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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, OAKLAND DIVISION

CALIFORNIA COALITION FOR WOMEN
 PRISONERS; R.B.; A.H.R.; S.L.; J.L.; J.M.; G.M.;
 A.S.; and L.T., individuals on behalf of themselves
 and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FEDERAL
 BUREAU OF PRISONS, a governmental entity;
 BUREAU OF PRISONS DIRECTOR COLETTE
 PETERS, in her official capacity; FCI DUBLIN
 WARDEN THAHESHA JUSINO, in her official
 capacity; OFFICER BELLHOUSE, in his individual
 capacity; OFFICER GACAD, in his individual
 capacity; OFFICER JONES, in his individual
 capacity; LIEUTENANT JONES, in her individual
 capacity; OFFICER LEWIS, in his individual
 capacity; OFFICER NUNLEY, in his individual
 capacity; OFFICER POOL, in his individual capacity;
 LIEUTENANT PUTNAM, in his individual capacity;
 OFFICER SERRANO, in his individual capacity;
 OFFICER SHIRLEY, in his individual capacity;
 OFFICER SMITH, in his individual capacity; and
 OFFICER VASQUEZ, in her individual capacity,

Defendants.

Case No.: 4:23-cv-04155

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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INTRODUCTION

1. For years, people incarcerated at the Federal Correctional Institute, Dublin (“FCI Dublin”), a federal female¹ low-security prison with an adjacent satellite camp, have been subjected to rampant ongoing sexual abuse that continues to this day. Plaintiffs, and the putative class members they represent, have endured horrific abuse and exploitation at the hands of facility staff, including but not limited to: rape and sexual assault; manipulation and sexual coercion, including officers entering into relationships with incarcerated individuals and officers forcing incarcerated individuals to undress in order to be released from cells or for exchange of goods; degrading sexual comments; voyeurism and taking and sharing explicit photos; drugging, groping, and other forms of abuse during medical exams; and targeted abuse towards immigrants under threat of deportation. The Federal Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”) has been aware of these problems for decades and has failed, and continues to fail, to take action to protect those in its care by preventing and addressing rampant staff sexual misconduct.

2. Officers, supervisors, and leadership throughout FCI Dublin were and continue to be aware of the ongoing sexual abuse at the facility, and not only fail to prevent it but also affirmatively take actions that allow abuse to continue. Staff protect their abusive colleagues by failing to investigate claims or respond meaningfully, and by retaliating against those who report abuse.

3. People incarcerated at FCI Dublin have no way to safely report sexual misconduct. Survivors must frequently report to the same staff members who abused them or who allowed the abuse to occur. When survivors report abuse to facility staff, their experiences are often not kept confidential. When survivors attempt to use the “confidential” email system report to outside authorities at the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”), they must do so on public computers in full view of staff and other incarcerated persons. Those reports are often, in turn, sent back to FCI Dublin officials. As a result, survivors frequently face immediate retaliation, including placement

¹ Though FCI Dublin is designated an all-female facility, it houses women, transgender men, and non-binary people. This complaint uses gender-inclusive language to refer to people incarcerated at FCI Dublin, including multiple transgender plaintiffs and declarants referenced herein.

1 in solitary confinement, repeated and unjustified strip and cell searches, and transfer to other
 2 facilities away from their families and support systems. This pervasive retaliation deters many
 3 survivors from reporting their abuse.

4 4. This dangerous state of affairs has continued, unabated, across multiple decades
 5 and multiple administrations. In recent years, staff sexual abuse at FCI Dublin has been so severe
 6 that the facility became the center of a sprawling criminal investigation, multiple Congressional
 7 inquiries, and national media attention. The United States Senate’s Permanent Subcommittee on
 8 Investigations devoted multiple hearings to addressing its causes and impact, and issued a report in
 9 December 2022 describing the abuse as “horrific” and Defendant BOP’s investigative practices as
 10 “seriously flawed,” and concluding that “BOP management failures enabled continued sexual
 11 abuse of female prisoners by BOP’s own employees.”²

12 5. Eight former officers—including former Warden Ray Garcia and a former
 13 chaplain—have been charged with sexual misconduct for incidents spanning from 2019 into 2021,
 14 with more charges likely forthcoming. *See United States v. Garcia*, No. 4:21-cr-00429-YGR
 15 (N.D. Cal.) (sentenced to 70 months in prison and 15 years of supervised released following jury
 16 trial); *United States v. Highhouse*, No. 4:22-cr-00016-HGS (N.D. Cal.) (sentenced to 84 months in
 17 federal prison and 5 months of supervised release following guilty plea); *United States v. Chavez*,
 18 No. 4:22-cr-00104-YGR-1 (N.D. Cal.) (sentenced to 20 months in federal prison and 10 years of
 19 supervised release following guilty plea); *United States v. Klinger*, No. 21-MJ-71085-MAG (N.D.
 20 Cal.) (awaiting sentencing following guilty plea); *United States v. Bellhouse*, No. 4:22-cr-00066-
 21 YGR (N.D. Cal.) (found guilty following jury trial; awaiting sentencing); *United States v. Smith*,
 22 No. 4:23-cr-00110-YGR-1 (charges pending); *United States v. Nunley*, No. 4:23-cr-00213-HSG
 23 (N.D. Cal.) (awaiting sentencing following guilty plea for 4 counts of sexual abuse of a ward, 5
 24 counts of abusive sexual contact, and 1 count of false statements to a government agency); *United*

26 ² S. PERMANENT SUBCOMM. ON INVESTIGATIONS, REP. ON SEXUAL ABUSE OF FEMALE INMATES IN
 27 FEDERAL PRISONS, 1 (Dec. 13, 2022), [https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-](https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/2022-12-13%20PSI%20Staff%20Report%20-%20Sexual%20Abuse%20of%20Female%20Inmates%20in%20Federal%20Prisons.pdf)
 28 [content/uploads/imo/media/doc/2022-12-13%20PSI%20Staff%20Report%20-](https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/2022-12-13%20PSI%20Staff%20Report%20-%20Sexual%20Abuse%20of%20Female%20Inmates%20in%20Federal%20Prisons.pdf)
[%20Sexual%20Abuse%20of%20Female%20Inmates%20in%20Federal%20Prisons.pdf](https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/2022-12-13%20PSI%20Staff%20Report%20-%20Sexual%20Abuse%20of%20Female%20Inmates%20in%20Federal%20Prisons.pdf)
 (hereinafter “Senate Report”).

1 *States v. Jones*, No. 4:23-cr-00212-HSG (N.D. Cal.) (awaiting sentencing following guilty plea for
2 6 counts of sexual abuse of a ward and 1 count of false statements to a government agency).

3 6. Numerous survivors have also filed civil actions against the BOP and abusive
4 officials in recent years, and dozens more are expected to file in the near future. *See Peterson v.*
5 *Martinez*, No. 3:19-cv-01447-WHO, 2020 WL 4673953 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 12, 2020); *See Reyes v.*
6 *United States*, No. 4:22-cv-07704 (N.D. Cal. filed Dec. 6, 2022); *M.S. v. Fed. Corr. Inst. – Dublin*
7 *et al.*, No. 4:22-cv-08924 (N.D. Cal. filed Dec. 16, 2022); *Preciado v. Bellhouse et al.*, No. 4:22-
8 cv-09096 (N.D. Cal. filed Dec. 23, 2022); *D V v. United States of America (Fed. Bureau of*
9 *Prisons) et al.*, No. 4:23-cv-02135 (N.D. Cal. filed May 2, 2023); *J v. United States of America*
10 *(Fed. Bureau of Prisons) et al.*, No. 4:23-cv-02201 (N.D. Cal. filed May 5, 2023); *C v. United*
11 *States of America (Fed. Bureau of Prisons) et al.*, No. 4:23-cv-02206 (N.D. Cal. filed May 5,
12 2023); *A v. United States of America (Fed. Bureau of Prisons) et al.*, No. 4:23-cv-02342 (N.D.
13 Cal. filed May 12, 2023); *R v. United States of America (Fed. Bureau of Prisons) et al.*, No. 4:23-
14 cv-02405 (N.D. Cal. filed May 16, 2023); *DS v. United States of America (Fed. Bureau of*
15 *Prisons) et al.*, No. 4:23-cv-02668 (N.D. Cal. filed May 30, 2023); *A v. United States of America*
16 *(Fed. Bureau of Prisons) et al.*, No. 4:23-cv-03475 (N.D. Cal. filed July 12, 2023); *S v. United*
17 *States of America et al.*, No. 4:23-cv-03538 (N.D. Cal. filed July 17, 2023); *C v. United States of*
18 *America (Fed. Bureau of Prisons) et al.*, No. 4:23-cv-03558 (N.D. Cal. filed July 18, 2023); *S. M.*
19 *v. United States of America (Fed. Bureau of Prisons) et al.*, No. 4:23-cv-03562 (N.D. Cal. filed
20 July 18, 2023); *J.O. v. United States of America (Fed. Bureau of Prisons) et al.*, No. 4:23-cv-
21 03700 (N.D. Cal. filed July 26, 2023).

22 7. In the wake of the federal criminal investigation and the resulting public scandal,
23 Warden Garcia and many others have been removed from their positions at FCI Dublin. But these
24 actions were not even initiated by the BOP, and the systemic issues which allowed BOP
25 employees' grievous sexual abuse remain deeply entrenched—subjecting everyone detained at
26 FCI Dublin to extreme risk of serious emotional and physical harm. This risk of sexual abuse is
27 compounded by system-wide barriers to accessing counsel, a lack of safe and confidential
28 reporting mechanisms, ongoing retaliation for reporting, and denial of access to medical and

1 mental health care for survivors and those otherwise affected by the ongoing abuse.

2 8. Despite their awareness of these long-standing problems, Defendants have failed to
3 take critically needed action, including failing to: (1) adequately, hire, train and supervise
4 employees to prevent their ongoing sexual misconduct and abuse of power; (2) implement a
5 confidential and reliably available method for individuals to report abuse to fully independent
6 outside authorities who are not employed by the BOP; (3) properly investigate claims of abuse; (4)
7 cease the policy and practice of placing individuals who report sexual abuse into solitary
8 confinement; (5) address rampant retaliation against survivors, including but not limited to
9 punitive solitary confinement, cell and strip searches, and transfers, which harm survivors and
10 deter others from reporting; (6) ensure that officers who have substantiated claims of sexual
11 assault and harassment against them are promptly fired and not permitted to return to BOP
12 employment; (7) provide constitutionally adequate medical and mental health care to survivors of
13 sexual abuse; (8) provide timely and consistent access to confidential legal calls and attorney
14 visits; (9) provide survivors with documentation of reports of staff misconduct and facilitate the
15 U-visa certification process for noncitizen survivors who report and assist in the investigation of
16 staff abuse; (10) create a process to assist survivors of abuse with compassionate release petitions;
17 (11) install fixed cameras in areas where abuse is known to occur and properly monitor and
18 maintain the fixed cameras that do exist; and (12) address increasingly dire living conditions that
19 contribute to ongoing sexual exploitation of incarcerated persons.

20 9. FCI Dublin and the BOP's inadequate systems for preventing, detecting,
21 investigating, and responding to sexual abuse put people incarcerated at FCI Dublin at substantial
22 risk of serious harm from sexual assault, harassment, and retaliation by staff. The Eighth
23 Amendment prohibits prison staff from engaging in sexual abuse or sexual conduct with the
24 people in their custody. *Bearchild v. Cobban*, 947 F.3d 1130, 1144 (9th Cir. 2020) ("We now
25 hold that a prisoner presents a viable Eighth Amendment claim where he or she proves that a
26 prison staff member, acting under color of law and without legitimate penological justification,
27 touched the prisoner in a sexual manner or otherwise engaged in sexual conduct for the staff
28 member's own sexual gratification, or for the purpose of humiliating, degrading, or demeaning the

prisoner.”). It is well established that individuals may sue to enjoin constitutional violations directly under the Constitution. *See Sierra Club v. Trump*, 929 F.3d 670, 694 (9th Cir. 2019) (“Plaintiffs may bring their challenge through an equitable action to enjoin unconstitutional official conduct, or under the judicial review provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. § 701 et seq., as a challenge to a final agency decision that is alleged to violate the Constitution, or both.”); *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 846 (1994) (“If the court finds the Eighth Amendment’s subjective and objective requirements satisfied [with regard to a federal prisoner], it may grant appropriate injunctive relief.”).

10. The BOP’s failures—and the resulting pervasive culture of sexual misconduct and retaliation at FCI Dublin—cause ongoing harm to the people incarcerated at the facility. These failures are in violation of the Eighth Amendment’s prohibition on cruel and unusual punishment and Fifth Amendment protections of substantive due process, as well as federal statutory law, including the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (“TVPA”). This complaint seeks to remedy these failures on behalf of the putative class and to compensate named Plaintiffs for the immense harms they have suffered.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. An actual, present, and justiciable controversy exists between the parties within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a).

12. This action involves claims arising under the United States Constitution. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1332, and authority to issue a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

13. Venue is proper in this district under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because at least one plaintiff resides in this district, one or more defendants resides in this district, and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district.

THE PARTIES

14. Plaintiff California Coalition for Women Prisoners (CCWP) is a grassroots advocacy organization—with members inside and outside prison—that challenges the institutional

1 violence imposed on women, transgender people, and communities of color by the prison
2 industrial complex. CCWP expends substantial time and resources to advance these issues.
3 CCWP's programs focus on visiting and corresponding with incarcerated women and transgender,
4 and gender non-conforming, individuals to help incarcerated persons advocate to change brutal
5 conditions of confinement, win release, and challenge the foundations of the criminal legal system.
6 CCWP is a member of Survived & Punished, a national coalition that organizes to de-criminalize
7 efforts to survive domestic and sexual violence, to support and free criminalized survivors, and to
8 abolish gender violence, policing, prisons, and deportations. CCWP operates chapters in Oakland,
9 California, as well as in Los Angeles, California, and its members include individuals currently
10 and formerly incarcerated at FCI Dublin.

11 15. CCWP has been injured as a direct result of Defendants' actions and omissions
12 alleged herein because it must expend resources advocating for its members and constituents who
13 are harmed by Defendants' actions and omissions, including Defendants' ongoing failure to
14 protect individuals from systematic sexual abuse and retaliation, and to ensure affected individuals
15 have access to methods for reporting abuse as well as mental health support; and general failure to
16 meet the duty of "safekeeping, care . . . [and] protection" as required by 18 U.S.C. § 4042(a)(2),
17 (3) in regard to those incarcerated at FCI Dublin.

18 16. Additionally, because CCWP has members who are currently, and were formerly,
19 in FCI Dublin, one or more of CCWP's members have been injured as a direct result of
20 Defendants' actions and omissions, including Defendants' ongoing failure to protect individuals
21 from systematic sexual and retaliation, and to ensure affected individuals have access to methods
22 for reporting abuse as well as mental health support; and general failure to meet the duty of
23 "safekeeping, care . . . [and] protection" as required by 18 U.S.C. § 4042(a)(2), (3) in regard to
24 those incarcerated at FCI Dublin.

25 17. Examples of CCWP members who have been injured include: A.R., who was
26 sexually harassed and groped by Officer Caston in early 2023 and subjected to ongoing retaliation
27 after reporting the assault; A.S., who was repeatedly sexually assaulted by Officer Nunley and has
28 faced retaliation since reporting his abuse in early 2023; C.H., who has endured years of

1 transphobic harassment and threats of retaliation by FCI Dublin staff; M.S., who was sexually
2 harassed by a medical technician throughout 2022, and has suffered medical neglect since
3 reporting; N.A., who was repeatedly sexually harassed and groped by Officer Ramos for years,
4 and ignored by various FCI Dublin staff when she attempted to report him, and continues to face
5 retaliation from staff; Y.M., who was repeatedly threatened by Officer Smith after witnessing his
6 sexual abuse of her cellmate, and is currently suffering medical neglect; T.M., who was sexually
7 harassed by Officer Cooper while in the shower in June 2023, and faced retaliation after reporting;
8 and Z.T.S., who was sexually harassed, assaulted, and threatened by multiple officers in the
9 kitchen, and retaliated against for reporting.

10 18. CCWP has approximately 220 members at multiple correctional facilities including
11 FCI Dublin. All of CCWP's members at FCI Dublin are at ongoing risk of sexual assault due to
12 BOP's failure to ensure their safekeeping and care. CCWP can bring this action on behalf of its
13 members because the interests at stake are germane to CCWP's purpose and CCWP seeks only
14 declaratory and injunctive relief on behalf of its members.

15 19. Plaintiff R.B. has been incarcerated at FCI Dublin since 2013 and at all times
16 material to this action has been incarcerated in the custody and control of the BOP. Plaintiff R.B.
17 has been sexually harassed and abused while incarcerated at FCI Dublin. Plaintiff R.B. witnessed
18 widespread sexual abuse of her friends, including her cellmate, and was sexually harassed and
19 retaliated against herself. She lives in ongoing fear of further sexual abuse from those she depends
20 upon for her care due to the institution's ongoing failures to address rampant staff misconduct and
21 failure to ensure Plaintiff R.B.'s safekeeping, care, and protection. Plaintiff R.B. is also a member
22 of CCWP.

23 20. Plaintiff A.H.R. has been incarcerated at FCI Dublin since May 2019 and at all
24 times material to this action has been incarcerated in the custody and control of the BOP. Plaintiff
25 A.H.R. is a transgender man and uses he/him pronouns. Plaintiff A.H.R. has been sexually
26 harassed and abused while incarcerated at FCI Dublin. Plaintiff A.H.R. was coerced into serving
27 as a lookout for officers as they sexually abused incarcerated women and was himself sexually
28 harassed and groped by BOP staff. He lives in ongoing fear of further sexual abuse from those he

1 depends upon for his care due to the institution's ongoing failures to address rampant staff
2 misconduct and failure to ensure Plaintiff A.H.R.'s safekeeping, care, and protection. Plaintiff
3 A.H.R. is also a member of CCWP.

4 21. Plaintiff S.L. has been incarcerated at FCI Dublin since 2016 and at all times
5 material to this action has been incarcerated in the custody and control of the BOP. Plaintiff S.L.
6 has been sexually harassed and abused while incarcerated at FCI Dublin. Plaintiff S.L. was
7 sexually abused by an officer for months; when that officer left BOP after being confronted about
8 his actions, he moved to another state to be near S.L.'s family. Plaintiff S.L. continues to
9 experience retaliation and threats from BOP staff who blame her for the officer's departure. She
10 lives in ongoing fear of further sexual abuse from those she depends upon for her care due to the
11 institution's ongoing failures to address rampant staff misconduct and failure to ensure Plaintiff
12 S.L.'s safekeeping, care, and protection. Plaintiff S.L. is also a member of CCWP.

13 22. Plaintiff J.L. has been incarcerated at FCI Dublin since 2020 and at all times
14 material to this action has been incarcerated in the custody and control of the BOP. Plaintiff J.L.
15 has been sexually harassed and abused while incarcerated at FCI Dublin. Plaintiff J.L. endured
16 months of abuse by an officer who supervised her in the kitchen; the officer harassed, threatened,
17 assaulted, and raped her. She lives in ongoing fear of further sexual abuse from those she depends
18 upon for her care due to the institution's ongoing failures to address rampant staff misconduct and
19 failure to ensure Plaintiff J.L.'s safekeeping, care, and protection. Plaintiff J.L. is also a member
20 of CCWP.

21 23. Plaintiff J.M. has been incarcerated at FCI Dublin since 2018 and at all times
22 material to this action has been incarcerated in the custody and control of the BOP. Plaintiff J.M.
23 has been sexually harassed and abused while incarcerated at FCI Dublin. Plaintiff J.M. witnessed
24 multiple officers sexually abusing incarcerated women and was herself abused by medical staff.
25 She lives in ongoing fear of further sexual abuse from those she depends upon for her care due to
26 the institution's ongoing failures to address rampant staff misconduct and failure to ensure
27 Plaintiff J.M.'s safekeeping, care, and protection. Plaintiff J.M. is also a member of CCWP.

