



July 11, 2016

Bruce Friedman
Senior Policy Advisor
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC

Re: Unsuitability of New Applicants for the 287(g) Immigration Enforcement Program

Dear Mr. Friedman:

On behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), a nonpartisan public interest organization dedicated to protecting the principles of liberty and equality set forth in the Constitution and in our nation's civil rights laws, and its more than a million members, activists, and supporters, we write to express our deep concerns about expanding the 287(g) program to six additional jurisdictions.

The ACLU urges Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to terminate the 287(g) program in all 32 jurisdictions in 16 states that have existing agreements. This letter, however, raises specific concerns, including civil rights violations and bias based on immigration status, race, or ethnicity, about five of the proposed jurisdictions— Salem County, New Jersey, Harford County, Maryland, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, Lubbock County, Texas, and Jackson County, Texas.

We urge ICE to hold public meetings in any community before making a decision to approve an application. Moreover, along with leading law-enforcement voices,¹ we object in principle to the entanglement of immigration enforcement with state or local policing. Extending 287(g) agreements to these proposed jurisdictions will only intensify the program's record of abetting racial profiling –as seen starkly in the Department of Justice's findings regarding sometime 287(g) partners Maricopa County (AZ) and Alamance County (NC) – to the detriment of public safety and community trust in law enforcement.

Salem County, New Jersey

The ACLU of New Jersey has received five complaints since April 2014 regarding civil rights violations at the Salem County Correctional Facility (SCCF), four of which specifically involved assaults by correctional officers:

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- 1) An individual with a seizure disorder claimed to have been beaten and to have seen a handicapped inmate seriously assaulted, both at the hands of corrections officers.
- 2) An individual claimed to be beaten in the shower by a corrections officer during his booking into the facility. He also alleged that he was strip-searched twice a day for twelve days.
- 3) An individual described violent behavior at the hands of the correctional officers “seemingly for sport.”
- 4) An individual claimed that her relative was held in solitary confinement without medical clearance after having his nose broken by a corrections officer. She alleged that he did not receive medical attention until he was transferred to another facility.
- 5) An individual alleged that he was handcuffed inside the facility for over eight hours.

In addition, the following allegations against SCCF and the Salem County Sheriff’s Office have been publicly reported over the past five years

- Terry J. Walker was arrested in Gloucester, NJ, and brought to be jailed in Salem County.ⁱⁱ He claims he was discriminated against as a bisexual African-American male.ⁱⁱⁱ Mr. Walker states that on August 18, 2014 he was asked to strip search and was called a “faggot” while he was physically being forced to the ground.^{iv} He alleges that he was repeatedly assaulted by multiple officers at the facility.^v He states that Officer Elbert B. Johnson, Jr. sexually assaulted and raped him.^{vi} Mr. Walker also claims that he was retaliated against for filing a grievance.^{vii} Officer Johnson was terminated as a result of an investigation following Mr. Walker’s grievance.^{viii} However, Mr. Walker was not provided medical or mental health services related to the trauma he experienced. The case has been held pending related criminal charges against Johnson for the sexual assault.^{ix}
- In April 2014, Russell Vanwyk was arrested and detained at SCCF, where he was brought to the infirmary and put in an anti-suicide gown.^x He alleges that he was “clotheslined” by an officer who subsequently knocked him over.^{xi} He states that multiple officers punched, kicked, and strangled him.^{xii} He claims that he was then pepper sprayed and handcuffed.^{xiii} During this altercation, Mr. Vanwyk’s gown came off of his body, leaving him naked.^{xiv} He was subsequently denied medical care by a nurse and left “in the hole” for three days.^{xv} During that time he claims he vomited on the floor but received no medical assistance.^{xvi} He was released on April 7, 2016, and brought to the hospital, where they noted signs of his injury including a concussion and severe bruising.^{xvii} He filed a case in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey on March 3, 2016.^{xviii}
- On June 1, 2013, Leon Foreman claims to have been assaulted and beaten by approximately seven officers.^{xix} After the beating, he was brought to the hospital, where he alleges that two officers continued to beat him.^{xx} He claims to have head injuries and severe physical and emotional pain and suffering as a direct result of the assault.^{xxi} This case settled on or about April 22, 2016 and appears to have been finalized in early May 2016.^{xxii}
- Harold Jones, a diabetic and schizophrenic, claims that during a medical episode he was brought to SCCF.^{xxiii} He claims his medical condition was misinterpreted by guards as resistance, leading multiple guards to allegedly assault him.^{xxiv} He was released and brought to a hospital where he was noted to be in an altered mental state.^{xxv} He sustained fractured

ribs and injured toes.^{xxvi} A few parties were granted dismissal but the County of Salem and SCCF remained as parties.^{xxvii} This case resulted in a settlement agreement for \$49,500.^{xxviii}

