writing, he should specify the reason for
13 the request and the remedy sought.

14 313. Except as otherwise indicated in this order, the Independent Investigator has the
15 sole authority to determine whether reinvestigations or new charges arising from
16 the Findings of Fact should or should not be pursued. The Independent
17 Investigator has the right to consider the severity of the misconduct, its apparent
18 merit, the practicality of bringing charges, and the expense of pursuing such
19 charges in making this determination in accord with how such determinations
20 would be made by a responsible internal affairs unit within a police agency of the
21 similar size to the MCSO. Similarly, with the exceptions specified, the
22 Independent Investigator has the authority to reopen investigations, pursue new
23 investigations, make preliminary findings of fact, bring charges against an
24 employee, and recommend to the Independent Disciplinary Authority that a
25 particular level of discipline be imposed.

26 314. Any decision not to pursue charges shall be explained in writing to the parties.

27 315. For those charges he brings to the Independent Disciplinary Authority, the
28 Independent Investigator shall prepare thorough reports setting forth the basis for

- 1 his findings of fact and his recommended discipline.
- 2 316. To the extent the Independent Investigator's recommended findings or discipline
3 depart from procedures set forth in this Order, or from the disciplinary matrices,
4 the Independent Investigator shall explain the basis for his recommended
5 departure(s) in writing.
- 6 317. Such decisions are not appealable by the parties, and they cannot be
7 countermanded by the Sheriff or the MCSO, with the caveat that the Independent
8 Disciplinary Authority shall make the final decision with respect to liability and
9 discipline for all charges of misconduct brought by the Independent Investigator
10 regardless of whether such preliminary charges are for minor or serious discipline.
11 Nevertheless, the Independent Disciplinary Authority must provide an opportunity
12 to be heard only to those employees who may be subject to a level of discipline
13 that requires such a hearing.
- 14 318. To the extent the Independent Disciplinary Authority desires the Independent
15 Investigator's presence at a pre-determination hearing, the Independent
16 Investigator shall be present to participate to the extent directed.
- 17 319. To the extent the Independent Investigator encounters evidence of conduct that he
18 believes should be the subject of a criminal investigation, he shall inform the
19 Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau in compliance with ¶¶ 228–35
20 above. The Commander of the Professional Standards Bureau shall then report the
21 matter directly and confidentially to the appropriate prosecuting agency. The
22 Independent Investigator shall then coordinate the administrative investigation
23 with the criminal investigation consistent with the manner set forth in ¶¶ 228–35
24 above. To the extent that the matter may involve the Commander of the
25 Professional Standards Bureau as a principal, the Independent Investigator shall
26 report the matter directly and confidentially to the appropriate prosecuting agency
27 without discussing it with the Commander of Professional Standards Bureau.

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2. The Independent Disciplinary Authority

320. The Independent Disciplinary Authority shall be Daniel Alonso. The Independent Disciplinary Authority shall hold hearings required by law and policy, and make liability and disciplinary determinations with respect to all charges that are brought to him by the Independent Investigator. In performing these functions he shall be entitled to the protections set forth in Doc. 606 ¶ 144.

321. The Independent Disciplinary Authority should operate as efficiently and expeditiously as possible. He may employ associates to the extent that they are necessary in documenting his decisions or holding pre-determination hearings. The County will pay his reasonable expenses and the reasonable expenses of his staff, as well as reasonable lodging, meal, travel, administrative, and other necessary expenses. The Independent Disciplinary Authority may enter into a contract with the County governing his services if he wishes to do so. Otherwise, he should provide monthly bills for his services to the County, and shall be promptly paid for his services. The Court will resolve any disputes between the Independent Disciplinary Authority and the County about what is reasonable. Should the Independent Disciplinary Authority or the County require further orders of the Court in this respect, they may apply to the Court in writing for such an order with a copy to other parties.

322. The Independent Disciplinary Authority will be the final arbiter of the facts and will decide which acts of misconduct, if any, the sustained facts establish. If the facts establish misconduct, it is the duty of the Independent Disciplinary Authority to determine the level of discipline to be imposed on the employee.

323. Should the Independent Disciplinary Authority or the County require further orders of the Court in this respect, they may apply to the Court in writing for such an order with a copy to other parties.

324. Any legal questions that go beyond the above determinations should be forwarded in writing by the Independent Disciplinary Authority to the Court for