28 24. Plaintiff G.M. has been incarcerated at FCI Dublin since 2020 and at all times

1 material to this action has been incarcerated in the custody and control of the BOP. Plaintiff G.M.
2 has been sexually harassed and abused while incarcerated at FCI Dublin. Multiple guards sexually
3 harassed and groped her and demanded to see parts of her body. She lives in ongoing fear of
4 further sexual abuse from those she depends upon for her care due to the institution's ongoing
5 failures to address rampant staff misconduct and failure to ensure Plaintiff G.M.'s safekeeping,
6 care, and protection. Plaintiff G.M. is also a member of CCWP.

7 25. Plaintiff A.S. has been incarcerated at FCI Dublin since 2020 and at all times
8 material to this action has been incarcerated in the custody and control of the BOP. Plaintiff A.S.
9 has been sexually harassed and abused while incarcerated at FCI Dublin. Plaintiff A.S.
10 experienced relentless harassment by multiple officers, one who required her to expose her body
11 to him and watch him masturbating, and others who retaliated against her after the officer who had
12 abused her was placed on leave. She lives in ongoing fear of further sexual abuse from those she
13 depends upon for her care due to the institution's ongoing failures to address rampant staff
14 misconduct and failure to ensure Plaintiff A.S.'s safekeeping, care, and protection.

15 26. Plaintiff L.T. has been incarcerated at FCI Dublin since 2019 and at all times
16 material to this action has been incarcerated in the custody and control of the BOP. Plaintiff L.T.
17 has been sexually harassed and abused while incarcerated at FCI Dublin. Plaintiff L.T. was
18 harassed and groped by an officer who forced her and others to strip and dance for him and was
19 well known for trading food and basic goods with incarcerated individuals in exchange for sexual
20 acts. She lives in ongoing fear of further sexual abuse from those she depends upon for her care
21 due to the institution's ongoing failures to address rampant staff misconduct and failure to ensure
22 Plaintiff L.T.'s safekeeping, care, and protection. Plaintiff L.T. is also a member of CCWP.

23 27. Defendant United States of America Federal Bureau of Prisons ("BOP") is a
24 governmental entity that operates and is in possession and control of the Federal Correctional
25 Institute Dublin ("FCI Dublin"). FCI Dublin is a federal female low-security correctional
26 institution with an adjacent minimum-security satellite camp located at 5701 8th Street, Dublin,
27 California.

28 28. Defendant Colette Peters is the current director of the BOP and is sued in her

1 official capacity.

2 29. Defendant Thahesha Jusino is the current Warden of FCI Dublin and is sued in her
3 official capacity.

4 30. Defendant Officer Bellhouse was an officer at FCI Dublin during the relevant
5 period and is sued in his individual capacity. While performing the acts and omissions that
6 Plaintiffs allege in this complaint, Officer Bellhouse was acting within the scope of his official
7 employment, or with the BOP's permission and consent and under color of federal law.

8 31. Defendant Officer Gacad was an officer at FCI Dublin during the relevant period
9 and is sued in his individual capacity. While performing the acts and omissions that Plaintiffs
10 allege in this complaint, Officer Gacad was acting within the scope of his official employment, or
11 with the BOP's permission and consent and under color of federal law.

12 32. Defendant Officer Jones was an officer at FCI Dublin during the relevant period
13 and is sued in his individual capacity. While performing the acts and omissions that Plaintiffs
14 allege in this complaint, Officer Jones was acting within the scope of his official employment, or
15 with the BOP's permission and consent and under color of federal law.

16 33. Defendant Lieutenant Jones was an officer at FCI Dublin during the relevant period
17 and is sued in her individual capacity. While performing the acts and omissions that Plaintiffs
18 allege in this complaint, Lieutenant Jones was acting within the scope of her official employment,
19 or with the BOP's permission and consent and under color of federal law.

20 34. Defendant Officer Lewis was an officer at FCI Dublin during the relevant period
21 and is sued in his individual capacity. While performing the acts and omissions that Plaintiffs
22 allege in this complaint, Officer Lewis was acting within the scope of his official employment, or
23 with the BOP's permission and consent and under color of federal law.

24 35. Defendant Officer Nunley was an officer at FCI Dublin during the relevant period
25 and is sued in his individual capacity. While performing the acts and omissions that Plaintiffs
26 allege in this complaint, Officer Nunley was acting within the scope of his official employment, or
27 with the BOP's permission and consent and under color of federal law.

28 36. Defendant Officer Serrano was an officer at FCI Dublin during the relevant period

1 and is sued in his individual capacity. While performing the acts and omissions that Plaintiffs
2 allege in this complaint, Officer Serrano was acting within the scope of his official employment,
3 or with the BOP's permission and consent and under color of federal law.

4 37. Defendant Officer Shirley was an officer at FCI Dublin during the relevant period
5 and is sued in his individual capacity. While performing the acts and omissions that Plaintiffs
6 allege in this complaint, Officer Shirley was acting within the scope of his official employment, or
7 with the BOP's permission and consent and under color of federal law.

8 38. Defendant Officer Smith was an officer at FCI Dublin during the relevant period
9 and is sued in his individual capacity. While performing the acts and omissions that Plaintiffs
10 allege in this complaint, Officer Smith was acting within the scope of his official employment, or
11 with the BOP's permission and consent and under color of federal law.

12 39. Defendant Officer Pool was an officer at FCI Dublin during the relevant period and
13 is sued in his individual capacity. While performing the acts and omissions that Plaintiffs allege in
14 this complaint, Officer Pool was acting within the scope of his official employment, or with the
15 BOP's permission and consent and under color of federal law.

16 40. Defendant Lieutenant Putnam was an officer at FCI Dublin during the relevant
17 period and is sued in his individual capacity. While performing the acts and omissions that
18 Plaintiffs allege in this complaint, Lieutenant Putnam was acting within the scope of his official
19 employment, or with the BOP's permission and consent and under color of federal law.

20 41. Defendant Officer Vazquez was an officer at FCI Dublin during the relevant period
21 and is sued in her individual capacity. While performing the acts and omissions that Plaintiffs
22 allege in this complaint, Officer Vazquez was acting within the scope of her official employment,
23 or with the BOP's permission and consent and under color of federal law.

24 42. While acting and failing to act as alleged herein, Defendants, and each of them, had
25 complete custody and total control of Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs were, and continue to be, dependent
26 upon Defendants for their personal security and necessities.

27 43. In performing the acts and/or omissions contained herein, Defendants, and each of
28 them, acted under color of federal law, and Plaintiffs are informed and believe each acted

1 maliciously, callously, intentionally, recklessly, with gross negligence, and with deliberate
 2 indifference to the rights and personal security of Plaintiffs. Each of them knew or should have
 3 known that their conduct, attitudes, actions, and omissions were, and are, a threat to Plaintiffs and
 4 to their constitutionally and statutorily protected rights. Despite this knowledge Defendants failed
 5 to take steps to protect Plaintiffs and to ensure their constitutional rights were satisfied while in the
 6 custody of Defendants.

7 44. Individual Defendants further directly assaulted, harassed, demeaned, degraded,
 8 and trafficked particular Plaintiffs as alleged herein.

9 FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

10 I. Federal Law Requires BOP to Take Action to Prevent and Appropriately Respond to 11 Reports of Staff Sexual Misconduct

12 45. Prison staff sexual abuse of incarcerated people constitutes a form of torture that
 13 violates the Eighth Amendment. *See Bearchild v. Cobban*, 947 F.3d 1130, 1144 (9th Cir. 2020).
 14 Such abusive sexual contact also violates federal criminal law. *See, e.g.*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2243, 2244.

15 46. The Prison Rape Elimination Act (“PREA”) of 2003 required the Attorney General
 16 to promulgate rules to prevent sexual abuse prison facilities. *See* 34 U.S.C. § 30307. In 2012, the
 17 U.S. Department of Justice issued regulations designed to “prevent, detect, and respond to prison
 18 rape.” *See* 28 C.F.R. § 115, 77 Fed. Reg. No. 119 (June 20, 2012). These regulations were
 19 immediately binding on BOP facilities. *Id.*

20 47. Under PREA regulations, BOP is required to “train all employees who may have
 21 contact with inmates” on the following: its “zero-tolerance policy for sexual abuse and sexual
 22 harassment”; prevention, reporting, detection, and response to such behavior; “the right of inmates
 23 to . . . be free from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment”; signs and
 24 dynamics of sexual abuse in confinement, and “common reactions of . . . victims”; and “how to
 25 avoid inappropriate relationships with inmates.” *Id.* § 115.31(a). The training must be “tailored to
 26 the gender of the inmates at the employee’s facility,” and the agency must conduct a refresher
 27 training on PREA standards every two years. *Id.* § 115.31(b)–(c). In off years from the training,
 28 “the agency shall provide refresher information on current sexual abuse and sexual harassment

1 policies.” *Id.* § 115.31(c).

2 48. The regulations greatly restrict the circumstances whereby officers may view
3 incarcerated people’s naked bodies. They state that facilities “shall not conduct cross-gender strip
4 searches or cross-gender visual body cavity searches . . . except in exigent circumstances or when
5 performed by medical practitioners.” *Id.* § 115.15(a). Facilities must document all such searches.
6 *Id.* § 115.15(c). Facilities are also required to “implement policies and procedures that enable
7 inmates to shower, perform bodily functions, and change clothing without nonmedical staff of the
8 opposite gender viewing their breasts, buttocks, or genitalia, except in exigent circumstances or
9 when such viewing is incidental to routine cell checks.” *Id.* § 115.15(d).

10 49. For positions in which someone “may have contact with inmates,” PREA prohibits
11 the hiring or promotion of anyone who has engaged in sexual *abuse* of incarcerated people or has
12 been adjudicated to have been sexually abusive in the community. *Id.* § 115.17(a). However,
13 BOP has interpreted these rules to not prohibit BOP from promoting or transferring staff members
14 who were found to have sexually *harassed* incarcerated people in their custody. *See* BOP
15 Program Statement on Sexually Abusive Behavior, No. 5324.12 at 20–21.

16 50. PREA regulations also mandate staff reporting. BOP must “require all staff to
17 report immediately . . . any knowledge, suspicion, or information regarding an incident of sexual
18 abuse or sexual harassment that occurred in a facility, whether or not it is part of the agency;
19 retaliation against inmates or staff who reported such an incident; and any staff neglect or
20 violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to an incident or retaliation.” 28 C.F.R. §
21 115.61(a).

22 51. The regulations mandate that BOP provide “multiple internal ways” for
23 incarcerated people to “privately report” sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and retaliation. *Id.* §
24 115.51(a). In addition, BOP is required to “provide at least one way for inmates to report abuse or
25 harassment to a public or private entity or office that is not part of the agency, and that is able to
26 receive and immediately forward inmate reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to agency
27 officials, allowing the inmate to remain anonymous upon request.” *Id.* § 115.51(b). BOP is
28 required to “accept reports made verbally, in writing, anonymously, and from third parties and

1 shall promptly document any verbal reports.” *Id.* § 115.51(c). BOP is also required to provide
2 incarcerated people “with access to outside victim advocates for emotional support services related
3 to sexual abuse” and must “enable reasonable communication between inmates and these
4 organizations and agencies, in as confidential a manner as possible.” *Id.* § 115.53(a).

5 52. Per PREA regulations, administrative investigations of alleged sexual abuse by a
6 staff member or incarcerated person are required to proceed “promptly, thoroughly, and
7 objectively for all allegations, including third-party and anonymous reports.” *Id.* § 115.71(a).
8 Investigators must be specially trained in sexual abuse investigations and must “gather and
9 preserve direct and circumstantial evidence,” including interviewing “alleged victims, suspected
10 perpetrators, and witnesses” and “shall review prior complaints and reports of sexual abuse
11 involving the suspected perpetrator.” *Id.* § 115.71(c)-(b). The agency is prohibited from
12 determining an alleged victim’s credibility based on their “status as inmate or staff.” *Id.* §
13 115.71(e). Investigations are further required to “include an effort to determine whether staff
14 actions or failures to act contributed to the abuse.” *Id.* § 115.71(f). “The departure of the alleged
15 abuser or victim from the employment or control of the facility or agency shall not provide a basis
16 for terminating an investigation.” *Id.* § 115.71(j).

17 53. Substantiated allegations of potentially criminal conduct must be referred for
18 prosecution and the agency must retain written reports of investigations for five years beyond the
19 end of the staff member’s employment. *Id.* § 115.71(h)–(i). After investigating an incarcerated
20 person’s allegation that they were abused, BOP must inform that person of whether their
21 allegation was found to be substantiated, unsubstantiated, or unfounded, even if the investigation
22 was completed by another agency. *Id.* § 115.73(a)–(b). The presumptive disciplinary sanction for
23 substantiated allegations of sexual abuse is termination. *Id.* § 115.76(b).

24 54. PREA also includes measures designed to prevent staff retaliation following
25 incarcerated persons’ reports of abuse. PREA requires that BOP establish a policy to prevent
26 retaliation, and that staff monitor retaliation, provide “emotional support services for inmates . . .
27 who fear retaliation,” and monitor for at least 90 days the conduct and treatment of incarcerated
28 people who report abuse. *Id.* § 115.67. These protective measures include strict limits on the use

1 of administrative segregation. The regulations provide: “Inmates at high risk for sexual
 2 victimization shall not be placed in involuntary segregated housing unless an assessment of all
 3 available alternatives has been made, and . . . there is no available alternative means of separation
 4 from likely abusers. If a facility cannot conduct such an assessment immediately, the facility
 5 may” hold the individual in segregated housing for “less than 24 hours while conducting the
 6 assessment.” *Id.* § 115.43(a). Any incarcerated person placed in protective custody for this
 7 purpose “shall have access to programs, privileges, education, and work opportunities to the extent
 8 possible.” *Id.* § 115.43(b).

9 55. BOP has failed to adhere to PREA regulations. From inadequate training, to lack
 10 of confidential reporting mechanisms and access to outside support services, to failures in
 11 administrative investigations, widespread misuse of administrative segregation, and rampant staff
 12 retaliation, its actions and failures to act have created an environment that has exposed, and
 13 continues to expose, the people in its custody to an unconscionable risk of sexual violence.

14 56. As one survivor of staff sexual abuse at Dublin remarked at the trial of the former
 15 Warden, Ray Garcia, PREA “really doesn’t exist in Dublin.” Transcript at 401, *United States v.*
 16 *Garcia*, No. CR-21-00429-YGR (N.D. Cal. Nov. 29, 2022).

17 **II. The BOP Has Failed to Detect, Prevent, and Address Sexual Misconduct by BOP**
 18 **Staff and Failed to Act and Hold Staff Accountable for Decades**

19 57. Sexual assault and harassment have been serious, systemic problems in BOP
 20 facilities generally—and at FCI Dublin in particular—for decades. Defendants BOP and FCI
 21 Dublin officials have been aware of these problems and have failed to take action.

22 58. Court documents from the 1990s and 2000s reveal that assaults occurred frequently
 23 at FCI Dublin in those two decades. During that time, at least four BOP employees at FCI Dublin
 24 were convicted or pleaded guilty to sexually abusing incarcerated women.³

25 59. In 1998, the BOP settled a lawsuit involving FCI Dublin officers who placed
 26 incarcerated women in a men’s solitary confinement unit and allowed them to be raped by the men
 27 being held there. In the wake of that incident, the Bureau agreed to a variety of reforms intended

28 ³ Senate Report at 18.

1 to address sexual assault in BOP facilities including providing training to prevent abuse, providing
 2 psychological and medical services, and adopting measures to protect confidentiality. These
 3 reforms were ultimately ineffective or abandoned.⁴

4 60. In 2004, the DOJ's Office of the Inspector General ("OIG") completed a review of
 5 BOP's staff disciplinary process and found significant deficiencies. In particular, the report found
 6 that more than 20% of cases with sustained allegations of misconduct (including sexual
 7 misconduct) received little to no discipline despite the egregious nature of the conduct at issue.⁵

8 61. The following year, the DOJ's OIG issued another report specifically focused on
 9 deterring sexual abuse by BOP staff. In that report, Kathleen Hawk Sawyer, the Director of the
 10 BOP from 1993 to 2003, stated that sexual abuse of incarcerated people was the biggest problem
 11 she faced as BOP Director and acknowledged that such abuse "can significantly harm inmates –
 12 the very people the federal government charges the BOP with protecting."⁶ The report noted that
 13 the BOP "recognized that staff sexual abuse is a significant problem within its institutions,"
 14 concluded that laws intended to deter sexual abuse by BOP staff members were deficient in
 15 critical ways.⁷

16 62. In the early 2010s, the media reported that "a dozen [FCI] Dublin employees were
 17 removed for sexually abusing inmates, including one who videotaped himself having sex with
 18 inmates and stored those tapes in a prison locker." None of those employees were arrested.⁸

19 63. In 2019, the Congressional House Subcommittee on National Security reported that
 20

21 ⁴ *Lucas v. White*, 63 F. Supp. 2d 1046, 1051 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (indicating BOP's agreement to
 22 these reforms on a national level and the government's agreement to comprehensive monitoring
 them).

23 ⁵ Subcommittee on National Security, Majority Staff Memorandum, Independent Investigations
 24 and Employee Discipline at the Bureau of Prisons (Jan. 2, 2019), available at
 25 <https://oversight.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Memo-to-Chairman-Russell-re-BOP.pdf>
 (discussing U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, FED. BUREAU OF PRISONS, REVIEW OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU
 OF PRISONS' DISCIPLINARY SYSTEM, No. I-2004-008 (2004)) (hereinafter "National Security
 Memorandum").

26 ⁶ OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GEN., U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, DETERRING STAFF SEXUAL ABUSE OF
 27 FEDERAL INMATES 3, 7 (Apr. 2005).

28 ⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Senate Report at 18.

1 widespread misconduct in the federal prison system was tolerated and routinely covered up or
2 ignored, including among senior officials.⁹ To that end, the Subcommittee found that “individuals
3 deemed responsible for misconduct were shuffled around, commended, awarded, promoted, and
4 even allowed to retire with a clean record and full benefits before any disciplinary action could
5 apply.” The report also observed that problems had plagued the BOP’s disciplinary process for
6 years and noted that the 2004 report by the DOJ Office of the Inspector General had found similar
7 problems fifteen years before.¹⁰

8 64. Beginning several years ago, a wave of currently and formerly incarcerated people
9 came forward with their experiences of staff sexual abuse at FCI Dublin. In 2019, an individual
10 incarcerated at FCI Dublin filed a lawsuit alleging that a BOP officer, Officer Martinez, forced her
11 to have sexual intercourse and that the warden at the time, Wiley Jenkins, failed to take action to
12 stop the abuse.

13 65. That same year, an incarcerated woman reported to FCI Dublin staff, the FBI, and
14 the U.S. Attorney’s Office that she had been raped by former FCI Dublin Chaplain James
15 Highhouse. Highhouse denied the allegations and was permitted to continue working at the
16 facility, while the woman was deported. In early 2022, the DOJ Civil Rights Division filed a
17 criminal indictment against Highhouse for sexually abusing the woman who reported him three
18 years prior. Highhouse subsequently pled guilty and was sentenced to seven years in prison.
19 Court records show that the former chaplain engaged in sexually predatory conduct with at least
20 six incarcerated women between 2014 to 2019.

21 66. In or around 2020, the DOJ launched a criminal investigation that has led to
22 charges against eight former FCI Dublin officials, including former Warden Ray Garcia. While
23 one officer is awaiting trial, seven officials have now been convicted of, or pled guilty to sexually
24 abusing a total of at least 20 incarcerated women. Court records indicate that all seven of these
25 men committed additional, uncharged abuse of other incarcerated women. A significant number
26

27 _____
⁹ See National Security Memorandum at 1.

28 ¹⁰ *Id.* at 9.

1 of additional FCI Dublin staff have been placed on administrative leave pending further
 2 investigation—including as recently as August 10, 2023—and additional criminal indictments are
 3 expected.