- A case was brought against SCCF by an individual who practices Islam.^{xxix} He claims to have been denied vegetarian meals, which he requests for religious reasons.^{xxx} The case is still ongoing according to PACER records.
- A complaint alleging inadequate medical care at the jail was allowed to proceed against the nurse involved but not the facility or the county.^{xxxi} This case was later dismissed because of the Plaintiff's failure to prosecute.^{xxxii}
- A corrections officer was caught stealing over \$300 from an inmate.^{xxxiii}
- A female corrections officer recently filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey claiming wrongful termination, gender discrimination, disability discrimination, and retaliation for reporting the drug use of other correctional officers.^{xxxiv}

Currently the SCCF is under capacity and looking for ways to expand its facility. Reporting suggests that the Sheriff is looking for ways to expand the jail and increase capacity to attract more inmates. Salem County Sheriff Charles Miller explicitly said that the lost revenue from not housing the maximum available individuals from Gloucester County led the Sheriff's Office to consider expanding the jail to a 780-bed facility.^{xxxv} He also specifically mentioned that they would like to obtain revenue from housing federal prisoners in this larger facility.^{xxxvi} His statement suggests that, without expansion, the facility would not be able to house any additional individuals. The jail expansion proposal has some opposition expressed via editorials and articles online from the summer of 2014 through 2015.^{xxxvii}

Harford County, Maryland

Since 2012, the ACLU of Maryland's complaint line has received at least 21 credible complaints involving civil rights violations by members of the Harford County Sheriff's Office (HCSO) – a comparatively high number for actionable police misconduct complaints from a single jurisdiction. These complaints ranged from racial profiling to excessive force to pretextual traffic stops, and non-consensual searches that yielded no results. A few representative examples are:

- In 2015, HCSO deputies stopped a black male driver for a disabled taillight. The deputies were unaware that the driver was also a police officer with a different agency. Three Harford County deputies and a K-9 unit ultimately responded. The driver and vehicle were searched without consent under the pretext that the K-9 Unit signaled a "hit." The searches yielded nothing, and he was released. Believing he had been racially profiled, the victim filed a formal complaint with the Internal Affairs Division. After meeting with them, he concluded that the problem was not limited to the particular deputies who stopped him, but was rather endemic to the Sheriff's Office training protocols. He subsequently withdrew his complaint against the deputies, believing that a policy approach would be the best method to reform the problematic training program.
- In 2015, a visibly multi-racial youth was walking home from his girlfriend's home at night when a deputy from the HCSO spotted him from his cruiser. The deputy left his vehicle and began to follow him along his route, scaring the young man who was alone and unarmed. The deputy stopped and began to question him, eventually calling other deputies to the

scene because the young man asserted his right to remain silent. The young man called his mother to ask her for a ride home. Upon her arrival, a deputy tackled the young man without reason, causing minor scratches. The young man and his mother awaited the arrival of emergency medical technicians, and returned home in the mother's vehicle after he received treatment. Minutes later, about seven Sheriff's deputies and a Sergeant arrived at her home and asked to speak with the young man. When he arrived at the door, he was arrested for obstruction of justice. The deputies made racially insensitive statements that revealed a lack of sufficient legal basis for approaching the young man. The family has feared continued harassment since his arrest.

- In 2013, a black woman was detained for 30 minutes during a traffic stop for a disabled taillight. Five marked HCSO vehicles responded, and searched her vehicle without consent, claiming a "hit" signal from a K-9 unit. The vehicle was damaged during the search. The driver called the Sheriff's Office to file a complaint against the deputies, but the Sheriff's Office never followed up with her.
- In 2012, after a woman won a federal civil suit against HCSO in 2011, resulting in \$82,000 in damages, Sheriff's deputies began to harass her family multiple times per week. The woman and her family had several negative encounters with deputies from unjustified traffic stops to unwarranted police presence near their home. She also faced several minor criminal and traffic charges that she was required to defend against and that she believed were unfounded and retaliatory.
- In 2015, HCSO set up an unconstitutional drug checkpoint on the roadway, pulling motorists over as they were driving in order to search for and interdict drugs.^{xxxviii} The Supreme Court had long held that such checkpoints violate the Fourth Amendment rights of motorists, but this did not deter HCSO from setting one up.