- 1 determination with copies to other parties.
- 2 325. Should he deem minor discipline appropriate, he shall write the written reprimand
3 and direct that it be placed in the employee's file.
- 4 326. If the Independent Investigator makes a preliminary determination that serious
5 discipline (defined as suspension, demotion, or termination) should be imposed,
6 the Independent Disciplinary Authority will conduct a pre-determination hearing
7 and will provide the employee with an opportunity to be heard.
- 8 327. Consistent with the applicable law, the Independent Disciplinary Authority shall
9 provide notice through the Sheriff's office or otherwise to any employee who has
10 a right to be heard. The Sheriff shall promptly provide the Independent
11 Disciplinary Authority with the resources, information, and access necessary to
12 provide such notice to MCSO employees and to schedule such hearings in
13 conjunction with the Independent Investigator.
- 14 328. The Sheriff shall ensure that the Independent Disciplinary Authority and the
15 members of his staff are given timely and complete access to MCSO resources,
16 personnel, and facilities. The Sheriff shall provide complete and full access to any
17 other resources to hold necessary interviews, provide appropriate notices, and/or
18 conduct hearings.
- 19 329. Pre-determination hearings will be audio and video recorded in their entirety, and
20 the recordings shall be maintained with the administrative investigation file.
- 21 330. If an employee provides new or additional evidence at a pre-determination
22 hearing, the hearing will be suspended and the matter will be returned to the
23 Independent Investigator for consideration or further investigation, as necessary.
24 If after any further investigation or consideration of the new or additional
25 evidence, there is no change in the determination of preliminary discipline, the
26 matter will go back to the pre-determination hearing. The Independent
27 Investigator shall initiate a separate misconduct investigation if it appears that the
28 employee intentionally withheld the new or additional evidence during the

- 1 Independent Investigator's initial misconduct investigation.
- 2 331. If the Independent Disciplinary Authority does not uphold the charges
- 3 recommended by Independent Investigator in any respect, or does not impose the
- 4 Independent Investigator's recommended discipline and/or non-disciplinary
- 5 corrective action, the Independent Disciplinary Authority shall set forth in writing
- 6 his justification for doing so. This justification will be appended to the
- 7 investigation file.
- 8 332. The Independent Disciplinary Authority should apply the disciplinary matrix, and
- 9 any decision not to do so shall be justified in writing.
- 10 333. The Independent Disciplinary Authority may not consider the following as
- 11 grounds for mitigation or reducing the level of discipline prescribed by the matrix:
- 12 a. his or her personal opinion about the employee's reputation;
- 13 b. the employee's past disciplinary history (or lack thereof), except as provided in
- 14 the disciplinary matrix;
- 15 c. whether others were jointly responsible for the misconduct, except that the
- 16 Independent Disciplinary Authority may consider the measure of discipline
- 17 imposed on other employees involved to the extent that discipline on others
- 18 had been previously imposed and the conduct was similarly culpable.
- 19 334. The Decisions reached by the Independent Disciplinary Authority shall be final.
- 20 335. Except as otherwise specified in this order, no party has the right to appeal the
- 21 decisions of either the Independent Investigator or the Independent Disciplinary
- 22 Authority. The Sheriff shall implement those decisions.
- 23 336. Neither the Sheriff nor his designee has any authority to rescind, revoke, or alter
- 24 any disciplinary decision made by either Independent Investigator or the
- 25 Independent Disciplinary Authority by grievance decision, appeal, directive, or
- 26 otherwise.
- 27 337. Nevertheless, when discipline is imposed by the Independent Disciplinary
- 28 Authority, the employee shall maintain his or her appeal rights following the

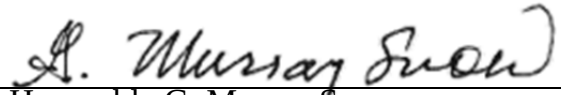
1 imposition of administrative discipline as specified by Arizona law and MCSO
2 policy with the following exceptions:

3 a. When minor discipline is imposed, a grievance may be filed with the Sheriff or
4 his designee consistent with existing MCSO procedure. Nevertheless, the
5 Sheriff or his designee shall transmit the grievance to the Monitor who shall
6 have authority to decide the grievance. If in resolving the grievance the
7 Monitor changes the disciplinary decision in any respect, he shall explain his
8 decision in writing.

9 b. A disciplined MCSO employee maintains his or her right to appeal serious
10 discipline to the Maricopa County Law Enforcement Merit System Council to
11 the extent the employee has such a right. The Council may exercise its normal
12 supervisory authority over discipline imposed by the Independent Disciplinary
13 Authority with one caveat. Arizona law allows the Council the discretion to
14 vacate discipline if it finds that the MCSO did not make a good faith effort to
15 investigate and impose the discipline within 180 days of learning of the
16 misconduct. In the case of any of the disciplinary matters considered by the
17 Independent Disciplinary Authority, the MCSO will not have made that effort.
18 The delay, in fact, will have resulted from MCSO's bad faith effort to avoid the
19 appropriate imposition of discipline on MCSO employees to the detriment of
20 the members of the Plaintiff class. As such, the Council's determination to
21 vacate discipline because it was not timely imposed would only serve to
22 compound the harms imposed by the Defendants and to deprive the members
23 of the Plaintiff class of the remedies to which they are entitled due to the
24 constitutional violations they have suffered at the hands of the Defendants. As
25 is more fully explained above, such a determination by the Council would
26 constitute an undue impediment to the remedy that the Plaintiff class would
27 have received for the constitutional violations inflicted by the MCSO if the
28 MCSO had complied with its original obligations to this Court. In this rare

1 instance, therefore, the Council may not explicitly or implicitly exercise its
2 discretion to reduce discipline on the basis that the matter was not timely
3 investigated or asserted by the MCSO. If the Plaintiff class believes the
4 Council has done so, it may seek the reversal of such reduction with this Court
5 pursuant to this Order.

6 Dated this 22nd day of July, 2016.

7 
8 Honorable G. Murray Snow
9 United States District Judge