4 67. In June 2021, former officer Ross Klinger became the first Dublin official to be
 5 criminally charged. After Officer Klinger pled guilty to sexually abusing two incarcerated
 6 women, one survivor stated that he had accessed her private medical records to learn about the
 7 mental health issues she faced and then used that information to prey on her.¹¹

8 68. Former FCI Dublin Warden Ray Garcia was indicted in September 2021, and was
 9 subsequently convicted of sexually abusing three incarcerated women following a jury trial.
 10 Garcia sexually assaulted at least one incarcerated woman, ordered multiple women—including
 11 Plaintiff L.T.’s niece—to strip naked for him while he took photos, and stored a “large volume of
 12 sexually graphic photographs” on his BOP-issued cellphone. Garcia had served as the PREA
 13 compliance officer at FCI Dublin, where he was responsible for ensuring compliance with PREA
 14 policies and training other employees. Following his conviction, the DOJ Inspector General noted
 15 that Garcia “created a heinous culture that failed to protect female inmates from widespread sexual
 16 abuse and violence at the hands of other Dublin employees.”¹²

17 69. In early 2022, two more former FCI Dublin officials--named Defendant John
 18 Bellhouse and Enrique Chavez—were charged with sexually abusing women in their custody.
 19 Defendant Officer Bellhouse was convicted of sexually abusing two incarcerated women on
 20 multiple occasions following a jury trial, and Officer Chavez pled guilty to sexually assaulting an
 21 incarcerated woman multiple times.

22 70. In August 2022, former Dublin Officer Nicholas Ramos died by suicide while on
 23

24 ¹¹ Lisa Fernandez, *Woman at Center of Dublin Prison Sex Scandal Says Guard Used Mental*
 25 *Health Files to Prey on Her*, KTVU FOX 2 (Mar. 14, 2022, 5:50 AM),
 26 <https://www.ktvu.com/news/woman-at-center-of-dublin-prison-sex-scandal-says-guard-used-mental-health-files-to-prey-on-her>.

27 ¹² U.S. Attorney’s Office, Press Release, *Former Federal Prison Warden Sentenced to More Than*
 28 *Five Years In Prison For Sexual Abuse of Three Female Inmates* (Mar. 22, 2023),
<https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndca/pr/former-federal-prison-warden-sentenced-more-five-years-prison-sexual-abuse-three>.

1 administrative leave and under investigation for sexually abusing incarcerated women. Many
 2 currently and formerly incarcerated women have reported that Ramos subjected them to abuse
 3 including sexual assault, forcing them to strip, and relentless retaliation.

4 71. In the last several months, three additional former FCI Dublin officials—all named
 5 Defendants—have been criminally charged. In May 2023, Defendant Officer Smith was indicted
 6 on 12 counts for sexually abusing three incarcerated women and is currently awaiting trial.
 7 Officer Smith—widely known as “Dirty Dick Smith”—abused dozens of incarcerated women
 8 beginning as early as 2015 and continuing until at least August 2021, including Plaintiffs L.T.,
 9 G.M., and A.S.

10 72. In July 2023, Defendants Andrew Jones and Nakie Nunley pleaded guilty to sexual
 11 abuse. *See* Plea Agreement, *United States v. Jones*, No. 4:23-cr-00212-HSG (N.D. Cal. July 13,
 12 2023); Plea Agreement, *United States v. Nunley*, No. 4:23-cr-00213-HSG (N.D. Cal. July 13,
 13 2023). Defendant Officer Jones admitted to sexually assaulting five incarcerated women—
 14 including Plaintiff J.L, whom he raped in the food service warehouse. *See* Plea Agreement at 4,
 15 *United States v. Jones*, No. 4:23-cr-00212-HSG (N.D. Cal. July 13, 2023). Defendant Officer
 16 Nunley admitted to sexually assaulting seven incarcerated women under his supervision, including
 17 through rape, forced digital penetration, and forced oral sex.

18 73. The federal criminal investigation has made clear that FCI Dublin staff explicitly
 19 target immigrant women for abuse, leveraging the threat of deportation.¹³ In relevant instances,
 20 officers told survivors that they “looked in their files” and knew that they were subject to
 21 immigration detainers, or they threatened to notify immigration authorities if survivors reported
 22 their abuse. For example, Officer Chavez sexually abused multiple Mexican immigrant women,
 23 and has even traveled to Mexico to visit a woman that he abused after she was released and
 24

25 ¹³ *See* Victoria Law, *These Survivors Rooted Out Sexual Abuse In Federal Prison. Now they Face*
 26 *Deportation*, THE APPEAL (June 2, 2023), <https://theappeal.org/fci-dublin-u-visas-sexual-abuse-deportation/>; Sam Levin, *She reported being abused by US prison guards. Now she faces*
 27 *deportation*, THE GUARDIAN (Apr. 6, 2023), [https://www.theguardian.com/us-](https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/apr/06/federal-prison-sexual-abuse-deportation-california-mexico)
 28 [news/2023/apr/06/federal-prison-sexual-abuse-deportation-california-mexico](https://www.ktvu.com/news/dozens-of-dublin-prison-sex-survivors-face-deportation); Lisa Fernandez, *Dozens of Dublin prison sex survivors face deportation*, KTVU, (March 15, 2023),
<https://www.ktvu.com/news/dozens-of-dublin-prison-sex-survivors-face-deportation>.

1 deported. At least a dozen women who were sexually assaulted by FCI Dublin staff have already
 2 been deported, and dozens more are currently facing deportation, including multiple women who
 3 testified on behalf of the government at both former Warden Garcia's and Defendant Officer
 4 Bellhouse's trials. Noncitizen survivors qualify for visas for victims of crime but require
 5 certifications from law enforcement agencies affirming that they reported abuse. BOP and FCI
 6 Dublin officials have acknowledged that they are authorized to sign visa certifications, but they
 7 have so far refused to do so.

8 74. In the wake of these criminal indictments, FCI Dublin has been the subject of
 9 significant media coverage and public scrutiny. For example, in early 2022, the Associated Press
 10 ("AP") investigated conditions at the prison. The investigation included a review of internal BOP
 11 documents, court documents, and statements from incarcerated persons, as well as interviews with
 12 staff. The investigation "found a permissive and toxic culture at [FCI Dublin]," that had
 13 "enabl[ed] years of sexual misconduct by predatory employees and cover-ups that have largely
 14 kept the abuse out of the public eye."¹⁴

15 75. The investigation also shed light on the administration of then-Acting Warden
 16 Thomas Hinkle. Hinkle, a former BOP Deputy Regional Director, was installed as warden of FCI
 17 Dublin in January 2022, despite a long history of misconduct in BOP. That misconduct
 18 encompassed extensive physical abuse of incarcerated people, including an incident where he held
 19 down a person in his custody while another BOP officer sexually assaulted that person.¹⁵

20 76. Unsurprisingly, as Acting Warden of FCI Dublin, Hinkle used his position to
 21 intimidate those reported staff sexual assault, and actively prevented Congressional representatives
 22 from meeting with incarcerated persons privately to learn more about their experiences.¹⁶ For
 23

24 ¹⁴ Michael Balsamo & Michael Sisak, *AP Investigation: Women's prison fostered culture of abuse*
 25 (Feb. 6, 2022, 7:04 AM), <https://apnews.com/article/coronavirus-pandemic-health-california-united-states-prisons-00a711766f5f3d2bd3fe6402af1e0ff8>.

26 ¹⁵ Michael R. Sisak & Michael Balsamo, *AP Investigation: Prison boss beat inmates, climbed*
 27 *ranks*, (Dec. 9, 2022, 11:52 AM), <https://apnews.com/article/prisons-us-department-of-justice-united-states-government-e68aaf2e4ead5c9bfb0659db46275405>.

28 ¹⁶ Associated Press, *'Abhorrent': Prison Boss's Alleged Intimidation of Witness at NorCal Federal Facility Concerns DOJ*, KTLA 5 (Mar. 3, 2022 9:46 PM),

1 example, after one female BOP employee filed a harassment complaint against a prison manager
 2 at FCI Dublin, Warden Hinkle met with her alone, in violation of established protocols. His
 3 actions suggested an attempt to quiet her complaint, and his conduct drew an unusual public
 4 rebuke from the Justice Department, which said: “These allegations, if true, are abhorrent.”¹⁷

5 77. In light of its findings about Warden Hinkle, the AP investigation concluded that
 6 his frequent promotions into positions of leadership at BOP “raise serious questions about the
 7 agency’s . . . explicit commitment to rooting out abuse.”¹⁸

8 78. In the past two years, numerous federal officials have expressed outrage over abuse
 9 at the FCI Dublin and demanded that the BOP act.¹⁹ For example, in late 2022, several members
 10 of Congress representing California wrote to the FCI Dublin administration following a visit to the
 11 facility. They noted that that “conditions at FCI Dublin continue[d] to deteriorate,” and warned
 12 that reports of staff sexual abuse were not kept confidential and “led to unacceptable retaliation.”

13 79. In the summer of 2022, Deputy Attorney General Lisa Monaco ordered the creation
 14 of a DOJ Working Group “to review the Department’s approach to rooting out and preventing
 15 sexual misconduct by BOP employees.” The Working Group issued a report in November 2022,
 16 which included over fifty specific recommendations to better protect the safety and wellbeing of
 17 those in BOP custody and hold accountable those who abuse positions of trust.

18 80. The Working Group observed “the need for *immediate* actions to address the
 19 Department’s approach to sexual misconduct perpetrated by BOP staff, as well as the importance

21 <https://ktla.com/news/abhorrent-prison-bosss-alleged-intimidation-of-witness-at-norcal-federal-facility-concerns-doj/>

22 ¹⁷ *Ibid.*

23 ¹⁸ Sisak & Michael Balsamo, *AP Investigation: Prison boss beat inmates*.

24 ¹⁹ See, e.g., Letter from Senators Durbin, Grassley, Feinstein, and Padilla to Attorney General
 25 Garland and Deputy Attorney General Monaco (Dec. 12, 2022),
 26 [https://www.grassley.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/durbin_grassley_to_justice_deptbopsexualmiscon](https://www.grassley.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/durbin_grassley_to_justice_deptbopsexualmisconduct.pdf)
 27 [duct.pdf](https://www.grassley.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/durbin_grassley_to_justice_deptbopsexualmisconduct.pdf); Letter from Representatives Swalwell, Bass, DeSaulnier, and Chu to FCI Dublin Warden
 28 Jusino (Dec. 9, 2022), [https://swalwell.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/swalwell-](https://swalwell.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/swalwell-evo.house.gov/files/FCI%20Dublin%20Letter%20to%20Warden%20-%20FINAL.pdf)
[evo.house.gov/files/FCI%20Dublin%20Letter%20to%20Warden%20-%20FINAL.pdf](https://swalwell.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/swalwell-evo.house.gov/files/FCI%20Dublin%20Letter%20to%20Warden%20-%20FINAL.pdf); Letter
 from Eight Members of Congress to BOP Director Carvajal (March 3, 2022),
[https://swalwell.house.gov/media-center/press-releases/swalwell-joins-colleagues-calling-](https://swalwell.house.gov/media-center/press-releases/swalwell-joins-colleagues-calling-inspector-general-horowitz-and)
[inspector-general-horowitz-and](https://swalwell.house.gov/media-center/press-releases/swalwell-joins-colleagues-calling-inspector-general-horowitz-and).

1 of further review to consider longer-term—and more systemic—changes.”²⁰ The Working Group
 2 also reported that “BOP has received hundreds of complaints of sexual abuse perpetrated by its
 3 employees over the past five years.” It further concluded that, even if some of those complaints
 4 were not meritorious, “the volume alone is a strong signal of the need for attention to this
 5 problem.”²¹

6 81. As with the AP investigation, the Working Group heard from stakeholders, who
 7 “raised troubling allegations of a culture of permissiveness toward staff misconduct and retaliation
 8 against victims who report abuse.” It reported that “internal and external stakeholders all
 9 emphasized that prevention [of sexual abuse] begins with changing [BOP] culture . . . to promote a
 10 safer . . . environment.”²² The Working Group also noted that “[d]uring listening sessions,
 11 advocates and formerly incarcerated women identified several obstacles to reporting sexual abuse,
 12 including a fear of not being believed, a fear of retaliation, and a fear that reporting would not
 13 result in consequences for the perpetrator.”²³ Several people mentioned that BOP staff tried to
 14 deter individuals from reporting abuse by threatening to restrict access to their children.²⁴

15 82. The Working Group found problems with BOP investigation policies as well,
 16 namely that “BOP has assigned Special Investigative Services (‘SIS’) lieutenants to conduct
 17 intake of allegations of sexual misconduct,” but that “SIS officers are usually corrections officers
 18 who rotate in and out of that position without specialized sex-crime or trauma-informed training.”
 19 This arrangement means that intakes are often conducted in a harmful or traumatic manner and
 20 that survivors of sexual abuse are deterred from reporting because “SIS officers may be—or
 21 appear to victims to be—friends or colleagues of the alleged perpetrators, creating at least the
 22

23 ²⁰ Report and Recommendations Concerning the Department of Justice’s Response to Sexual
 24 Misconduct by Employees of the Federal Bureau of Prisons 1, 2 (“DOJ Report”), (Nov. 2, 2022),
 25 available at https://www.justice.gov/d9/pages/attachments/2022/11/03/2022.11.02_bop_sexual_misconduct_working_group_report.pdf (emphasis added).

26 ²¹ *Id.* at 4.

27 ²² *Id.* at 5.

28 ²³ *Id.* at 5.

²⁴ *Id.* at 12.

1 appearance of a conflict of interest.”²⁵

2 83. The Working Group also criticized the fact that Wardens have been in charge of
3 whether allegations of misconduct will lead to disciplinary investigations, an arrangement that has
4 been referred to as “putting the fox in charge of the henhouse.”²⁶

5 84. Taken together, the problems identified by the DOJ Working Group have reduced
6 accountability for BOP staff misconduct and contributed to a toxic culture in which sexual abuse
7 of incarcerated people is institutionally tolerated and frighteningly common.

8 85. A month after the Working Group issued its report, the United States Senate’s
9 Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations concluded its own months’ long investigation into
10 BOP staff sexual abuse, and issued a report entitled “Sexual Abuse of Female Inmates in Federal
11 Prisons.” The Subcommittee’s report made clear that sexual abuse of incarcerated people is a
12 significant, widespread, decades-long problem in BOP facilities generally, and at FCI Dublin in
13 particular. The report found that—during the past decade alone—women in at least two-thirds of
14 federal women’s prisons have been abused by BOP employees,²⁷ and that at multiple BOP
15 facilities, including FCI Dublin, numerous women have “endured ongoing abuse for months or
16 years.”²⁸

17 86. The Subcommittee’s report referred to the abuse at FCI Dublin as “horrific” and,
18 like other reports before it, found that BOP had (1) failed to detect, prevent, and respond to sexual
19 abuse of people incarcerated at FCI Dublin and at other women’s prisons; (2) widely failed to hold
20 employees accountable for misconduct; and (3) failed to take agency-wide action to address sexual
21 abuse by BOP employees.²⁹ The Subcommittee also found that “senior BOP officials admitted . . .
22 that there was a ‘culture of abuse’ at FCI Dublin.”³⁰

23
24 ²⁵ *Id.* at 15.

25 ²⁶ Benjamin Tschirhart, *With “Fox in Charge of the Henhouse,” Almost All Misconduct*
Accusations Against BOP Staff Result in No Discipline, PRISON LEGAL NEWS, Mar. 2023, at 1.

26 ²⁷ Senate Report at 1.

27 ²⁸ *Id.* at 2.

28 ²⁹ *Id.* at 4–5.

³⁰ *Id.* at 3.

1 87. The Subcommittee further found that “BOP management failures enabled
2 continued sexual abuse of female prisoners by BOP’s own employees” and that BOP’s
3 investigative practices are “seriously flawed” with “a backlog of 8,000 internal affairs cases,
4 including at least hundreds of sexual abuse cases,” including some cases that had been pending for
5 more than five years.³¹ One former FCI Dublin Warden recalled that such delays had plagued the
6 complaint investigation process for “the entirety of his 20-plus year career with BOP.”³²

7 88. In a recent memorandum to the BOP Director, the Inspector General noted that “the
8 BOP will not rely on inmate testimony to make administrative misconduct findings and take
9 disciplinary action against BOP employees, unless there is evidence aside from inmate testimony
10 that independently establishes the misconduct, such as a video capturing the act of misconduct,
11 conclusive forensic evidence, or an admission from the subject.”³³ In other words, without
12 corroborating evidence, the words of abuse survivors are disbelieved by BOP and considered
13 insufficient to substantiate allegations of misconduct.

14 89. The Inspector General warned that BOP’s reluctance to credit survivor testimony
15 “enhances the likelihood that employees who have engaged in misconduct avoid accountability for
16 their actions and remain on staff, thereby posing serious insider threat potential, including the risk
17 of serious harm to inmates.”³⁴ It also “likely emboldens miscreant staff members in their
18 interactions with inmates because such staff members may act without fear of disciplinary
19 consequences.”³⁵

20 90. Instead of disciplining staff over allegations of misconduct, BOP routinely either
21 takes no action or transfers them to other institutions without further recourse, allowing
22 misconduct to continue at the new facility. Other times, staff deemed responsible for misconduct
23

24 ³¹ *Id.* at 1, 25.

25 ³² *Id.* at 26.

26 ³³ Management Advisory Memorandum from Michael E. Horowitz, Inspector General, U.S.
27 Department of Justice to Colette S. Peters, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons 1 (Oct. 12, 2022),
<https://oig.justice.gov/sites/default/files/reports/23-001.pdf>.

28 ³⁴ *Id.* at 3.

³⁵ *Id.* at 4.

are permitted to retire (with full benefits) before any disciplinary action can apply.³⁶ And criminal punishment for action involving sexual abuse of incarcerated people is even less likely than administrative punishment. When a BOP employee is officially accused of wrongdoing, there is only a three-tenths of one percent likelihood that the person will be criminally convicted.³⁷

III. The BOP Has Failed to Take Action to Stop Ongoing Sexual Assault and Harassment and to Protect the Individuals in Its Care at FCI Dublin

91. Despite the BOP's awareness of these long-running conditions and problems, the agency has failed to act. The same conditions which created the cesspool of sexual abuse at Dublin persist today. Specifically, the BOP has failed to: (1) adequately hire, train, and supervise its employees to their prevent their abuse of power; (2) implement any truly confidential method for individuals to report abuse to outside authorities who are not employed by the BOP; (3) properly investigate claims of abuse; (4) address rampant retaliation against victims, including but not limited to solitary confinement, punitive cell and strip searches, and punitive transfers, which harm survivors and deter others from reporting; (5) ensure that officers who have substantiated claims of sexual abuse and harassment against them are promptly fired and not permitted to return to BOP employment; (6) provide constitutionally adequate medical and mental health care to survivors; (7) provide access to counsel; (8) provide survivors with documentation of reports of staff misconduct and facilitate the U-visa certification process for noncitizen survivors who report and assist in the investigation of staff abuse; (9) create a process to assist survivors of abuse with compassionate release petitions; (10) install fixed cameras in areas where abuse is known to occur and failed to properly monitor and maintain the fixed cameras that do exist; (11) address increasingly dire living conditions at the facility that contribute to ongoing sexual violence at the facility.

92. As a result of these institutional failures, people incarcerated at FCI Dublin continue to face an imminent risk of sexual assault, harassment, and retaliation.

³⁶ See National Security Memorandum at 1.

³⁷ Benjamin Tschirhart, *With "Fox in Charge of the Henhouse," Almost All Misconduct Accusations Against BOP Staff Result in No Discipline*, PRISON LEGAL NEWS, Mar. 2023, at 1.