These incidents provide examples of a troubling pattern of racially biased policing, pretextual stops, excessive use of force, retaliation against citizens who complain, and disregard for motorists' constitutional rights.

HCSO has also proven unwilling to be transparent about its dealings with immigrants. In 2013, the office refused to respond to a Maryland Public Information Act request concerning immigrants with ICE detainees (Form I-247) at the Harford County jail. The Sheriff's Office refused to release information at their disposal about the specifics, finding that the request was not in the public interest and asking a public interest organization to pay fees in order to access the information sought. Information obtained from other sources shows that most individuals held on an ICE detainer at the Harford County jail between 2010 and 2013 were arrested for traffic violations or minor misdemeanor offenses, and most were Hispanic or Latino – both troubling facts that reveal a pattern of biased policing and booking practices. But the Sheriff's Office was unwilling to be transparent about their practices. Because of these concerns about transparency and about police misconduct, we strongly urge ICE to reject Harford County's application.

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

A history of increasingly inhumane conditions and the failure to build a satisfactory detention facility in Oklahoma County make that county unsuitable for a 287(g) agreement. In 2008, the Department of Justice released a scathing report on conditions at the Oklahoma County Jail, which suffers from both severe design and operational deficiencies and operates at nearly double its

design capacity.^{xxxix} This overcrowding continues to contribute to poor supervision and unconstitutional conditions. The report raised concerns about the frequency of grave violence and stabbings in the jail, and reported an “inordinately high number” of incidents involving the jail staff’s use of force. These issues have yet to be fully addressed.

The jail also fails to provide adequate access to medical care – with dire results. In one particularly unconscionable incident, a pregnant detainee yelling for help was instead handcuffed to a handrail; she was later found “laying on the ground in bloody water,” having been forced to deliver her own baby. The baby was pronounced dead. An investigation by the Oklahoma State Department of Health found that the death of at least seven men in custody was due to improper medical care.^{xi} The Department of Justice also reported on shockingly unsanitary conditions in all areas, from food preparation, to pest control and bathrooms. These problems continue to the present, and are in many cases getting worse rather than better.

Recent reports implicate Oklahoma County jail’s guards in excessive use of force against detainees—sometimes with deadly consequences. One nurse who had formerly worked at the facility described witnessing a violent incident during which a guard dropped a handcuffed man “on his head from the doctor’s table to the floor. His head cracked open and he was lying in a pool of blood. The officer picked him up like a UPS package and threw him in a cell. He died on the floor three days after.”^{xii} In 2013, another individual died from internal bleeding six days after a jail supervisor broke his shoulder and elbow while subduing him.^{xiii} Recognizing the seriousness of the conditions, the U.S. Marshals and ICE transferred 160 federal inmates from the jail to other facilities.^{xliii}

Despite these failures and continuing issues with overcrowding,^{xliv} the jail has historically detained undocumented persons for nearly twice as long as the national average.^{xlv} In 2012, the jail claimed to have made significant changes, but even the Sheriff admitted that it will not be possible to resolve the jail’s deficiencies without a major remodel of the jail or a completely new facility.^{xlvi} No such renovation or construction has occurred or is likely to occur in the near future. When a sewer line beneath the facility collapsed in 2014, forcing the facility’s kitchen to shut down and stop serving hot meals, the Sheriff reiterated that the problems stemmed from the facility’s positioning above a river bed.^{xlvii} Moreover, in a state with the second-highest rate of residents with serious mental disabilities, both the Sheriff and mental-health experts have admitted that the facility is inadequately equipped to treat detainees with mental disabilities.^{xlviii}

The Department of Justice recently granted Oklahoma County two more years to address its numerous mistreatment issues and civil rights violations, following the Sheriff’s failure to remedy them in the time originally agreed.^{xlix} In the interim, it would be dangerous to grant this troubled county the authority to enforce federal immigration law when the Sheriff’s Office is unable or unwilling to comply with the law governing the operation of its own facilities.

Lubbock County, Texas

The Lubbock Police Department has recently faced allegations of hiring discrimination and excessive force. In May 2016, the City of Lubbock entered into a consent decree with the Department of Justice following allegations of hiring discrimination against Hispanic and female applicants. Prior to the consent decree the police department made changes to their exams.¹

The Lubbock Police Department has faced multiple allegations of excessive force by officers, and settled lawsuits claiming excessive force.^{li} In July 2015, the Lubbock Police Department was criticized for the improper investigation of an excessive force complaint, and following proper

investigation the officers involved in the incident and investigation were removed from service. Following those events, local government officials called for an outside review of the police department.