1 **A. Individuals Incarcerated at FCI Dublin Continue to Face Sexual Assault and**
2 **Harassment On An Ongoing Basis.**

3 93. Officers at FCI Dublin have been undeterred by the internal investigations, criminal
4 prosecutions, and even convictions of former staff members. Even after Warden Garcia was
5 removed from his position and the first Dublin officers were criminally charged the summer of
6 2021, rampant sexual abuse has continued at FCI Dublin, grievously injuring named plaintiffs and
7 many others. On information and belief, officers at FCI Dublin continue to be placed on
8 administrative leave pending investigation of allegations of sexual misconduct, including as
9 recently as August 10, 2023. Plaintiffs, and other putative class members continue to report
10 ongoing sexual assault and harassment by staff.

11 94. **Plaintiff J.L.** is one of countless people who were sexually abused by officers
12 working in the kitchen, including well after Warden Garcia was suspended. Plaintiff J.L. was
13 forcibly raped, assaulted, and harassed by her kitchen supervisor, Defendant Officer Jones.

14 95. Around July 2021, Defendant Officer Jones began to taunt Plaintiff J.L. because of
15 her weight, calling her “big,” then he began to flirt with her. Jones provided Plaintiff J.L. special
16 benefits for this sexual attention: he allowed her to have food from the kitchen and allowed her to
17 use the kitchen to cook. He also brought Plaintiff J.L. special treats from the outside, like chips,
18 chocolate bars, and ice cream which he would leave in the freezer for her.

19 96. As time went on, Defendant Officer Jones’ behavior became assaultive. One day,
20 he asked Plaintiff J.L. to go into the walk-in fridge to get him something for his meal. Kitchen
21 officers routinely used the walk-in fridge to abuse incarcerated women, because it was private and
22 out of view of security cameras. Once inside the fridge, Jones grabbed Plaintiff J.L., bent her
23 over, and rubbed his penis against her buttocks over their clothing. A few days later, he removed
24 her from her unit and ordered her to get his parmesan cheese out of the walk-in freezer. When
25 they entered the freezer, he tried to kiss her, but she told him she ate tuna to avoid kissing him.
26 Instead of kissing her, he pulled up her shirt, groped her, and sucked on her right breast with his
27 mouth. She was afraid to do anything to stop him. He stopped when he thought he heard
28 someone coming.

1 97. The next day, Plaintiff J.L. attempted to leave work, but Defendant Officer Jones
2 instructed her to wait. He took Plaintiff J.L. into the warehouse, where they entered a smaller
3 room with a door—another location known to be out of view of security cameras. Jones pulled
4 down her pants, bent her over, and vaginally raped her without a condom, pushing into her so hard
5 that her head repeatedly hit the concrete wall in front of them. When he was about to orgasm, he
6 turned Plaintiff J.L. around and ejaculated into her mouth and onto her shirt.

7 98. While this was happening, Defendant Officer Pool was in the staff office in the
8 kitchen about forty feet from the warehouse. A few days after her rape, Pool—who also worked
9 in the kitchen and sexually abused numerous kitchen workers—began calling Plaintiff J.L. “Becky
10 the Slave.” Plaintiff J.L. understood “Becky” to be slang for a person who performs oral
11 intercourse.

12 99. Defendant Officer Jones recently admitted to sexually assaulting five incarcerated
13 women—including Plaintiff J.L.—in a single year. *See* Plea Agreement at 4, *United States v.*
14 *Jones*, No. 4:23-cr-00212-HSG (N.D. Cal. July 13, 2023).

15 100. **Plaintiff G.M.** endured horrendous sexual harassment and abuse by Defendant
16 Officers Smith and Nunley.

17 101. Defendant Officer Nunley supervised Plaintiff G.M. at Unicor—the for-profit call
18 center that operates inside FCI Dublin—from approximately September 2020 until September
19 2021. Several months after Plaintiff G.M. started working at the call center, Defendant Officer
20 Nunley began throwing notes at her instructing her to meet him in the back. He would tell
21 Plaintiff G.M. that he wanted to have sex with her and promised to write her letters of
22 recommendation and send money to her kids in exchange. On one occasion, Defendant Officer
23 Nunley took papers from Plaintiff G.M.’s desk and said he would only return them if she had sex
24 with him. When she refused, he shredded the papers.

25 102. While Plaintiff G.M. was at her workstation, in view of others, Defendant Officer
26 Nunley often would come up behind her, pull her hair, rub her shoulders, and attempt to kiss her.
27 On one occasion in the spring of 2021, while showing G.M. pictures of himself at a football game
28 on his computer, Nunley came up behind her, rubbed his penis against her backside and attempted

1 to kiss her neck.

2 103. Plaintiff G.M. was also abused by Defendant Officer Smith. When Plaintiff G.M.
3 was in the quarantine unit during the summer of 2020, Smith would regularly enter the showers to
4 watch Plaintiff G.M. and other women shower. He would refuse to give Plaintiff G.M. a towel
5 unless she walked over to him naked. He would demand that Plaintiff G.M. “show him
6 something” in order to send out mail. Plaintiff G.M. also witnessed Defendant Officer Smith
7 make other incarcerated women perform sexual acts in order to access basic privileges, including
8 sending mail out.

9 104. Plaintiff G.M. witnessed other officers in the quarantine unit use food and hygiene
10 products as bribes in the same manner. She once witnessed officers tell women that if they wanted
11 a Kit-Kat bar they needed to “break off a piece” for the officer, which meant revealing or touching
12 themselves.

13 105. **Plaintiff L.T.** is also a survivor of Defendant Officer Smith. From the time she
14 arrived at FCI Dublin, Plaintiff L.T. was aware of Smith’s reputation as a sexual abuser. She
15 knew that he regularly flirted with and touched women in her housing unit. She knew that when
16 he worked the night shift, he would turn on the music in his office and expect women to dance for
17 him. She heard him tell other incarcerated people that he liked to see “titties.”

18 106. Then in June 2021, Defendant Officer Smith forced Plaintiff L.T. to strip for him,
19 and then assaulted her. As people were getting ready for bed, Smith came to L.T.’s doorway. He
20 asked her to dance for him. Plaintiff L.T. felt like she had no other option because he was in
21 charge and could make her life hard if she said no and began to dance for him. While Plaintiff
22 L.T. was dancing, Smith asked to touch her breasts. Plaintiff L.T. pulled up her blouse and Smith
23 groped her bare breasts with his hands. He then returned to his desk. Plaintiff L.T. then saw
24 another girl come down from her cell and dance for Smith in front of the officers’ station.

25 107. After this initial incident, Defendant Officer Smith began bringing his radio to the
26 housing unit and would ask Plaintiff L.T. and other women to dance for him whenever he was
27 working the evening shift. Everyone in the facility, including the officers, knew that Smith was
28 holding these strip shows, but they did nothing to stop him. In exchange, Smith would let L.T.

1 and others have additional privileges including moving around the unit as they wanted during
2 facility-wide lock downs and quarantines, turning up the officers' MP3 music, drinking, and
3 generally creating a "party" atmosphere when he would have them dance and strip for him. It was
4 understood that they allowed L.T. and others out of their cells to do what they wanted for the
5 officers' whole shift from—2 pm until the 10 pm count—as long as they "entertained" Defendant
6 Officer Smith and the other officers. Officers Smith, Williams, Bell, and others facilitated this
7 exchange by opening the doors and allowing them to roam free while no one else could so that
8 L.T. and others could dance for them.

9 108. **Plaintiff A.S.** has endured abuse and retaliation by multiple Dublin officials.
10 Defendant Officer Smith relentlessly sexually harassed Plaintiff A.S. from around September 2020
11 through August 2021, including up to four times a week from November 2020 through
12 March 2021 during a COVID lockdown.

13 109. Defendant Officer Smith began harassing Plaintiff A.S. around September 2020.
14 He called her into his office and asked her about her time in state prison. He told her that state
15 prison was nothing like the BOP because in state prison, officials would provide contraband to
16 women incarcerated in order to obtain sexual favors, whereas at BOP officers did not need to do
17 that. Soon after this conversation, Smith began asking Plaintiff A.S. to "show him something."
18 He commented on how pretty her breasts looked and told her that he wanted to see them. In
19 exchange, he would trade her a drink from his office.

20 110. During a COVID lockdown around January 2021, Defendant Officer Smith's abuse
21 intensified. He would intercept Plaintiff A.S. and others on their way to the shower, and demand
22 that they take off their robes and show him their naked bodies. He repeatedly threatened
23 disciplinary action if A.S. and others did not disrobe in front of him. On one occasion, he pulled
24 back the shower curtain and watched Plaintiff A.S. shower. Also, during lockdown, Defendant
25 Officer Smith would watch Plaintiff A.S. in her cell when naked. Several times, Smith locked
26 A.S.'s cell door and refused to open it unless she disrobed for him. He also threatened to issue
27 disciplinary actions against Plaintiff A.S. and others unless they stripped for him.

28 111. After that lockdown ended, Defendant Officer Smith began calling A.S. to his

1 office over the intercom. One time, when she arrived at his office, he was masturbating himself
2 over his pants. He forced Plaintiff A.S. to stand in front of him, and stared at her while he
3 continued masturbating.

4 112. In August 2021, after the Warden was placed on administrative leave, Defendant
5 Officer Smith was again demoted to working the perimeter, where he continued his harassment.
6 While Plaintiff A.S. walked the yard during recreation, Defendant Officer Smith drove by in a car
7 and asked Plaintiff A.S. to “show me something.”

8 113. When Plaintiff A.S. refused Defendant Officer Smith’s advances, his friend,
9 Officer Ramos, retaliated by tossing and searching her cell. Ramos also took Plaintiff A.S.’s
10 roommates’ items intentionally to create conflict between them. Ramos told Plaintiff A.S. that if
11 she did not do what he said, another officer would “hit” her room again, meaning search her cell
12 without reason and take her possessions. On one occasion, Ramos escorted Plaintiff A.S. to an
13 office, and had Officer DeLuca strip search her, seemingly for no reason. Ramos and DeLuca
14 took Plaintiff A.S.’s property during this incident.

15 114. **Plaintiff S.L.** has been assaulted, harassed, and stalked by Defendant Officer
16 Lawrence Gacad. Gacad’s abuse began in March 2022, nearly a year after the Warden was placed
17 on administrative leave. Gacad began flirting with Plaintiff S.L. and dedicating songs to her that
18 he played on his computer. He dropped her notes in her cell during rounds, telling her that she
19 was beautiful, that he was in love with her. His messages explained his infatuation with Plaintiff
20 S.L. saying, “Back in September 2021, since I first laid eyes on you, I knew you were going to be
21 my future wife.” He also began sending her electronic messages using a pseudonym. He gave
22 Plaintiff S.L. gifts including a necklace, watch, and earrings.

23 115. After several weeks, their relationship became sexual. Around April 2022,
24 Defendant Officer Gacad grabbed Plaintiff S.L. while she was working in the yard office and
25 groped her buttocks and kissed her. Soon after, during a trash run, he pulled Plaintiff S.L. into the
26 yard office, groped her body, and kissed her. After this incident, he began to grope and kiss her
27 every time they took out the trash, approximately once a week. In May 2022, Defendant Officer
28 Gacad was working in Plaintiff S.L.’s housing unit at night when he appeared in the doorway to

1 her room. She was naked, having just come from the shower, and he kissed her and touched her
2 genitals. On one last occasion around May 2022, while Defendant Officer Gacad was working in
3 the officers' station in her unit, he again kissed Plaintiff S.L.

4 116. In June 2022, after another incarcerated person reported Gacad's abuse, Plaintiff
5 S.L. and Defendant Officer Gacad were questioned about their rumored relationship by Defendant
6 SIS Officer Lt. Putnam. Defendant Officer Gacad promptly quit.

7 117. After he quit, Defendant Officer Gacad continued to harass, stalk, and torment
8 Plaintiff S.L. After she was released from the SHU, Plaintiff S.L. continued to receive messages
9 from Defendant Officer Gacad on CorrLinks for months. In the beginning of July 2022, Plaintiff
10 S.L. was shocked to see Defendant Officer Gacad in her parents' home in Arizona during a video
11 visit wearing a mask. Defendant Officer Gacad told S.L.'s parents that he loved her and stayed
12 with them for several weeks. He has since moved to Phoenix, and now works with Plaintiff S.L.'s
13 mother at the VA hospital.

14 118. Though Plaintiff S.L. ended their relationship and told Defendant Officer Gacad to
15 stay away from her, as of Spring of 2023, she believes he is still in communication with her
16 family. Plaintiff S.L. is now terrified of being transferred to a facility in Phoenix or returning to
17 her home, where her abuser resides.

18 119. **Plaintiff A.H.R.** has been sexually harassed and retaliated against by multiple
19 officers at FCI Dublin. Throughout 2020 and 2021, Plaintiff A.H.R. was forced to act as a lookout
20 by Defendant Officer Jones in the kitchen and Defendant Officer Bellhouse in the Safety Office,
21 while the officers had sex with incarcerated women.

22 120. In early 2020, Plaintiff A.H.R. took a job in the food service department as a
23 butcher and shortly thereafter, Defendant Officer Jones began to flirt with several of the girls that
24 worked with Plaintiff A.H.R. Soon after, he began ordering Plaintiff A.H.R. to work as a look out
25 for him while he had sex with incarcerated women.

26 121. Defendant Officer Jones made it clear that Plaintiff A.H.R. could have anything he
27 wanted from the kitchen, such as cheese and vegetables, in exchange for his work as a lookout.

28 122. Being forced into this lookout role made Plaintiff A.H.R. deeply uncomfortable.

1 He quit his position in food service to try to avoid taking part in Defendant Officer Jones's abuse.

2 123. Soon after, when Plaintiff A.H.R. began working in a new job in the Safety
3 Department, he was once again forced to act as a lookout for Defendant Officer Bellhouse.
4 Bellhouse forced Plaintiff A.H.R. to work as a lookout as Bellhouse had sex with the women that
5 A.H.R. worked with. Plaintiff A.H.R. worked as a lookout until Bellhouse was walked off the job
6 for his inappropriate sexual relationships.

7 124. In exchange for working as a lookout, Defendant Officer Bellhouse gave Plaintiff
8 A.H.R. food such as pizza, bagels, candy, and energy drinks such as Monsters and Red Bulls.
9 Plaintiff A.H.R. knew that this was a way to ensure he would help the officers and stay quiet.
10 Plaintiff A.H.R. believes that these officers targeted him to work as a lookout because he is a
11 transgender man, and they believed that it would not raise suspicion if they had a man working
12 with them.

13 125. From around July to November 2022, Plaintiff A.H.R. was himself sexually
14 harassed by Defendant Officer Vazquez. Vazquez would often remove A.H.R. from his living
15 area or workplace. Defendant Officer Serrano often assisted Defendant Officer Vazquez to take
16 Plaintiff A.H.R. to private rooms where it was well known that there were no cameras. Once
17 there, Vazquez would flirt with A.H.R. and often asked why he didn't look for women "beyond
18 the fence." She also hugged A.H.R. on a number of occasions and kissed him on the lips. For
19 these sexual favors, Defendant Officer Vazquez brought Plaintiff A.H.R. contraband such as Red
20 Bulls, candy bars, and clothing, and gave him special privileges such as using staff computers.

21 126. Defendant Officers Vazquez and Serrano began to intentionally interfere with
22 Plaintiff A.H.R.'s romantic relationship with another incarcerated person in an attempt to separate
23 him from his partner. Around September 6, 2022, Defendant Officers Vazquez and Serrano took
24 him to a staff office. Serrano told him about the email messages that his incarcerated girlfriend
25 was exchanging with Defendant Officer Gacad. Vasquez allowed A.H.R. to use her computer to
26 view these email messages. Defendant Officers Vazquez and Serrano also let A.H.R. listen to
27 phone calls between his incarcerated girlfriend and Defendant Officer Gacad.

28 127. Shortly after Plaintiff A.H.R. filed an emergency request for administrative remedy

1 in March 2023, Defendant Officer Vazquez was placed on administrative leave.

2 128. **Plaintiff J.M.** witnessed Defendant Officers Jones and Pool sexually abusing
3 incarcerated women in early 2022 and was herself abused by FCI Dublin medical staff.

4 129. In November 2021, Nurse Fraser Cohen inappropriately groped Plaintiff J.M.'s
5 naked breast while administering an "EKG" for an unknown medical reason. At least two other
6 incarcerated women report that Nurse Cohen forced them to disrobe and inappropriately fondled
7 their breasts during medical exams in 2021 and 2022. In June 2022, Cohen took another
8 incarcerated woman to the medical office multiple times a week outside of normal hours and
9 weekends and sedated her to the point of unconsciousness for no apparent medical reason. On at
10 least one occasion, this woman awoke and found that Nurse Cohen was fondling her bare breasts.

11 130. In July 2022, Nurse Wilson came into Plaintiff J.M.'s cell and gave her an injection
12 that knocked her out for several hours. Staff never explained why she was given this shot, or what
13 happened when she was unconscious, but the experience made her even more afraid to engage and
14 seek medical care at the facility due to fears that she would be groped or otherwise drugged and
15 assaulted.

16 131. **Plaintiff R.B.**'s recent experiences show that people at FCI Dublin continue to
17 endure degrading sexual comments and invasions of privacy on a regular basis. Plaintiff R.B. has
18 a medical condition that requires her to give herself rectal enemas at least once per day. In order to
19 administer the enema, she has to disrobe from the waist down. Previously, she was housed alone
20 to protect her privacy, but on November 23, 2022, Case Manager O'Brien, and Unit Manager
21 Groover told R.B. that she would be getting a roommate. Plaintiff R.B.'s enema process can take
22 up to two hours, but FCI Dublin only requires her roommate to leave for twenty minutes. In
23 addition, staff refuse to allow R.B. to cover her window while she administers the enema. In
24 March 2023, Officer Cortez went so far as to shine a flashlight on Plaintiff R.B. while she was
25 administering an enema in her room, causing her intense humiliation and fear.

26 132. Numerous **CCWP members** have endured sexual assault and harassment by FCI
27 Dublin officials, even after former Warden Garcia was put on leave. For example, many CCWP
28 members were abused by members of the kitchen staff throughout 2021 and into 2022, including

1 Defendant Officers Pool, O'Connor, Kinlaw, and St. Clair, who remain on administrative leave
2 pending investigation into sexual abuse allegations. Combined, these kitchen officers have
3 victimized dozens of additional putative class members at FCI Dublin—raping them, groping
4 them, harassing them, threatening them, and ordering others to assist with their abuse. These
5 officers would regularly provide the women they abused with fresh fruits, vegetables, dairy
6 products, and fish and meats in exchange for sexual favors, or to curry survivors and witnesses'
7 silence.

8 133. Other CCWP members have been sexually abused by staff in recent months. For
9 example, around February 2023, CCWP member A.R., was sexually harassed and groped by
10 Officer Caston while in the SHU. Caston grabbed A.R.'s breast, told officers to look at A.R.s "big
11 ass titties," denied A.R. menstrual products, and interfered with their outgoing mail. In June 2023,
12 while CCWP member T.M. was in the shower, Officer Cooper kicked open the curtain and shown
13 a flashlight on her naked body. T.M. later spoke to multiple other women who said that Cooper
14 had also walked in on them while showering.

15 134. These allegations represent just a small fraction of the ongoing sexual abuse and
16 harassment inflicted on people at FCI Dublin in the past two years. And yet, the picture painted is
17 clear: despite a growing number of criminal indictments of former officers at FCI Dublin, the
18 people incarcerated at FCI Dublin and its satellite camp continue to face an unconscionable,
19 serious risk of sexual assault and harassment. This is not a problem of "bad apples." The entire
20 orchard is plagued.

21 **B. Survivors Continue to Face Severe Retaliation for Reporting Abuse, Which**
22 **Chills Further Reporting and Obstructs Investigations into Abuse.**

23 135. Sexual abuse at FCI Dublin continues in part because there is a widespread,
24 entrenched practice of severe retaliation against survivors who report staff misconduct. This
25 retaliation is not subtle. Those who report staff misconduct are verbally threatened, physically
26 assaulted, strip searched, sent to solitary confinement, transferred to other BOP institutions away
27 from their families, terminated from their jobs, denied medical care, given false disciplinary
28 tickets, subjected to arbitrary cell searches and destruction of property—and are even targeted for

1 further sexual abuse. Many at the prison report that retaliation has even intensified since many
2 officers have been suspended and criminally charged.

3 136. This retaliation chills reporting and fuels further abuse. Many people incarcerated
4 at FCI Dublin are scared to report the abuse they experience out of fear of retaliation. A
5 significant number of survivors who have witnessed retaliation against others who reported abuse
6 have been deterred from reporting their own, fearing they would suffer similar retaliation.

7 **1. Retaliation After Reporting Abuse**

8 137. Named Plaintiffs and numerous CCWP members have experienced retaliation after
9 reporting abuse by FCI Dublin staff.

10 138. For example, **Plaintiff J.M.** was placed in the SHU for over two weeks in October
11 2022, soon after making a legal call regarding abuse at FCI Dublin. During that period staff
12 prevented her from calling her lawyer.

13 139. After filing a PREA complaint and speaking with an FBI officer, **Plaintiff G.M.**
14 was placed in the SHU for four and a half months on a false write up. Since her retaliatory SHU
15 placement, Plaintiff G.M.'s confidential legal mail has been opened, and her room has been
16 repeatedly searched, as recently as March 2023. In addition, beginning in January 2023,
17 Defendant Officer Shirley and Defendant Lt. Jones have harassed Plaintiff G.M. and other
18 incarcerated people for reporting sexual abuse. Defendant Officer Shirley asked Plaintiff G.M. if
19 she was "working for them" and going to "report me to the FBI."

20 140. Even failing to comply with demands to report abuse could result in retaliation. In
21 July 2022, Defendant SIS Lt. Putnam placed **Plaintiff S.L.** in the SHU after she refused to speak
22 with OIG about her relationship with Defendant Officer Gacad, who had quit the month prior.
23 Defendant Lt. Putnam further confiscated all of Plaintiff S.L.'s property, and never returned it.
24 Plaintiff S.L. believes that SIS staff still have her property, including evidence of her relationship
25 with Defendant Officer Gacad.

26 141. After Plaintiff S.L. worked up the courage to report Defendant Officer Gacad, she
27 faced retaliation from other officers. Defendant Officer Serrano blamed S.L. for getting another
28 Dublin officer walked off and called S.L. "bitch" and other degrading names. Serrano also

1 removed Plaintiff S.L.'s mail from the mailbox and read it aloud to others in an attempt to
2 intimidate her from reporting. Prior to being walked off for misconduct allegations, Defendant Lt.
3 Jones also threatened Plaintiff S.L. and regularly embarrassed her in front of her entire unit.
4 Officers also spread gossip and give cruel directives about people who report sexual abuse; for
5 example, Officers Serrano and Vazquez would say to people "don't speak to [S.L.]" as a way to
6 ensure she kept quiet.

7 142. After **Plaintiff A.H.R.** reported Defendant Officer Gacad's abuse of Plaintiff S.L.
8 to Defendant Lt. Putnam in November 2022, officers retaliated against him by threatening him.
9 Defendant Officer Serrano came to his door and told him, "You better tell your fucking bitch to
10 not report us." Officers also spread rumors about his and Plaintiff S.L.'s cooperation with
11 investigations.

12 143. **Plaintiff L.T.** was afraid to report because she knew that staff routinely retaliated
13 against survivors and was aware that Defendant SIS Lt. Putnam was friends with many abusive
14 officers, including Warden Garcia. After Plaintiff L.T. spoke with the U.S. Attorney's Office and
15 filed an emergency request for an administrative remedy in March 2023, officers verbally harassed
16 and strip-searched her. As a result, she continues to be afraid to report any future abuse.

17 144. After **Plaintiff A.S.** reported Defendant Officer Smith's abuse to SIS around April
18 2023, Defendant Officer Lewis ordered Plaintiff A.S. to unzip her commissary-issued sweatshirt
19 to expose her clothed chest while leaving Food Service, something female officers had never
20 ordered her to do before. When Defendant Officer Lewis told her to keep "running [her] mouth,"
21 Plaintiff A.S. reported his harassment to SIS. The same day, staff searched her room in apparent
22 retaliation. Defendant Officer Lewis has forced Plaintiff A.S. to unzip her sweatshirt countless
23 times since then.

24 145. **Plaintiff R.B.** was also afraid to report staff abuse because she witnessed
25 retaliation against survivors who did report abuse, including retaliatory placement in SHU. When
26 she did eventually report former Warden Garcia's abuse, she faced retaliation. Plaintiff R.B. was
27 close friends with M.H., who confided in Plaintiff R.B. about her physical relationship with
28 Warden Garcia. Once, following an argument he had with M.H., Warden Garcia came over to

1 Plaintiff R.B. and ask if she “could keep this one calm,” which R.B. understood to be a request to
2 help keep M.H. quiet about their illicit relationship. After Plaintiff R.B. was subpoenaed to testify
3 for the government against the former Warden, she lost her job in the Warden’s Complex suddenly
4 and without any explanation. One day months later, after Plaintiff R.B. and others returned to
5 their unit following a legal visit, Officer Craig forced the entire unit to attend a “Town Hall”
6 meeting, during which he screamed at and berated them. R.B. and others understood this to be
7 punishment for meeting with attorneys.

8 146. Many **CCWP members** have also been retaliated against for reporting abuse and
9 speaking with outside advocates. For example, after CCWP member A.R. reported being sexually
10 harassed and groped by Officer Caston in early 2023, staff kept A.R. in the SHU for weeks for
11 seemingly no reason, then transferred them to a far-off facility. After CCWP member T.M.
12 reported that Officer Cooper sexually harassed her in the shower in June 2023, guards gave her a
13 bogus write-up, searched her cell, and destroyed her property.

14 147. CCWP member A.S. was repeatedly sexually assaulted and harassed by Officer
15 Nunley throughout 2020 and 2021, and finally worked up the courage to share her experiences
16 with an attorney in March 2023. Just days after her first legal call, officers took her to the SHU
17 for weeks for “wearing green pants.” After her attorney successfully advocated for her release
18 from the SHU, officers have continued to retaliate against her, including by searching her room
19 countless times. CCWP member N.A. was sexually harassed and assaulted by Officer Ramos
20 repeatedly for years, until he was walked off around March 2022. After she reported him to the
21 Warden and the OIG, Ramos was not held accountable, and he only became more aggressive.
22 Other staff continue to retaliate against N.A. including by harassing at her, screaming at her in
23 front of other incarcerated women, and throwing her in the SHU as recently as March 2023.
24 CCWP member M.S. was sexually harassed by a medical technician, who forced M.S. to disrobe
25 unnecessarily and smacked her butt during a medical exam in May 2022. Shortly after M.S.
26 reported the technician to SIS in June 2022, M.S. developed a sinus infection. Medical staff
27 ignored her many requests for care, and by the time she was seen in late August, she was in
28 constant, excruciating pain, and had to go on very intense antibiotics.

1 148. After many Plaintiffs submitted emergency requests for administrative remedies
2 regarding staff misconduct in February and March 2023, FCI Dublin strip searched dozens of
3 people on their way to and from legal visits with undersigned counsel and CCWP advocates. Strip
4 searches around legal visits were previously unheard of at FCI Dublin, and many understood this
5 to be punishment for speaking with attorneys.

6 149. Other survivors were transferred soon after reporting their abuse and filing
7 emergency requests, which they and others still at FCI Dublin believe was retaliation and an effort
8 to suppress further reports. Other survivors have experienced repeated and invasive drug tests that
9 began only after they reported abuse; SHU placement on obviously pretextual or false charges;
10 direct threats of physical violence from officers who had been abusing them; unnecessary strip
11 searches on a near-daily basis for months after reporting; termination from their jobs; medical
12 neglect; and being prohibited from using the phone or conducting video visits with family.

13 150. Even after some survivors were transferred to other facilities, retaliation resulting
14 from reporting their abuse at Dublin continued at their new facilities. For example, after one
15 individual was transferred to FDC SeaTac, that individual was retaliated against for having
16 reported at FCI Dublin, including through use of force, false write-ups, barring him from using the
17 phone, being placed in the SHU. After another survivor was transferred to FCI Phoenix, she was
18 “marked as a ‘troublemaker’ because she was at Dublin,” was denied a job because of it, and
19 officers at the facility further retaliated after her name was released in the news. A group of
20 survivors and witnesses now at FPC Bryan are disparagingly referred to by staff as “the Dublin
21 girls,” indicating they will be targeted for disfavor.

22 2. Preemptive Retaliation to Prevent Reporting

23 151. Survivors and witnesses of abuse also experienced threats and preemptive
24 retaliation from officers who suspected they would report their abuse.

25 152. For example, after **Plaintiff J.L.** told another incarcerated person about Defendant
26 Officer Jones’ abuse, he threatened Plaintiff J.L. with physical violence. One day when J.L. went
27 to dinner, Defendant Officer Jones pulled her to the side and told her he was going to “beat [her]
28 ass because [h]e was pissed” that she reported the abuse. He said she needed to “keep [her] mouth

1 shut” so that “[they]’ don’t get into trouble.”

2 153. Defendant Lt. Jones also repeatedly threatened to punish **Plaintiff J.L., Plaintiff**
3 **A.S.**, and others if they reported staff misconduct. Before she was placed on administrative leave
4 in March 2023 following sexual misconduct allegations, Lt. Jones was well known for screaming
5 at incarcerated women, blaming them for the staff walk-offs and sexual abuse, and threatening
6 collective punishment. When she first came to Dublin, she told people incarcerated there that she
7 was retaliating against them for the things that were being said about officers there. She told
8 Plaintiff A.S. and her roommates: “I came here because of everything that’s going on, you can go
9 ahead and write me up, it’s not gonna go anywhere.”

10 154. In January 2023, Defendant Lt. Jones pat searched all the kitchen workers,
11 including Plaintiff J.L., in front of four male officers. Defendant Lt. Jones intimidated Plaintiff
12 J.L. and her coworkers and forced them put their food trays on the ground with geese excrement.
13 Defendant Lt. Jones screamed at those watching, including Plaintiff A.S.: “Stop staring, you’ll be
14 next.” She shouted things like: “You wouldn’t have to deal with staff like me if you hadn’t gotten
15 rid of all the good ones,” and “you told on all the good ones.” Lt. Jones told Plaintiff J.L. and the
16 other kitchen workers that she loved to send people to the SHU and told them to “make sure to
17 write your lawyers about this,” and “when you write to your lawyers, make sure you spell my
18 name right. It is J-O-N-E-S.” This made it clear to Plaintiff J.L. that staff read their emails and
19 letters so that they would know who was reporting abuse and who they would target for future
20 retaliation.

21 155. Many CCWP members have experienced preemptive retaliation. For example,
22 Defendant Officer Smith threatened CCWP member Y.M. after she witnessed his rampant abuse.
23 Smith harassed many women in Y.M.’s housing unit, specifically targeting Mexican immigrant
24 women. Smith had sexual relationships with two of Y.M.’s former cellmates; he would enter the
25 cell and order Y.M. to leave so that he could have sexual contact with her roommate. Smith told
26 Y.M. that he knew that her son was in federal prison, and that if she reported him, her son would
27 be hurt. Staff also used physical violence and threats to attempt to silence CCWP member Z.T.S..
28 After Z.T.S. walked in on Officer Chavez having sex with an incarcerated woman in the

1 warehouse in late 2019, Chavez grabbed Z.T.S. by the shirt, shoved her against a wall, and
2 violently shook her by her work uniform while her coworkers looked on. Defendant Officer Jones
3 was in a sexual relationship with Z.T.S.'s cellmate, and after the relationship ended, Jones lashed
4 out at both Z.T.S. and her cellmate. He shoved Z.T.S.'s cellmate against a hot oven, and verbally
5 abused Z.T.S., calling her a "fucking wetback" and threatening: "I'll slap the shit out of you if you
6 ever say anything." Defendant Officer Jones also instructed another incarcerated woman to "do
7 whatever you need to do to put [Z.T.S.] in the SHU." That woman made a false report that Z.T.S.
8 got into a fight with her, and Z.T.S. was thrown into the SHU for a month.

9 156. Multiple noncitizen survivors and witnesses of staff abuse were threatened with
10 deportation. Officers told them that they would contact immigration authorities if they reported
11 staff misconduct.

12 157. Others incarcerated at FCI Dublin similarly experienced anticipatory retaliation,
13 such as physical violence and threats of additional violence; sexual assault; verbal abuse and
14 epithets; threats of retaliatory SHU placements; and being fired from a job because an abusive
15 officer suspected a survivor would report him. Others were placed in the SHU in what they
16 understood to be an effort to suppress individual reports of abuse, or a threat of "collective
17 punishment" if they reported officers' abuse. Additionally, one officer that was abusing an
18 individual he knew had kids threatened to cut off visits with her children if she reported him.
19 Then-Warden Garcia threatened to transfer one woman "to a facility further away from her
20 children" if she told any other incarcerated women of their relationship.

21 158. The fact that this practice and culture of retaliation and victim-blaming persists to
22 this day at FCI Dublin and at other facilities, illustrates the BOP's continuing failure to adequately
23 hire, train, and supervise staff to prevent sexual misconduct.

24 **C. Survivors Have No Way To Confidentially Report Abuse.**

25 159. Even when survivors at FCI Dublin muster the courage to report sexual abuse
26 despite the very real and continuing risk of retaliation, they face immense hurdles to ensuring that
27 their abuse is effectively addressed by BOP.

28 160. As a threshold matter, many at FCI Dublin do not know how to report staff

1 misconduct. Prison staff have routinely failed to explain the process of reporting sexual abuse and
2 harassment when people arrive at FCI Dublin (or at any point thereafter).

3 161. Though the BOP claims that incarcerated persons can report staff misconduct
4 through multiple means – including by speaking directly with facility staff, by emailing DOJ
5 officials, or by communicating with outside counsel – there is no effective way to confidentially
6 report sexual assault and abuse by staff at FCI Dublin.

7 162. When incarcerated persons report abuse directly to FCI Dublin staff, officers
8 consistently refuse to take allegations seriously. Many survivors have disclosed staff misconduct
9 to prison officials in the past several years, to no effect. In many cases, staff appear to not act
10 because they are friends with the officer who perpetrated the abuse. Staff also consistently refuse
11 to provide blank administrative grievance forms or refuse to accept filled out forms.

12 163. For example, Defendant Lt. Putnam has led internal investigations of staff
13 misconduct at FCI Dublin for years and remains in a leadership role to this day. Throughout the
14 time that former Warden Garcia and convicted former officials were sexually abusing people in
15 their custody, Defendant Lt. Putnam received dozens of reports of staff abuse. Indeed, many
16 named Plaintiffs and CCWP members reported staff abuse to Lt. Putnam in recent years. Instead
17 of acting on those reports, Defendant Lt. Putnam would tell those who reported abuse: “You
18 should keep quiet, do your time, and don’t make problems.” It was also well known that Lt.
19 Putnam was close to Warden Garcia and other abusers.

20 164. Furthermore, when incarcerated persons report abuse to staff, their experiences are
21 often not kept confidential, and are instead shared among staff and even other incarcerated people.
22 For example, after Plaintiff A.H.R. reported Defendant Officer Gacad’s ongoing sexual abuse of
23 Plaintiff S.L., Defendant Lt. Jones and Defendant Officer Serrano began retaliating against S.L.
24 Lt. Jones and Officer Serrano have threatened her, embarrassed her in front of her unit, read her
25 aloud mail to others, monitored her calls, spread rumors about her, called her a “bitch” and told
26 others, “don’t speak to [S.L.]”

27 165. If survivors attempt to use the “confidential” DOJ email to report to an outside,
28 supervisory authority, they must do so on the unit with the screen they are typing on in full view

1 of staff and other incarcerated persons. Recently, BOP installed what they called “privacy”
2 screens on the computers, but they are ineffective. They only block people from seeing the screen
3 if they are sitting directly to the side of it, otherwise anyone looking generally at the computers
4 can still see what is being typed. Regardless, reports made to DOJ’s OIG are routinely sent back
5 to FCI Dublin’s SIS office for investigation, resulting in the same internal reporting concerns.
6 Therefore, to date, there is no confidential mechanism for survivors to report sexual abuse,
7 harassment, or retaliation to entities outside the BOP with supervisory authority.

8 166. Moreover, despite years of outcry from legal advocates, people at FCI Dublin
9 continue to have extremely limited access to counsel. Attorneys report that it takes weeks or
10 months to schedule legal visits if they are scheduled at all. There are also no private meeting
11 rooms for on-site legal visitation. Legal visits take place in large rooms used for family visitation,
12 in view and in earshot of other incarcerated people and custody staff. Currently, legal visitation at
13 FCI Dublin and the satellite camp is available just two half days per week.

14 167. The newly instituted unmonitored pilot legal line remains inaccessible for many
15 survivors at FCI Dublin, especially those housed in the satellite camp and in the SHU. Advocates
16 report difficulty getting their numbers added to the approved list for the pilot line. The phones are
17 located in locked spaces, meaning that incarcerated persons have to ask staff to provide them
18 access. Due to the pervasive atmosphere of retaliation and lack of confidentiality at FCI Dublin,
19 some are afraid that the staff will listen into calls on the pilot line.

20 168. Legal mail continues to be seriously delayed, and improperly opened, in
21 contravention of federal regulation.

22 169. All other means of communicating with the outside world—including the BOP
23 email system, regular phone calls, and regular mail—are heavily monitored by staff. Many people
24 at FCI Dublin report that staff read their emails and letters, and listen to their calls, and reference
25 the contents in later conversations. For example, after CCWP member M.S. wrote to an attorney
26 stating that “abuse is still happening here,” Defendant Lt. Putnam pulled her into a private room to
27 question her about what she had shared with the attorney.

28

D. Staff Are Not Held Accountable for Abuse.

170. After reports are made, and evidence of staff misconduct is provided, action is often not swiftly taken against officers. Indeed, oftentimes, no action is taken at all. As a result of this pattern of inaction and retaliation, people incarcerated at FCI Dublin broadly understand that even brazen sexual abuse and harassment will not be meaningfully sanctioned at FCI Dublin.

171. For example, after **Plaintiff R.B.** summoned the courage to report Defendant Officer O'Connor—for sexually harassing another incarcerated woman, and physically threatening R.B. when she tried to intervene to three different members of the Task Force—no actions were taken against him.

172. After **Plaintiff A.H.R.** reported Defendant Officer Gacad's ongoing sexual misconduct in November 2022, Lt. Putnam said it was "too much" for him to deal with and did not follow-up with A.H.R. until A.H.R. filed an emergency request for administrative remedy in March 2023 through his attorneys.

173. In addition, when allegations were first made about Defendant Officer Gacad's sexual relationship with **Plaintiff S.L.**, Defendant Gacad was permitted to voluntarily resign his post at FCI Dublin and remains free in the community to continue his harassment of Plaintiff S.L. and her family. Plaintiff S.L.'s own report about misconduct by Defendant Officer Gacad was not investigated until June 2023.

174. **Plaintiff J.L.** reported her abuse by Defendant Officer Jones to Defendant Lt. Putnam in May 2022, and participated in an FBI interview in August 2022, but she received no information about the investigation or any support until she filed an emergency grievance about conditions in March 2023.

175. **Plaintiff G.M.** reported her abuse in July 2022 and spoke to the FBI in August 2022, but she did not receive any follow-up about the investigation for many months, nor did she receive any support, only retaliation.

176. **Plaintiff A.S.** reported Defendant Officer Lewis's sexual harassment to SIS repeatedly, but no action has been taken against him.

177. In recent months, **Plaintiff L.T.** has gone to SIS to report Defendant Officer

1 Smith's abuse at least four times, SIS staff ignore her and do nothing to help. Plaintiff L.T. has
2 also tried to report issues using the forms they provide for administrative remedies, but officers
3 refuse to take them.