Jackson County, Texas

Statements and actions by the Jackson County Sheriff raise concerns over the appropriateness for Jackson County to be considered a 287(g) jurisdiction. The Sheriff's office considers itself exempt from racial profiling reporting on stops because their vehicles are equipped with video and audio capabilities.^{lii} Sheriff A.J. Louderback has vehemently criticized the Priority Enforcement Program (PEP), stating that the priorities for deportation are too narrow, and implying that all undocumented immigrants should be priorities for removal.^{liii} Under the 287(g) program, Sheriff Louderback would need to comply with the current PEP priorities which he objects to.^{liv}

We urge ICE to deny all 287(g) applications and terminate every existing agreement. Immigration enforcement is a federal responsibility and the 287(g) program harms community trust in police and all residents' right to unbiased law enforcement. The proposed jurisdictions discussed in this letter have records clearly demonstrating that they are unable to assume this responsibility in a manner that would avoid racial profiling, discriminatory enforcement, and constitutional violations. It is, moreover, ICE's obligation before approving any agreement to have open meetings in the communities that would be affected, to supplement reports such as those detailed here and to ensure that residents in affected communities have an opportunity to weigh in.

Please contact Chris Rickerd, Policy Counsel (202-675-2339 or crickerd@aclu.org), with any questions.

Yours sincerely,



Chris Rickerd
Policy Counsel

ⁱ Statement of Chief J. Thomas Manger, Chairman of the Legislative Committee for the Major Cities Chiefs Association, "Examining 287(g): The Role of State and Local Law Enforcement in Immigration Law." House Committee on Homeland Security (Mar. 4, 2009), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-111hhrg49374/html/CHRG-111hhrg49374.htm>.

ⁱⁱ See Complaint & Jury Demand, *Walker v. County of Gloucester*, No. 1:15-cv-07073-RBK-AMD (D.N.J. Mar. 3, 2016); see also Bill Gallo, Jr., *N.J. Inmate Claims He Was Sexually Assaulted by Male Corrections Officer*, NJ.COM (June 9, 2016), http://www.nj.com/salem/index.ssf/2015/09/bisexual_inmates_suit_sex_assault_by_male_officer.html.

ⁱⁱⁱ See Complaint & Jury Demand, *supra*, at 13.

^{iv} *Id.* at 18.

^v *Id.* at 13.

^{vi} *Id.* at 7.

^{vii} *Id.* at 15.

^{viii} *Id.* at 7.

^{ix} See *Walker v. County of Gloucester*, No. 15-7073-RBK-AMD, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 56393, *12 (D.N.J. Apr. 28, 2016).

^x See Complaint & Demand for Jury Trial, *Vanwyk v. Salem County Corr. Facility*, No. 1:16cv1240 (D.N.J. Mar. 3 2016) (document attached); see also Don E. Woods, *Man Was Naked, Beaten in N.J. Jail, Lawsuit Claims*, NJ.COM (Mar. 15, 2016), http://www.nj.com/salem/index.ssf/2016/03/man_was_naked_beaten_in_nj_jail_lawsuit_claims.html.

^{xi} See Complaint & Demand for Jury Trial, *supra*, at 5.

^{xii} *Id.*

^{xiii} *Id.*

^{xiv} *Id.* at 6.

^{xv} *Id.* at 7.

^{xvi} *Id.*

^{xvii} *Id.* at 8.

^{xviii} *Id.* at 1.

^{xix} See Complaint, Demand for Jury Trial, Designation of Trial Counsel, Demand for Answers to Form C Interrogatories and Certification Pursuant to R.4:5-1 at 3, *Foreman v. County of Salem*, No. L-54-14 (N.J. Super. Ct. Law Div. Mar 28, 2014) (document attached entitled “Foreman” from pdf pages 1-7).

^{xx} *Id.*

^{xxi} *Id.* at 4.

^{xxii} See Confidential Settlement Agreement and General Release, *Foreman v. County of Salem*, at 11-12 (Apr. 22, 2016) (document attached entitled “Foreman” from pdf pages 8-20).

^{xxiii} See *Jones v. County of Salem*, No. 15-3093-NLH-AMD, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 33362, *1 (D.N.J. Mar. 15, 2016); see also Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial, *Jones v. County of Salem*, No. 15-3093-NLH-AMD (D.N.J. Mar. 15, 2016) (document attached entitled “Jones” from pdf pages 1-15).