4 178. Even where multiple people have reported abuse by specific officers, those officers
5 have remained employed by BOP. For example, both Plaintiff S.L. and Plaintiff A.H.R. have
6 reported retaliation by Defendant Officer Serrano, yet the officer remains on staff at FCI Dublin.
7 Defendant Officers O'Connor and Kinlaw are still on administrative leave pending criminal
8 investigations, and as of May 2023, FCI Dublin was still accepting "bids" from them for their
9 positions in the kitchen.

10 179. Some survivors have reported abuse directly to BOP officials overseeing FCI
11 Dublin and still faced inaction. For example, in 2021 when one incarcerated woman reported
12 Defendant Officer Smith's persistent harassment of her to a visiting BOP representative, the
13 representative acknowledged there were other reports on Defendant Officer Smith but offered no
14 indication that the report would be taken seriously, saying only, "It's normal for that to happen to
15 women like you, you are pretty."

16 180. Furthermore, even in cases where officers have been criminally convicted for abuse
17 at FCI Dublin, the BOP has failed to make any reparations to survivors of their abuse who remain
18 in BOP custody. BOP has declined to certify U-Visa applications to survivors who aid in internal
19 investigations of officers and face deportation, it has broadly declined to sign compassionate
20 release petitions of survivors and testifying witnesses, and there has been no apology made to
21 survivors by the officers involved or the FCI administration that permitted these egregious human
22 rights violations to occur. It is no surprise, in this context, that sexual abuse continues.

23 **E. Survivors of Sexual Abuse and Retaliation at Dublin Have Experienced**
24 **Grievous Physical, Mental, Dignitary, and Economic Injuries.**

25 181. As a result of the BOP's failure to prevent officers' sexual violence, survivors of
26 sexual abuse and retaliation at FCI Dublin have suffered grievous harm, with ongoing effects. The
27 injuries inflicted upon them by abusive officers include physical pain from rape, mental anguish,
28 extreme emotional distress and resulting physical symptoms, economic damages, dignitary harms,

1 profound social isolation, and undue invasion of privacy.

2 182. The Plaintiffs in this case have all suffered serious injuries following staff sexual
3 abuse and retaliation at FCI Dublin. The widespread staff misconduct at FCI Dublin has forced
4 Plaintiff CCWP to divert critical resources to provide its members needed support resources,
5 engage in public advocacy efforts, and respond to members' urgent mental and physical health
6 needs.

7 183. **Plaintiff R.B.** was recently diagnosed with depression and prescribed anti-
8 depressants. Stress and anxiety have caused her hair to fall out, her to lose weight, and interfered
9 with her ability to sleep.

10 184. **Plaintiff A.H.R.** was forced to quit his job in Food Service to avoid witnessing
11 former Defendant Officer Jones' rapes of incarcerated women. He has suffered anxiety and
12 depression and has experienced fear for his personal safety and humiliation as a result of his own
13 sexual harassment by Defendant Officer Vazquez.

14 185. **Plaintiff S.L.** has suffered extreme emotional distress as a result of her abuse by
15 Defendant Officer Gacad and retaliation by multiple Dublin officials. Her chronic stress is so
16 severe that it has disrupted her menstrual cycle.

17 186. **Plaintiff J.L.** was diagnosed with PTSD as a result of her abuse by Defendant
18 Officer Jones. For months, she slept constantly and confined herself to her room because she was
19 afraid of what officers could do.

20 187. **Plaintiff J.M.** has experienced intense anxiety, depression, and insomnia. After
21 being placed in the SHU, she was so distraught that she was placed on suicide watch.

22 188. **Plaintiff G.M.** has experienced severe depression and PTSD due to the abuse she
23 witnessed and experienced. Her symptoms were exacerbated after staff chose to withdraw G.M.
24 from prescribed medication for a period of two months. She has suffered a partial blindness as a
25 result of her chronic stress.

26 189. **Plaintiff A.S.** has experienced intense anxiety, which is exacerbated each time she
27 has to interact with officers at Dublin.

28 190. **Plaintiff L.T.** has experienced anxiety, depression, and insomnia, and cries

1 constantly.

2 **F. Survivors of and Witnesses to Sexual Abuse Are Denied Access to Mental**
 3 **Health Care and Medical Care to Address Their Mental and Physical Injuries.**

4 191. After suffering grievous mental and physical injury, survivors continue to be
 5 denied basic mental health and medical care.

6 **1. Mental Health Care Is Wholly Inadequate**

7 192. Survivors of sexual abuse at FCI Dublin suffered and continue to suffer severe
 8 emotional distress resulting from their abuse. For example, many survivors have suffered
 9 depression, suicidality, intense anxiety, panic attacks, and paranoia. Some survivors who were
 10 able to get mental health care are now on psychotropic medications to treat anxiety and depression
 11 or sleep disorders. Others have been unable to obtain adequate mental health care, prolonging or
 12 worsening their emotional distress.

13 193. Many survivors live in a perpetual state of fear. Some survivors are too afraid to
 14 leave their rooms, go anywhere alone or be alone anywhere in custody, or shower alone for fear of
 15 being abused (beyond the reach of surveillance cameras), and some feel ill at the sight of officers'
 16 grey uniforms. For some, the officers' sexual abuse triggered their previous traumatic experiences
 17 of surviving sexual abuse or domestic violence, exacerbating their emotional distress. Due to the
 18 gravity of the emotional harms and the pervasive culture of sexual abuse at FCI Dublin, survivors'
 19 emotional distress persists after they are transferred or released, or their abusers have been walked
 20 off.

21 194. Survivors are not provided with adequate mental health care at FCI Dublin to
 22 address the psychological trauma that officers' abuse and retaliation has caused. Though FCI
 23 Dublin recently re-established an agreement with an outside agency, Tri-Valley Haven, to provide
 24 legally required mental health services to survivors of sexual abuse at the facility, these services
 25 were not available at the facility for over a year. Even now, there is no direct way for survivors to
 26 confidentially contact the outside mental health agency, Tri-Valley Haven, to request mental
 27 health services. Survivors must either put in a request to Tri-Valley Haven, or use the new pilot
 28 legal phones, which can often only be accessed with staff assistance. Even once contacted, very

1 few survivors at FCI Dublin have been able to see a counselor from Tri-Valley Haven in-person or
2 able to speak with them on a confidential line. Those lucky few are only permitted five thirty-
3 minute sessions with unlicensed counselors. Survivors of abuse at Dublin who BOP subsequently
4 transferred to other facilities do not have any access to outside specialized support services from
5 Tri-Valley Haven or other analogous organizations.

6 195. For example, despite requesting services from Tri-Valley Haven multiple times, it
7 took months for **Plaintiff S.L.** and **Plaintiff G.M.** to receive care. Plaintiff S.L. was dismayed
8 that she had to repeat her trauma to a new counselor at each session. Meanwhile, **Plaintiff R.B.**
9 and others who have requested to meet with Tri-Valley Staff have been told that the list is “full.”

10 196. This obstructionism compounds the problem that many people incarcerated at FCI
11 Dublin do not trust the mental health professionals that work at the prison and do not feel safe
12 talking with them; they know that information they share related to their traumatic experiences
13 with sexual assault and harassment do not stay confidential. For example, **Plaintiff L.T.** was
14 retaliated against after she spoke to her attorneys and the BOP psychologist. After she spoke to
15 them, she was moved out of her unit in retaliation. When L.T. inquired as to why she was moved,
16 her unit manager, Officer Craig, told her it was because of “all the lies you guys are telling, you
17 guys are going to psychology and telling lies about PREA.” Officer Craig is married to the
18 psychologist who L.T. reported to, Dr. Mulcahy. Plaintiff L.T. knew that Officer Craig’s
19 comments meant that he had discussions with his wife about what she reported when she
20 attempted to access mental health care. As a result, L.T. is afraid of accessing any mental health
21 care in the facility or reporting what she experienced.

22 197. Even where survivors have felt safe to seek mental health care at FCI Dublin, many
23 either cannot actually access the care or it is severely inadequate. For example, facility staff told
24 Plaintiff G.M. to just “do breathing exercises” after she was abused by two officers. When
25 another survivor sought mental health care at the direction of SIS in 2021, none of the therapists
26 she met with spoke Spanish, her primary language, so they were unable to assist her.

27 198. Recently, FCI Dublin has gone so far as to cut off numerous survivors’ psychiatric
28 medications. For example, around December 2022, clinicians at FCI Dublin took **Plaintiff G.M.**

1 off her psychiatric medications for three months. This practice is widespread, disabling, and
2 dangerous: several survivors who were taken off of mood stabilizing medications after reporting
3 abuse have been on suicide watch at Dublin in recent months.

4 199. Further, individuals who have testified in criminal cases concerning abuse at FCI
5 Dublin have experienced extreme difficulty accessing victim-witness advocates appointed to them
6 by the U.S. Attorney's Office. After months of struggling to communicate with clients, the
7 Family Violence Law Center, one of the agencies contracted to provide services to victims and
8 witnesses in the criminal proceedings, wrote to BOP officials pleading for improved access. As a
9 result of these challenges, survivors who have been summoned to share their painful experiences
10 in court, and who have anxiously prepared to testify, are left to decompensate without access to
11 any mental healthcare.

12 2. Survivors Lack Access to Adequate Medical Care

13 200. Survivors have experienced many physical symptoms of emotional distress,
14 including insomnia, loss of a menstrual cycle, partial vision loss, hair loss, and weight loss.
15 Accessing medical care to address these concerns is next to impossible, in part due to lack of
16 resources. People at FCI Dublin have to wait weeks or months to see a medical provider if they
17 are even able to see one at all. Problems around medical neglect are especially acute for
18 survivors' reproductive health issues.

19 201. Multiple medical providers at FCI Dublin have abused individuals in their care,
20 which has deterred others from seeking care or going back for additional care. Many people
21 incarcerated at FCI Dublin have also been denied access to basic medical care after reporting
22 sexual abuse. Medical staff also frequently do not keep patients' health information private and
23 discuss patients' medical issues in the presence of other staff and incarcerated persons.

24 202. For example, **Plaintiff S.L.** reported that she sliced her finger in May 2023, but
25 was not able to get stitches until the following day; she now has permanent nerve damage. She is
26 also afraid to seek medical care for a gynecological problem because she fears that the officers
27 who escort her to the appointment will spread rumors about her.

28 203. **Plaintiff R.B.** required an ultrasound of her breast according to a medical doctor.

1 When the time for her appointment came, there was no doctor at FCI Dublin and they figured out
2 the order was accidentally written for the wrong breast. Without a physician at the facility, Dublin
3 staff could not change the order, so they did the ultrasound on the wrong breast. Plaintiff R.B. is
4 still waiting on the facility to send her out for an ultrasound on the correct breast.

5 204. Prior to being incarcerated, **Plaintiff G.M.** had a splenectomy in 2017. When she
6 arrived at FCI Dublin, she was taken off her blood-clotting medicine. Compounded by her
7 extreme distress following staff sexual abuse, she is now starting to go blind as a result. Since
8 February, she has been losing vision in her eye, and it was several months before she could see an
9 eye specialist. Her vision loss episodes have been getting more frequent and are now
10 accompanied by headaches; she has also fallen off the bed multiple times because of her vision
11 loss and she has bruises all over her body. Every time she goes to sick call, they have no record of
12 her problems. When she has inquired about her care, staff asked what her “motive” is and whether
13 she is going to file a grievance against them.

14 205. **Plaintiff A.H.R.** pulled a muscle in his back and was experiencing significant pain;
15 clinicians refused to give him ibuprofen to treat it. He also suffered a weeks-long respiratory
16 illness that caused him to spit up blood and feel as though he could not breathe, but medical staff
17 at FCI Dublin did nothing to treat it.

18 206. **Plaintiff L.T** has been unable to access all necessary care for her respiratory
19 condition or her hearing loss and has been provided expired medication.

20 207. Numerous CCWP members report egregious medical neglect. For example, after
21 reporting sexual harassment by a medical technician, one CCWP member was denied care for her
22 sinus infection for over two months. Facility staff have denied another CCWP member’s repeated
23 requests to remove her IUD, which was inserted over a decade ago and must be removed.

24 **G. Conditions for Sexual Violence Remain at FCI Dublin.**

25 208. The pervasive culture of victim-blaming and misogyny at BOP, where survivors
26 are treated as responsible for their own abuse, has remained unchanged. This is compounded by
27 BOP’s failure to ensure that staff are held accountable for their actions, that meaningful
28 reparations (e.g., compassionate release) are made to survivors, and that their mental and physical

1 wellbeing is provided for.

2 209. In addition, the people incarcerated at FCI Dublin remain incredibly isolated
3 despite being in a low-security prison. There is almost no educational programming at FCI
4 Dublin. Family visitation is limited to weekends and holidays. Institutional “blind spots” created
5 by lack of fixed and body-worn cameras persist, and it is well known that abusers make use of
6 locations where no cameras are present. Even now that FCI Dublin has begun to put up more
7 cameras, there are still places where they are absent (e.g., the walk-in freezer in the kitchen,
8 certain staff offices) and those that are present are covered in dark-colored glass so it is impossible
9 to tell where they are pointing or whether they are working. This isolation—from family,
10 community, attorneys, and even internal supervision—creates a climate ripe for widespread sexual
11 violence.

12 210. Moreover, living conditions at FCI Dublin remain dire. There is widespread black
13 mold and asbestos. Frequently there are problems with drinking water and hot water for showers.
14 There is no kitchen serving hot food in the camp. Food is often expired and moldy. Commissary
15 prices for basic hygiene items can be exorbitant. The lack of fresh food and basic necessities are
16 conditions of deprivation which make people imprisoned vulnerable to sexual exploitation. It
17 allows officers to trade fresh fruit and vegetables, candy, and basic items like hand sanitizer to
18 women in exchange for sexual favors – a practice that many Plaintiffs and putative class members
19 have repeatedly experienced. When people are safe and have what they need, the risk of sexual
20 violence is reduced.

21 211. Of course, sexual abuse is also accomplished via threats and force. Individual
22 officers at FCI Dublin retain discretion to issue tickets that could result in a person being put in the
23 SHU without cause, or strip searched on flimsy pretext, or have their property destroyed—all
24 actions that have the effect of allowing sexual abuse to continue. If sexual abuse by staff at FCI
25 Dublin is to stop, officers’ almost unlimited discretion over the lives and safety of incarcerated
26 people must be curtailed.

27 212. These conditions all contribute to an environment where incarcerated people are
28 dehumanized, exploitable, isolated, and thus highly vulnerable to staff sexual abuse.

1 213. The BOP's failures—and the resulting conditions of confinement and culture of
2 sexual misconduct at FCI Dublin—cause very real harm to the people incarcerated in these
3 facilities, in violation of the Eighth Amendment prohibition on cruel and unusual punishment and
4 the Fifth Amendment substantive due process, as well as federal statutory law, including the
5 Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

6 **H. Dublin Officers Established a Trafficking System to Illicit Sexual Acts and**
7 **Forced Labor from Plaintiffs.**

8 214. As detailed in prior allegations, there is a facility-wide system of sexual abuse and
9 retaliation at FCI Dublin, and this system has resulted in particularized injuries for Plaintiffs under
10 the Constitution and the forced trafficking of Plaintiffs for sexual and labor purposes as prohibited
11 by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

12 215. FCI Dublin Officers and their supervisors have created an intricate trafficking
13 system where incarcerated people are forced to commit sexual acts in exchange for valuable items
14 and special benefits or force incarcerated people to work as lookouts so that officers may engage
15 in their abuse.

16 216. As detailed in the individualized accounts of harm of **S.L., L.T., G.M., A.H.R.** and
17 **A.S.**, it is common practice for officers to illicit sexual favors in exchange for contraband or other
18 benefits. Of the named plaintiffs, more than half were solicited into a sex trafficking or labor
19 trafficking system where sexual favors were exchanged for goods or benefits.

20 217. Officers solicit sexual favors such as oral and penetrative sex, digital penetration,
21 stripping, fondling, forced sex with other incarcerated people, and forced masturbation.

22 218. Officers take advantage of the isolation of incarcerated people to solicit sexual acts
23 from them, often forcing them to endure sexually explicit comments about their bodies or
24 manipulating them with gestures of love and adoration through notes, songs, or direct comments.

25 219. Officers at every level have knowingly created and maintained a complex system of
26 payment for these sexual acts. The dire living conditions at FCI Dublin create a context where
27 basic necessities, hot or fresh food, sanitary items, and commissary items are extremely valuable
28 goods that officers use as bartering tools in exchange for sexual favors. At times, they even

1 exchange illicit substances, such as drugs and alcohol, for sexual acts.

2 220. Officers also take advantage of the lack of resources and programming at FCI
3 Dublin, to aid their payment system. They offer special benefits that incarcerated people could not
4 access otherwise in exchange for sexual acts, such as access to cellphones, use of staff computers,
5 disciplinary benefits, letters of recommendation, and offers to help incarcerated people—either
6 monetarily, or with access to reentry resources— when they are released. Such rewards were
7 specifically offered to plaintiffs **G.M., A.S., S.L.** and others.

8 221. Officers knowingly use their power and authority to force, threaten and coerce
9 incarcerated people into committing sex acts. Because officers have the authority to direct
10 incarcerated people's actions and movements—whether as work supervisors or as unit officers—
11 Dublin officers exploit this authority to direct people into areas where they can be alone in order to
12 command incarcerated people to sexually gratify them. Officers also withhold basic necessities or
13 repeatedly lock people into their cells until they provide them with sexual favors.

14 222. Officers employ a cycle of retaliation to coerce incarcerated people into their
15 trafficking system and prevent reporting. Officers terrorize incarcerated people with threats of
16 physical or sexual abuse, disciplinary actions, and legal consequences if they do not commit
17 sexual acts or if they report abuse. For example, incarcerated people who are noncitizens are
18 threatened with immigration consequences if they do not commit sex acts or if they report abuse.

19 223. Other incarcerated people are threatened with disciplinary actions such as
20 disciplinary reports, punitive cell searches, loss of job assignments, and solitary confinement if
21 they refuse sexual advances. As such, officers' unlimited discretion to control incarcerated people
22 physically and through threatened legal process, coalesce into coercive tactics that force
23 incarcerated people into their sex trafficking system.

24 224. This trafficking system is a coordinated venture, where officers actively assist other
25 perpetrating officers in exploiting incarcerated people within FCI Dublin walls. Officers help
26 perpetrating officers by assisting them to isolate and transport incarcerated people to areas where
27 perpetrating officers can receive sexual favors. Other officers support perpetrating officers by
28 failing to report sexual abuse that they are aware of, and even go so far as to joke or taunt

1 incarcerated people who they know are involved in their sex trafficking system.

2 225. FCI Dublin officers have created a network of protection where officers act as
3 lookouts themselves or use the forced labor of other incarcerated people to act as lookouts while
4 they receive sexual gratification. These lookouts keep watch to ensure other officers or
5 incarcerated people do not walk by areas where perpetrating officers are engaging in sexual acts to
6 prevent being caught. Officers coerce incarcerated people to perform forced labor using their
7 status as supervising officers who can issue disciplinary actions, order work assignments, or
8 dictate incarcerated people's movements to force them to work as lookouts against their will. In
9 exchange, officers once again provide valuable goods to pay them for their forced labor including
10 outside food, drinks, commissary items, or special benefits.

11 226. This system of trafficking, assault, harassment, and obstruction resulted in serious
12 harms to named plaintiffs and others incarcerated at FCI Dublin.

13 227. In particular, Plaintiffs **A.S.**, **G.M.**, **L.T.**, **A.H.R.**, and **S.L.** were all coerced into
14 performing particular sex acts in exchange for special benefits or items of value.

15 228. Additionally, Plaintiffs such as **A.H.R.** were coerced into performing forced labor
16 for officers' benefit such as acting as a "lookout" while the officers engaged in sexual abuse.

17 229. **L.T.** and others were further coerced into performing other forced labor such as
18 stripping for officers in staged strip shows.

19 230. Officers obstruct internal, criminal, or legislative investigations of the sex
20 trafficking and abuse by officers. Many FCI Dublin officers have been charged with making false
21 statements to investigators in government agencies tasked with investigating claims of abuse,
22 including the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the FBI.³⁸ They have
23 also committed perjury while testifying in their criminal charges and lied about the abuse they
24 committed in attempts to cover up their abuse.³⁹ Officers intimidate trafficking survivors and
25 witnesses of abuse by threatening to beat incarcerated people, throw them in solitary confinement,

26
27 ³⁸ Nunley Plea Agreement at 7; Jones Agreement at 6, Highhouse Sentencing memo at 6, Garcia
Sentencing Memo at 5

28 ³⁹ Garcia Sentencing Memo at 10.

1 or conduct indiscriminate searches without cause. This obstruction has occurred at all levels of
 2 leadership, from the previous warden targeting whistleblowers and preventing survivors from
 3 speaking to legislative representatives,⁴⁰ to line officers committing acts of cover-up on an
 4 everyday basis. It is this system of protection, conspiracy, and obstruction which allows the “rape
 5 club” to continue.

6 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

7 231. Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and, pursuant to Rules 23(a), (b)(1),
 8 and (b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of all others similarly situated.
 9 Plaintiffs bring the claims articulated herein on behalf of all persons incarcerated at FCI Dublin
 10 currently or in the future (“Class”). All incarcerated people at the facility are at risk of substantial
 11 harm due to the BOP’s failure to *prevent* sexual assaults, intimidation, physical, sexual, and verbal
 12 abuse, threats of violence, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other violations of law against
 13 Plaintiffs and related failures to *investigate* sexually based misconduct and hold BOP staff
 14 accountable.

15 Numerosity: Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1)

16 232. The proposed class as defined is sufficiently numerous that joinder of all members
 17 of the class is impracticable and unfeasible. As of August 14, 2023, the BOP reports that there are
 18 approximately 674 incarcerated people at FCI Dublin including 549 at the FCI facility and 125 at
 19 the attached Camp—an increase of over 150 people since May 2023. There are also a significant
 20 number of individuals in the community on probation, mandatory supervision, and home
 21 confinement, who are subject to being returned to FCI Dublin at any time on an alleged violation
 22 or revocation of their supervision. Although the proposed class is transitory and people will cycle
 23 into and out of the prison, the members of the proposed class at any given time will be readily
 24 identifiable using records maintained in the ordinary course of business by BOP.

25
 26
 27 ⁴⁰ ASSOCIATED PRESS, “‘Abhorrent’: Prison Boss’s Alleged Intimidation of Witness at NorCal
 28 Federal Facility Concerns DOJ, KTLA, (Mar. 3, 2022) <https://ktla.com/news/abhorrent-prison-bosss-alleged-intimidation-of-witness-at-norcal-federal-facility-concerns-doj/>.

Commonality: Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2)

233. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class, including, but not limited to:

- Whether Defendants' policies and practices concerning allowance of sexual assault, lack of accountability, retaliation and ineffective reporting mechanisms place members of the class at a substantial risk of harm;
- Whether Defendants, upon knowing of staff sexual abuse and harmful conditions for years, have been deliberately indifferent to that risk;
- Whether Defendants have abdicated their oversight obligations to ensure adequate medical and mental health responses have been taken to mitigate the risk of harm to the class; and
- Whether, as part of their denial of effective reporting mechanisms, Defendants' denial of access to counsel violates the constitutional rights of the class.

Typicality: Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3)

234. The claims of the named Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the members of the proposed class. Plaintiffs and all other members of the class have sustained similar injuries arising out of and caused by Defendants' common course of conduct and policies in violation of the law as alleged herein.

Adequacy: Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4)

235. Plaintiffs are members of the class and will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the putative class members because they have no disabling conflict(s) of interest that would be antagonistic to the interests of the other class members. Plaintiffs, as well as plaintiff class members, seek to enjoin the unlawful acts and omissions of Defendants. Plaintiffs have retained counsel who are competent and experienced in complex class action litigation and litigation on behalf of incarcerated people.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1)

236. Since the number of class members is approximately 532 on any given day, separate actions by individuals could result in inconsistent and varying decisions, which in turn

1 would result in conflicting and incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants. Plaintiffs
 2 challenge Defendants' policies and practices that apply generally to the class, so that final
 3 injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the class as a whole.

4 **Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2)**

5 237. This action is maintainable as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil
 6 Procedure 23(b)(2) because all Defendants have acted and failed to act on grounds that apply
 7 generally to the class, so that final injunctive or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate
 8 respecting the class and will apply to all members of the class.

9 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

10 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

11 **(Eighth Amendment, Cruel and Unusual Punishment)**

12 **(Injunctive Relief Only)**

13 **Against Defendant BOP and All Official Capacity Defendants**

14 238. Plaintiffs incorporate by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding
 15 paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

16 239. Defendants have a non-delegable duty to ensure that the conditions of confinement
 17 in facilities operated by BOP employees and contractors are constitutionally adequate.

18 240. Defendants failed to adequately monitor, oversee, and administer FCI Dublin and
 19 violated Plaintiffs' rights to be free from cruel and unusual punishment while they were
 20 incarcerated at FCI Dublin by subjecting them to, or failing to prevent, sexual assaults,
 21 intimidation, physical, sexual and verbal abuse, threats of violence, sexual harassment, retaliation,
 22 and other violations of law against Plaintiffs, and by failing to investigate such violations, as set
 23 forth herein, subjected Plaintiff to unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain and physical injury
 24 and continue to subject Plaintiffs to a significant risk of serious harm. This abuse occurred under
 25 coercive circumstances and by intentionally subjecting Plaintiffs to these acts, Defendants acted
 26 maliciously, in a manner that is deeply offensive to human dignity and void of penological
 27 justification.

28 241. Additionally, in acting and failing to act as alleged herein, Defendants subject
 Plaintiffs to unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain and injury and continue to subject Plaintiffs

1 to a significant risk of serious harm by failing to properly evaluate, train, discipline, and supervise
 2 custody personnel to prevent physical harm to, and/or sexual harassment of, incarcerated persons;
 3 by failing to investigate allegations of physical harm to and/or sexual harassment of incarcerated
 4 persons; and by failing to prevent retaliation against incarcerated persons for complaints of such
 5 abuse.

6 242. Defendants' failures, as described herein, and those of their agents, officials,
 7 employees, and all persons acting in concert with them, and are the proximate cause of the
 8 Plaintiffs' ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the
 9 Eighth Amendment.

10 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

11 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 12 **(Fifth Amendment, Substantive Due Process)**
 13 **(Injunctive Relief Only)**
 14 **Against Defendant BOP and All Official Capacity Defendants**

15 243. Plaintiffs incorporate by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding
 16 paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

17 244. Defendants have a non-delegable duty to ensure that the conditions of confinement
 18 in facilities operated by BOP employees and contractors are constitutionally adequate.

19 245. In acting and failing to act as alleged herein, Defendants violated Plaintiffs' right to
 20 personal security, subjecting Plaintiffs to unnecessary and wanton infliction of serious pain and
 21 injury and to a significant risk of serious harm in violation of their substantive due process rights
 22 under the Fifth Amendment.

23 246. Defendants have been and are aware of all the deprivations complained of herein
 24 and have condoned or been deliberately indifferent to such conduct.

25 247. Defendants' failures, as described herein, and those of their agents, officials,
 26 employees, and all persons acting in concert with them, and are the proximate cause of the
 27 Plaintiffs' ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the Fifth
 28 Amendment.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Retaliation for Exercise of First Amendment Rights)
(Injunctive Relief Only)
Against Defendant BOP and All Official Capacity Defendants

248. Plaintiffs incorporate by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

249. Defendants have a non-delegable duty to ensure that the conditions of confinement in facilities operated by BOP employees and contractors are constitutionally adequate.

250. In acting and failing to act as alleged herein, Defendants subjected Plaintiffs to sexual assaults, abuse, and harassment, and/or failed to adequately investigate and take reasonable measures to protect Plaintiffs, as described herein, in retaliation for Plaintiffs' complaints to prison authorities regarding such unlawful conduct.

251. Defendants have been and are aware of the retaliation complained of herein and have condoned or been deliberately indifferent to such conduct.

252. Defendants' failures, as described herein, and those of their agents, officials, employees, and all persons acting in concert with them, and are the proximate cause of the Plaintiffs' ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the First Amendment.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Eighth Amendment, Cruel and Unusual Punishment)
(Damages)
Plaintiff G.M. Against Defendant Officer Nunley, Officer Smith, Lt. Putnam

253. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

254. Defendant Officers Nunley and Smith subjected G.M. to serious bodily harm as defined by the Eighth Amendment when they sexually assaulted and harassed G.M. and provided or withheld privileges to coerce sexual favors from G.M.

255. Defendant Lt. Putnam was deliberately indifferent to the substantial likelihood of serious harm to G.M. Despite knowledge, Defendant Lt. Putnam did nothing to prevent the

1 alleged sexual misconduct and, after G.M. reported such misconduct to Defendant Lt. Putnam, she
2 was retaliated against.

3 256. Defendants' actions and failures described here caused the Plaintiff's physical,
4 emotional, and constitutional harms, and she has a claim for damages for such violations under
5 ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the Eighth
6 Amendment.

7 257. This claim for damages is cognizable under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*,
8 403 U.S. 388 (1971) because it claims the same harm and injury as recognized in *Carlson v.*
9 *Green* 446 U.S. 14 (1980) and *Farmer v. Brennan* 511 U.S. 825 (1994), two recognized *Bivens*
10 contexts.

11 258. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

12 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
13 **(Eighth Amendment, Cruel and Unusual Punishment)**
14 **(Damages)**
15 **Plaintiff S.L. Against Defendant Officers Gacad and Putnam**

16 259. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding
17 paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

18 260. Defendant Officer Gacad subjected S.L. to cruel and unusual as defined by the
19 Eighth Amendment when he sexually touched, assaulted, and harassed S.L. and provided or
20 withheld privileges to coerce sexual favors from S.L.

21 261. Defendant Lt. Putnam was deliberately indifferent to the substantial likelihood of
22 serious harm to S.L. Despite knowledge, Defendant Lt. Putnam did nothing to prevent the alleged
23 sexual misconduct.

24 262. Defendants' actions and failures described here caused the Plaintiff's physical,
25 emotional, and constitutional harms, and she has a claim for damages for such violations under
26 ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the Eighth
27 Amendment.

28 263. This claim for damages is cognizable under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*,
403 U.S. 388 (1971) because it claims the same harm and injury as recognized in *Carlson v.*

1 *Green* 446 U.S. 14 (1980) and *Farmer v. Brennan* 511 U.S. 825 (1994), two recognized *Bivens*
2 contexts.

3 264. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

4 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
5 **(Eighth Amendment, Cruel and Unusual Punishment)**
6 **(Damages)**

7 **Plaintiff J.L. Against Defendants Officer Jones, Officer Pool, Lt. Putnam**

8 265. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding
9 paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

10 266. Defendant Officer Jones subjected J.L. to serious bodily harm as defined by the
11 Eighth Amendment he sexually assaulted, coerced sexual favors from, and threatened to punish
12 S.L. unless she provided sexual favors.

13 267. Defendant Officer Pool and Defendant Lieutenant Putnam were deliberately
14 indifferent to the substantial likelihood of serious harm to J.L. They both knew of ongoing and
15 likely assaults of J.L. and did nothing to investigate or prevent such harm.

16 268. Defendants' actions and failures described here caused the Plaintiff's physical,
17 emotional, and constitutional harms, and she has a claim for damages for such violations under
18 ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the Eighth
19 Amendment.

20 269. This claim for damages is cognizable under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*,
21 403 U.S. 388 (1971) because it claims the same harm and injury as recognized in *Carlson v.*
22 *Green* 446 U.S. 14 (1980) and *Farmer v. Brennan* 511 U.S. 825 (1994), two recognized *Bivens*
23 contexts.

24 270. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

25 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF UNDER THE TVPA**

26 271. Plaintiffs incorporate by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding
27 paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

28 272. The exploitation of vulnerable people is so common that Congress has passed the
Trafficking Victims Protection Act ("TVPA"), 18 U.S.C. § 1581 *et. seq.*, a comprehensive

1 statutory framework imposing both criminal and civil liability, *see* 18 U.S.C. § 1595, of persons
2 engaging or attempting to engage or benefit from sexual exploitation and labor trafficking or
3 obstructing anti-trafficking enforcement.

4 273. Specifically, the TVPA punishes anyone who attempts to, conspires to, or actively
5 “recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, obtains, advertises, maintains, patronizes, or
6 solicits by any means a person; or . . . benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from
7 participation in a [trafficking] venture” while knowing “that means of force, threats of force,
8 fraud, coercion . . . will be used to cause the person to engage in a commercial sex act.” 18 U.S.C.
9 § 1591(a); 18 U.S.C. § 1594.

10 274. “Coercion” means “threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any
11 person . . . any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to
12 perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person” or “the
13 abuse or threatened abuse of law or the legal process.” 18 U.S.C. § 1591(e)(2).

14 275. “Serious harm” means “any harm, whether physical or nonphysical, including
15 psychological, financial, or reputational harm, that is sufficiently serious, under all the
16 surrounding circumstances, to compel a reasonable person of the same background and in the
17 same circumstances to perform or to continue performing commercial sexual activity in order to
18 avoid incurring that harm.” 18 U.S.C. § 1591(e)(5).

19 276. The term “abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process” means the use or
20 threatened use of a law or legal process, whether administrative, civil, or criminal, in any manner or
21 for any purpose for which the law was not designed, in order to exert pressure on another person to
22 cause that person to take some action or refrain from taking some action. 18 U.S.C. § 1591(e)(1).

23 277. Commercial sex act “means any sex act, on account of which anything of value is
24 given to or received by any person.” 18 U.S.C. § 1591(e)(3).

25 278. Additionally, the TVPA punishes anyone who “knowingly provides or obtains the
26 labor or services of a person by any one of, or by any combination of, the following means.

27 (1) by means of force, threats of force, physical restraint, or threats of physical
28 restraint to that person or another person;

1 (2) by means of serious harm or threats of serious harm to that person or another
2 person;

3 (3) by means of the abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process; or

4 (4) by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe
5 that, if that person did not perform such labor or services, that person or another
6 person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint.”

7 18 U.S.C. § 1589 (a).

8 279. The TVPA punishes anyone who knowingly benefits, financially or by receiving
9 anything of value, from participation in a venture which has engaged in the providing or obtaining
10 of labor or services by any of the means described in subsection (a), knowing or in reckless
11 disregard of the fact that the venture has engaged in the providing or obtaining of labor or services
12 by any of such means, shall be punished as provided in subsection (d). 18 U.S.C. § 1589 (b).

13 280. The term “abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process” in the forced labor
14 provision means “the use or threatened use of a law or legal process, whether administrative, civil,
15 or criminal, in any manner or for any purpose for which the law was not designed, in order to exert
16 pressure on another person to cause that person to take some action or refrain from taking some
17 action.” 18 U.S.C. § 1589 (c)(1).

18 281. The term “serious harm” means “any harm, whether physical or nonphysical,
19 including psychological, financial, or reputational harm, that is sufficiently serious, under all the
20 surrounding circumstances, to compel a reasonable person of the same background and in the
21 same circumstances to perform or to continue performing labor or services in order to avoid
22 incurring that harm.” 18 U.S.C. § 1589 (c)(12).

23 282. The TVPA also punishes anyone who “obstructs, attempts to obstruct, or in any
24 way interferes with or prevents the enforcement of this section,” 18 U.S.C. § 1591(d).

25 283. The TVPA allows “[an] individual who is a victim of a violation of this chapter [to]
26 bring a civil action against the perpetrator (or whoever knowingly benefits, or attempts or
27 conspires to benefit, financially or by receiving anything of value from participation in a venture
28 which that person knew or should have known has engaged in an act in violation of this chapter)

1 in an appropriate district court of the United States and may recover damages and reasonable
2 attorneys fees.” 18 U.S.C. § 1595(a).

3 284. Congress grants a plaintiff up to ten years in which to bring a civil action under 18
4 U.S.C. § 1595(c).

5 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
6 **Plaintiff S.L. Against Defendant Officers Gacad, Putnam, Vazquez, Serrano, and Lt. Jones**
7 ***Plaintiff S.L. against Defendant Officer Gacad***
8 **(Sex Trafficking)**

8 285. Defendant Officer Gacad engaged or attempted to engage in sex trafficking of
9 Plaintiff S.L. as prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1591; § 1594(a).

10 286. Defendant Gacad Officer forced Plaintiff S.L. to engage in commercial sex acts
11 within the meaning 18 U.S.C. § 1591. These sex acts included kissing and groping her body,
12 including her buttocks and genitals.

13 287. Defendant Officer Gacad knowingly recruited, enticed, and solicited Plaintiff S.L.
14 by making repeated romantic overtures, flirting, and harassing her, and offering special benefits
15 and things of value for sex acts.

16 288. Defendant Officer Gacad made Plaintiff S.L. commit these sexual acts through
17 force, fraud, or coercion within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1591. He did so by:

- 18 • Using physical force to grab Plaintiff S.L. and grope her body;
- 19 • Assaulting her in places where she could not easily escape;
- 20 • Using his power and status as a correctional officer and work supervisor
21 who has the power to control and direct incarcerated persons and their
22 movements to have Plaintiff S.L. engage in commercial sexual acts with
23 him;
- 24 • Stalking her family’s home and workplace to intimidate Plaintiff S.L.

24 289. These methods of force, fraud, and coercion were a plan designed to make Plaintiff
25 S.L. believe that she would suffer serious harm should she not obey his sexual advances.

26 290. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a
27 network of officers that were intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act
28 would result in serious harm or physical restraint.

291. Defendant Officer Gacad exchanged valuable goods and special benefits for these sex acts. In this way, Defendant Officer Gacad's conduct constitutes an attempt to engage in sex in exchange for things of value, the definition of commerciality under 18 U.S.C. § 1591.

292. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

293. Defendant's conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm and she has a claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1591, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

294. Defendant's conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive damages against the Defendants.

295. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendants' wrongful conduct.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff S.L. Against Defendant Officers Putnam, Vazquez, Serrano, and Lt. Jones (Obstruction)

296. Defendant Officers Putnam, Vazquez, Serrano, and Lt. Jones together and individually obstructed or attempted to obstruct enforcement efforts or investigations into the sex trafficking of Plaintiff S.L. under 18 U.S.C. § 1591(d), 18 U.S.C. § 1592. They did so in the following ways:

- Defendant Officer Putnam stole Plaintiff S.L.'s personal property that contained evidence of her relationship with Defendant Officer Gacad;
- After being informed of the abuse, Defendant Officer Putnam failed to further investigate the sex trafficking committed by Defendant Officer Gacad;
- Defendant Officers Serrano and Vazquez attempted to silence and isolate Plaintiff S.L.;
- Defendant Officers Serrano and Vazquez allowed other people to listen to her private conversations to track and interfere with her communications and ability to confidentially report;
- Defendant Officer Serrano read Plaintiff S.L.'s private mail out loud, and consistently humiliated her to intimidate her from report;
- Defendant Lt. Jones consistently threatened Plaintiff S.L. and humiliated her after S.L. reported in order to intimidate her from making future reports;

- Defendant Officers Vazquez, Serrano, and Lt. Jones also knowingly failed to report the abuse and harassment that Defendant Officer Gacad was committing.

297. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a network of officers that were intended to cause a person to believe that reporting would result in serious harm or physical restraint.

298. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and are actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

299. Defendants' conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1591, 18 U.S.C. §1592, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

300. Defendants' conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive damages against the Defendants.

301. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendants' wrongful conduct.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Plaintiff A.H.R. against Defendant Officers Vazquez, Jones, Bellhouse, Serrano
Plaintiff A.H.R. Against Defendant Vazquez
 (Sex Trafficking)

302. Defendant Officer Vazquez engaged or attempted to engage in sex trafficking of Plaintiff A.H.R. as prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1591; § 1594(a).