^{xxiv} *Jones*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 33362, at *2.

^{xxv} *Id.*

^{xxvi} *Id.*

^{xxvii} *Id.* at *11.

^{xxviii} See Release, *Jones v. County of Salem*, No. 15-3093-NLH-AMD (D.N.J. Mar. 15, 2016) (document attached entitled “Jones” on page 16); see also Brittany M. Wehner, *Man Alleging He Was Beaten in County Jail Gets \$49K in Settlement, Court Says*, NJ.COM (June 24, 2016),

http://www.nj.com/salem/index.ssf/2016/06/man_alleging_he_was_beaten_gets_49k_in_settlement.html.

^{xxix} See *Seagraves v. Treachler*, Civil Action No. 15-7801-JBS-AMD, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 40992, *3 (D.N.J. Mar. 29, 2016).

^{xxx} *Id.* at *1-2.

^{xxxi} See *Richmond v. Salem County Jail*, No. 12-5504-RBK-JS, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 169180 (D.N.J. Nov. 26, 2013).

^{xxxii} See Order, *Richmond v. Jane Doe Nurse*, No. 12-5504-RBK-JS (D.N.J. May 14, 2014).

^{xxxiii} Michael Williams, *Salem County Corrections Officer Charged with Stealing \$300 from Inmate*, NJ.COM (May 18, 2012), http://www.nj.com/salem/index.ssf/2012/05/post_64.html.

^{xxxiv} Brittany M. Wehner, *Former N.J. Officer Sues Salem, Gloucester Counties, Claiming Discrimination, Retaliation*, NJ.COM (June 11, 2015),

http://www.nj.com/salem/index.ssf/2015/06/salem_county_correctional_facility_sued_for_allege.html.

^{xxxv} Young, *supra*.

^{xxxvi} *Id.*

^{xxxvii} See, e.g., Margaret Maxwell-Mood, *Don't Stick Salem County Taxpayers with Bill for Unneeded Jail Expansion: Letter*, NJ.COM (Mar. 25, 2015)

http://www.nj.com/opinion/index.ssf/2015/03/dont_stick_salem_county_taxpayers_with_bill_for_un.html; Charles M. Miller, *Why It Makes Sense to Expand Salem County's Jail: Opinion*, NJ.COM (Aug. 10, 2014),

http://www.nj.com/opinion/index.ssf/2014/08/why_it_makes_sense_to_expand_salem_countys_jail_opinion.html;

Zachary Ahl, *Public Opinion Survey: Salem County Correctional Facility Expansion*, NEWS IF SALEM COUNTY (Aug. 9, 2014) <http://newsofsalemcounty.com/2014/08/public-opinion-survey-salem-county-correctional-facility-expansion/>;

South Jersey Times Editorial Board, *Salem Jail Expansion Not Safe Bet Right Now: Editorial*, NJ.COM (July 29, 2014), http://www.nj.com/opinion/index.ssf/2014/07/salem_jail_expansion_not_safe_bet_right_now_editorial.html.

^{xxxviii} Editorial, Harford County ‘heroin checkpoints’ a dubious approach to abuse, THE FREDERICK NEWS-POST (Dec. 1, 2015), http://www.fredericknewspost.com/opinion/editorial/harford-county-heroin-checkpoints-a-dubious-approach-to-drug-abuse/article_1b29d13b-2fef-56a9-a58b-69582fa24388.html

^{xxxix} Letter from Grace Chung Becker, Acting Assistant Attorney General, to Oklahoma County Commissioners (July 31, 2008), http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/spl/documents/OKCounty_Jail_findlet_073108.pdf.

^{xl} Tim Willert, *Oklahoma County jail inmate deaths attributed to inadequate medical care, records show*, NEWSOK (Mar. 25, 2013), <http://newsok.com/oklahoma-county-jail-inmate-deaths-attributed-to-inadequate-medical-care-records-show/article/3770946>.

^{xli} Harrison Jacobs, *Nurse says she still ‘has nightmares’ about working at one of America’s most notorious jails*, BUSINESS INSIDER (Sep. 27, 2015), <http://www.businessinsider.com/a-former-nurse-is-speaking-up-about-conditions-at-one-of-the-worst-jails-in-america-2015-9>.

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- ^{xlii} Nolan Clay, *Oklahoma County inmate's jail death case will go to trial*, NEWSOK (Jan. 25, 2015), <http://newsok.com/oklahoma-county-inmates-jail-death-case-will-go-to-trial/article/5387549>.
- ^{xliiii} John Estus & Bryan Dean, *Oklahoma Co. Sheriff Defends Jail's Conditions*, NEWSOK (Aug. 5, 2008), <http://newsok.com/oklahoma-co.-sheriff-defends-jails-conditions/article/3279092>.
- ^{xliv} Randy Ellis, *Multiple fees, fines and bail charges add to Oklahoma County jail overcrowding*, NEWSOK (Feb. 15, 2016), <http://newsok.com/article/5478819>.
- ^{xlv} Vallery Brown, *Some Claim Oklahoma County Profited from Keeping Detainees Longer*, OKLAHOMAN (Feb. 8, 2010).
- ^{xlvi} Zeke Campfield, *Jail Tax to Go Before Oklahoma County Voters in March*, NEWSOK (Nov. 29, 2012), <http://newsok.com/jail-tax-to-go-before-oklahoma-county-voters-in-march/article/3732843>.
- ^{xlvii} Ed Doney, *County officials scrambling for solutions, collapsed sewer lines force jail kitchen to close*, KFOR NEWSCHANNEL 4 (Aug. 7, 2014), <http://kfor.com/2014/08/07/county-officials-scrambling-for-solutions-collapsed-sewer-lines-force-jail-kitchen-to-close/>.
- ^{xlviii} Jaclyn Cosgrove, *Oklahoma County jail not set up for mental health patients, experts say*, NEWSOK (Aug. 30, 2015), <http://newsok.com/article/5443353>.
- ^{xlix} Brian Hardzinski, *Justice Department Gives Oklahoma County Two More Years To Fix Jail*, KGOU (Jan. 20, 2016), <http://kgou.org/post/justice-department-gives-oklahoma-county-two-more-years-fix-jail#stream/0>.
- ^l Gloria DeLeon, *City Settles DOJ lawsuit about LPD hiring practices*, KCBD, May 17, 2016, <http://www.kcbd.com/story/31997941/city-settles-doj-lawsuit-about-lpd-hiring-practices>.
- ^{li} Adam Young, *Lubbock council agrees to \$425K settlement in excessive force lawsuit*, AMARILLO GLOBE NEWS, Dec. 12, 2012; Sarah Rafique, *Man alleges Lubbock officer used excessive force during 2013 arrest, files federal lawsuit*, LUBBOCK AVALANCHE JOURNAL, Sep. 4, 2015, <http://lubbockonline.com/filed-online/2015-09-03/man-alleges-lubbock-officer-used-excessive-force-during-2013-arrest-files#.V4OXJkYrKM9>; *Police Investigating Arrest for Allegation of Excessive Force*, EVERYTHINGLUBBOCK.COM, Aug. 15, 2015, <http://www.everythinglubbock.com/news/local-news/police-investigating-arrest-for-allegations-of-excessive-force>.
- ^{lii} STATE OF TEXAS, DEP'T OF INFO. RESOURCES, TIER 1-PARTIAL EXEMPTION RACIAL PROFILING REPORT (Feb. 26, 2016), https://my.tcole.texas.gov/tcleoseDRS/racial_profiling_online_report_tier1_pdf%20-%202015.cfm?dept_id=1775.
- ^{liiii} Sheriff Louderback stated, "This federal program (PEP) replaced a Congress-mandated program and replaced it with a program that now prioritizes criminal behavior and is excluding thousands of criminal aliens." Lana Shadwick, *Texas Sheriffs Decry Federal Policies: Criminal Aliens Have Free Rein*, BREITBART, Aug. 5, 2015 <http://www.breitbart.com/texas/2015/08/05/texas-sheriffs-decry-federal-policies-criminal-aliens-have-free-rein/> Following the announcement of the PEP program, Sheriff Louderback made the following statement, "Here's what Texas sheriffs are concerned about: People are entering the country illegally and they are committing crimes. They are being deported or not being deported. They might be a priority or they might not be," he said. "What was discussed in there today was only a small sample of exactly how many [criminal] charges are not going to be a priority. So if you want to drill down deeper, there are a lot of ways a person can commit a crime ... and not become a priority."
- ^{liv} Julian Aguilar, *Hearing Probes Deportation of Criminal Immigrants*, TEXAS TRIBUNE, Mar. 23, 2016, <https://www.texastribune.org/2016/03/23/immigration-enforcement-and-bexar-county-jail-unde/>