303. Defendant Officer Vazquez forced Plaintiff A.H.R. to engage in commercial sex acts within the meaning 18 U.S.C. § 1591. These sex acts included kissing, hugging, and other physical touching.

304. Defendant Officer Vazquez knowingly recruited, enticed, and solicited Plaintiff A.H.R. by removing him from his housing unit and work assignments and exchanging special benefits and things of value for sex acts.

305. Defendant Officer Vasquez made Plaintiff A.H.R. commit these sex acts through force, fraud, or coercion within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1591. He did so by:

- Using his power and status as a correctional officer who has the power to

1 control and direct incarcerated persons and their movements in order to
2 facilitate sex acts;

- 3 • Removing him from his housing unit and work assignments into isolated
4 locations to engage in sex acts;
- 5 • Interfering in his romantic relationship with his partner to manipulate him.

6 306. These methods of force, fraud, and coercion were a plan designed to make Plaintiff
7 A.H.R. believe that he would suffer serious harm should he not obey the sexual advances.

8 307. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a
9 network of officers that were intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act
10 would result in serious harm or physical restraint.

11 308. Defendant Officer Vazquez exchanged valuable goods and special benefits for these
12 sex acts. In this way, Defendant Officer Vazquez's conduct constitutes the attempt to engage in sex
13 in exchange for things of value, the definition of commerciality under 18 U.S.C. § 1591.

14 309. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and are actionable under 18
15 U.S.C. § 1595.

16 310. Defendant's conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without
17 limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a
18 claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1591, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

19 311. Defendant's conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive
20 damages against the Defendant.

21 312. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and
22 reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendant's wrongful conduct.

TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Plaintiff A.H.R. Against Defendant Officers Jones and Bellhouse
(Forced Labor)

24 313. Defendant Officers Jones and Bellhouse obtained or attempted to obtain the forced
25 labor of Plaintiff A.H.R. as prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1589.

26 314. Defendant Officers Jones and Bellhouse forced Plaintiff A.H.R. to work as a
27 lookout to facilitate their sexual abuse and harassment of other incarcerated persons in the facility
28

1 which constitutes as labor under 18 U.S.C. § 1589.

2 315. Defendant Officers Jones and Bellhouse provided valuable goods in exchange for
3 A.H.R.'s work as a lookout.

4 316. Defendant Officer Jones and Bellhouse, who had the power to control and direct
5 incarcerated persons, coerced Plaintiff A.H.R. to perform these services by using their power and
6 status as correctional officers and work supervisors of Plaintiff A.H.R.

7 317. Defendant Officers Jones and Bellhouse forced Plaintiff A.H.R. into performing
8 this service by a scheme, plan, or pattern of retaliatory actions that intended to cause Plaintiff
9 A.H.R. to believe that if he did not perform such services, he would suffer serious harm or
10 physical restraint.

11 318. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and are actionable under 18
12 U.S.C. § 1595.

13 319. Defendants' conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without
14 limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and he has a claim
15 for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1589, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

16 320. Defendants' conduct warrants the Court's imposition of punitive damages against
17 the Defendants.

18 321. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and
19 reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendants' wrongful conduct.

20 **ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
21 ***Plaintiff A.H.R. Against Defendant Officer Serrano***
(Obstruction)

22 322. Defendant Officer Serrano obstructed or attempted to obstruct enforcement efforts
23 or investigations into the sex trafficking of Plaintiff A.H.R. under 18 U.S.C. § 1591(d); 18 U.S.C.
24 § 1592. He did so by:

- 25 • Assisting Defendant Officer Vazquez in obtaining and taking Plaintiff
26 A.H.R. to locations where he could sexually abuse him;
- 27 • Making direct threats to Plaintiff A.H.R. to prevent him and others from
reporting abuse;
- 28 • Interfering with Plaintiff A.H.R.'s relationship to manipulate him;

- Failing to report Defendant Officer Vazquez's abuse.

323. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a network of officers that was intended to cause a person to believe that reporting would result in serious harm or physical restraint.

324. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and are actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

325. Defendant's conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and he has a claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1591, 18 U.S.C. § 1592, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

326. Defendant's conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive damages against the Defendant.

327. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendant's wrongful conduct.

TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Plaintiff G.M. Against Defendant Officers Nunley, Smith, Putnam, Shirley, Lt. Jones
Plaintiff G.M. Against Defendant Officer Nunley
 (Sex Trafficking)

328. Defendant Officer Nunley engaged or attempted to engage in sex trafficking of Plaintiff G.M. as prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1591; § 1594(a).

329. Defendant Officer Nunley forced Plaintiff G.M. to engage in commercial sex acts within the meaning 18 U.S.C. § 1591. These sex acts included rubbing his penis on Plaintiff, kissing her, and other sexual touching.

330. Defendant Officer Nunley knowingly recruited, enticed, and solicited Plaintiff G.M. by frequently requesting sex acts, leaving instructions for where Plaintiff could commit sex acts, and exchanging special benefits and things of value for sex acts.

331. Defendant Officer Nunley made Plaintiff G.M. commit these sex acts through force, fraud, or coercion within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1591. He did so by:

- Using physical force to sexually touch her;
- Using his power and status as a correctional officer and as Plaintiff G.M.'s

work supervisor who had the power to control and direct incarcerated persons and their movements and control access to disciplinary records, in order facilitate sexual acts;

- Offering to provide benefits and things of value for sex.

332. These methods of force, fraud, and coercion were a plan designed to make Plaintiff G.M. believe that she would suffer serious harm should she not obey his sexual advances.

333. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a network of officers that were intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm or physical restraint against any person.

334. Defendant Officer Nunley exchanged offers of money and special benefits for these sex acts. In this way, Defendant Officer Nunley's conduct constitutes the attempt to engage in sex in exchange for things of value, the definition of commerciality under 18 U.S.C. § 1591.

335. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

336. Defendant's conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1591, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

337. Defendant's conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive damages against the Defendant.

338. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendant's wrongful conduct.

THIRTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Plaintiff G.M. Against Defendant Officer Smith
(Sex Trafficking)

339. Defendant Officer Smith engaged or attempted to engage in sex trafficking of Plaintiff G.M. as prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1591; § 1594(a).

340. Defendant Officer Smith forced Plaintiff G.M. to engage in commercial sex acts within the meaning 18 U.S.C. § 1591. These sex acts included forcing her to show him her naked body.

1 341. Defendant Officer Smith knowingly recruited, enticed, and solicited Plaintiff G.M.
2 by requesting sexual favors.

3 342. Defendant Officer Smith made Plaintiff G.M. commit these sex acts through force,
4 fraud, or coercion within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1591. He did so by:

- 5 • Physically coercing or restraining Plaintiff G.M. by cornering her in areas
6 where she could not easily escape;
- 7 • Using his power and status as a correctional officer who had the power to
8 control and direct incarcerated persons and their movements, in order
9 facilitate sexual acts;
- Withholding basic necessities for sexual favors.

10 343. These methods of force, fraud, and coercion were a plan designed to make Plaintiff
11 G.M. believe that she would suffer serious harm if she did not obey his sexual advances.

12 344. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a
13 network of officers that was intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act
14 would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person.

15 345. Defendant Officer Smith exchanged special benefits and things of value in
16 exchange for sexual acts.

17 346. In this way, Defendant Officer Smith's conduct constitutes the attempt to engage in
18 sex in exchange for things of value, the definition of commerciality under 18 U.S.C. § 1591.

19 347. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and actionable under 18
20 U.S.C. § 1595.

21 348. Defendant's conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without
22 limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a
23 claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1591, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

24 349. Defendant's conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive
25 damages against the Defendant.

26 350. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and
27 reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendant's wrongful conduct.

28 **FOURTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

Plaintiff G.M. Against Defendants Lt. Putnam, Officer Shirley, and Lt. Jones
(Obstruction)

351. Defendant Officers Putnam and Shirley and Defendant Lt. Jones together and individually obstructed or attempted to obstruct enforcement efforts or investigations into the sex trafficking of Plaintiff G.M. under 18 U.S.C. § 1591(d), 18 U.S.C. §1592. They did so in the following ways:

- Defendant Lt. Putnam failed to further investigate the abuse by Defendants Nunley and Smith after G.M. reported it to him;
- Defendant Officer Shirley threatened and intimidated G.M. by questioning her about her reporting;
- Defendant Lt. Jones individually threatened Plaintiff and threatened to engage in collective punishment.

352. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a network of officers that was intended to cause a person to believe that reporting would result in serious harm or physical restraint against any person.

353. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

354. Defendants' conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1591, 18 U.S.C. §1592, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

355. Defendants' conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive damages against the Defendants.

356. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendants' wrongful conduct.

FIFTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Plaintiff A.S. Against Defendant Officers Smith and Lt. Jones
Plaintiff A.S. Against Defendant Officer Smith
(Sex Trafficking)

357. Defendant Officer Smith engaged or attempted to engage in sex trafficking of Plaintiff A.S. as prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1591; § 1594(a).

358. Defendant Officer Smith forced Plaintiff A.S. to engage in commercial sex acts

1 within the meaning 18 U.S.C. § 1591. These sex acts included forcing her to strip, stand naked,
2 and watch him as he masturbated.

3 359. Defendant Officer Smith knowingly recruited, enticed, and solicited Plaintiff A.S.
4 by requesting sexual favors and using his power as a correctional officer to lead her into locations
5 where he directed her to show him her body.

6 360. Defendant Officer Smith made Plaintiff A.S. commit these sex acts through force,
7 fraud, or coercion within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1591. He did so by:

- 8 • Harassing and abusing Plaintiff A.S. in areas where she could not easily
9 escape;
- 10 • Using his power and status as a correctional officer who had the power to
11 control and direct incarcerated persons and their movements, control access
12 to disciplinary records, and conduct searches, in order facilitate sexual acts;
- 13 • Threatening abuse of process in the form of disciplinary actions;
- 14 • Restricting access to basic necessities.

15 361. These methods of force, fraud, and coercion were a plan designed to make Plaintiff
16 A.S. believe that she would suffer serious harm should she not obey his sexual advances.

17 362. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a
18 network of officers that were intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act
19 would result in serious harm or physical restraint against any person.

20 363. Defendant Officer Smith exchanged basic necessities and things of value for sexual
21 acts.

22 364. In this way, Defendant Officer Smith's conduct constitutes the attempt to engage in
23 sex in exchange for things of value, the definition of commerciality under 18 U.S.C. § 1591.

24 365. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and actionable under 18
25 U.S.C. § 1595.

26 366. Defendant's conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without
27 limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a
28 claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1591, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

367. Defendant's conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive

1 damages against the Defendant.

2 368. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and
3 reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendant's wrongful conduct.

4 **SIXTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
5 ***Plaintiff A.S. Against Defendant Officer Smith***
(Forced Labor)

6 369. Defendant Officer Smith obtained or attempted to obtain the forced labor of
7 Plaintiff A.S. as prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1589.

8 370. Defendant Officer Smith knowingly forced Plaintiff A.S. to perform sex acts
9 including stripping and other sexual acts. As such this constitutes sex work as labor that was part
10 of under 18 U.S.C. § 1589(a). In exchange for this forced work, Defendant Officer Smith paid
11 Plaintiff A.S. with basic necessities and special benefits.

12 371. Defendant Officer Smith made Plaintiff A.S. commit labor by force, restraint, or
13 abuse of law or process within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1589. He did so by:

- 14 • Forcing Plaintiff to perform these acts in areas where she could not easily
15 escape;
- 16 • Using his power and status as a correctional officer who had the power to
17 control and direct incarcerated persons and their movements, control access
18 to disciplinary records, and conduct searches, in order facilitate sexual acts;
- 19 • Threatening abuse of process in the form of disciplinary actions if she did
20 not perform this labor;
- 21 • Restricting access to basic necessities if she did not perform this labor.

22 372. Defendant Officer Smith forced Plaintiff A.S. into performing this service by a
23 scheme, plan, or pattern of retaliatory actions that was intended to cause Plaintiff A.S. to believe
24 that if she did not perform such services, she would suffer serious harm or physical restraint.

25 373. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a
26 network of officers that was intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform labor
27 would result in serious harm or physical restraint against any person.

28 374. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and are actionable under 18
U.S.C. § 1595.

375. Defendant's conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without

1 limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a
2 claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1589, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

3 376. Defendant's conduct warrants the Court's imposition of punitive damages against
4 the Defendant.

5 377. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and
6 reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendant's wrongful conduct.

7 **SEVENTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
8 ***Plaintiff A.S. Against Defendants Officer Lewis and Lt. Jones***
(Obstruction)

9 378. Defendants Officer Lewis and Lt. Jones obstructed or attempted to obstruct
10 enforcement efforts or investigations into the sex trafficking and labor trafficking of Plaintiff A.S.
11 under 18 U.S.C. § 1591(d), 18 U.S.C. § 1592. She did so in the following ways:

- 12 • Defendant Lt. Jones directly threatened Plaintiff A.S. through abuse of
13 process by directly stating she was retaliating against A.S. and others who
reported abuse.
- 14 • Defendant Officer Lewis forced A.S. to unzip her sweatshirt everyday as a
15 form of intimidation while threatening her to "keep running her mouth."

16 379. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a
17 network of officers that was intended to cause a person to believe that reporting would result in
18 serious harm or physical restraint against any person.

19 380. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and actionable under 18
20 U.S.C. § 1595.

21 381. Defendants' conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without
22 limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a
23 claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1589, 18 U.S.C. § 1591, 18 U.S.C.
24 § 1592, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

25 382. Defendants' conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive
26 damages against the Defendants.

27 383. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and
28 reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendants' wrongful conduct.

EIGHTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Plaintiff J.L. Against Defendants Officers Jones, Pool, and Lt. Putnam
Plaintiff J.L. Against Defendant Officer Jones
 (Sex trafficking)

384. Defendant Officer Jones engaged or attempted to engage in sex trafficking of Plaintiff J.L. as prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1591; § 1594(a).

385. Defendant Officer Jones forced Plaintiff J.L. to engage in commercial sex acts within the meaning 18 U.S.C. § 1591. These sex acts included forcing her to engage in vaginal and oral sex, groping her body, and sucking on her breast.

386. Defendant Officer Jones knowingly recruited, enticed, and solicited Plaintiff J.L. by flirting with her, and using his authority as a correctional officer to direct her into locations where he could be alone with her and force her to commit sex acts.

387. Defendant Officer Jones made Plaintiff J.L. commit these sex acts through force, fraud, or coercion within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1591. He did so by:

- Locking Plaintiff J.L. into areas without an ability to escape if she did not perform sexual acts;
- Using his power and status as a correctional officer and as her work supervisor, who had the power to control and direct prisoners and their movement or acts, in order facilitate sexual acts;
- Using physical force to make Plaintiff J.L. commit these acts;
- Using threats of harm to make Plaintiff J.L. believe she would be seriously harmed if she did not perform these sex acts or if she reported;
- Using threats of abuse of process by making Plaintiff J.L. believe she would have negative consequences for reporting.

388. These methods of force, fraud, and coercion were a plan designed to make Plaintiff J.L. believe that she would suffer serious harm should she not obey his sexual advances.

389. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a network of officers that were intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm or physical restraint against any person.

390. Defendant Officer Jones exchanged special benefits and things of value for sexual acts.

391. In this way, Defendant Officer Jones' conduct constitutes an attempt to engage in sex in exchange for things of value, the definition of commerciality under 18 U.S.C. § 1591.

392. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff J.L. and actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

393. Defendant's conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1591, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

394. Defendant's conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive damages against the Defendant.

395. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendant's wrongful conduct.

NINETEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Plaintiff J.L. Against Defendant Officer Jones
 (Forced Labor)

396. Defendant Officer Jones knowingly obtained or attempted to obtain forced labor from Plaintiff J.L. as prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1589.

397. Defendant Officer Jones forced Plaintiff J.L. to perform sex acts as sex work which constitutes as labor under 18 U.S.C. § 1589.

398. Defendant Officer Jones knowingly forced Plaintiff J.L. to perform sex acts including groping, sexual touching, and vaginal sex on a number of occasions. This often happened while J.L. was working in her job while Defendant Officer Jones supervised her. During her shift hours, he would order her into spaces where she was cornered in order to force her to perform sex acts. As such, this conduct constitutes sex work as labor that was part of her job under 18 U.S.C. § 1589 (a).

399. Defendant Officer Jones made Plaintiff J.L. commit labor by force, restraint, or abuse of law or process within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1589. He did so by:

- Locking Plaintiff in areas without an ability to escape if she did not perform sexual acts;
- Using his power and status as a correctional officer and as her work supervisor, who had the power to control and direct incarcerated persons

and their movement or acts, in order facilitate sexual acts;

- Using physical force to make Plaintiff J.L. commit these acts;
- Using threats to make Plaintiff J.L. believe she would be seriously harmed if she did not perform this labor;
- Threats of abuse of process by making Plaintiff J.L. believe she would have negative consequences for reporting;

400. Defendant Officer Jones forced Plaintiff J.L. into performing this service by a scheme, plan, or pattern of retaliatory actions that intended to cause Plaintiff J.L. to believe that if she did not perform such services, she would suffer serious harm or physical restraint.

401. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a network of officers that was intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform labor would result in serious harm or physical restraint against any person.

402. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and are actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

403. Defendant's conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1589, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

404. Defendant's conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive damages against the Defendants.

405. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendant's wrongful conduct.

TWENTIETH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Plaintiff J.L. Against Defendant Officers Jones, Pool, and Lt. Putnam
(Obstruction)

406. Defendants Officer Jones, Officer Pool, and Lt. Putnam together and individually obstructed or attempted to obstruct enforcement efforts or investigations into the labor trafficking of Plaintiff J.L. under 18 U.S.C. § 1591(d), 18 U.S.C. § 1592. They did so in the following ways:

- Defendant Officer Jones directly threatened Plaintiff J.L. with serious risk of harm if she reported his abuse;
- Defendant Officer Pool taunted and failed to report Defendant Andrew

Jones's exploitation when he was present in the exploitation;

- Defendant Lt. Putnam failed to further investigate Defendant Andrew Jones's abuse and exploitation of Plaintiff J.L. after she reported it.

407. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a network of officers that were intended to cause a person to believe that reporting would result in serious harm or physical restraint against any person.

408. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and are actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

409. Defendants' conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1589, 18 U.S.C. §1592, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

410. Defendants' conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive damages against the Defendants.

411. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendants' wrongful conduct.

TWENTY-FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff L.T. Against Defendant Officer Smith (Sex Trafficking)

412. Defendant Officer Smith engaged or attempted to engage in sex trafficking of Plaintiff L.T. as prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1591; § 1594(a).

413. Defendant Officer Smith forced Plaintiff L.T. to engage in commercial sex acts within the meaning 18 U.S.C. § 1591. These sex acts included strip shows and sexual touching.

414. Defendant Officer Smith knowingly recruited, enticed, and solicited Plaintiff L.T. by propositioning her to allow him to touch her, and requesting her to dance for him.

415. Defendant Officer Smith made Plaintiff L.T. commit these sex acts through force, fraud, or coercion within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1591. He did so by:

- Using his power and status as a correctional officer who had the power to control and direct prisoners and their movement or acts in order facilitate sexual acts;
- Cornering her in her cell where she had no way to escape to coerce her to strip;

- Using special benefits to coerce her into performing these sex acts.

416. These methods of force, fraud, and coercion were a plan designed to make Plaintiff L.T. believe that she would suffer serious harm should she not obey his sexual advances.

417. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a network of officers that were intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm or physical restraint against any person.

418. Defendant Officer Smith exchanged special benefits and things of value for sexual acts.

419. In this way, Defendant Officer Smith's conduct constitutes an attempt to engage in sex in exchange for things of value, the definition of commerciality under 18 U.S.C. § 1591.

420. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff L.T. and actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

421. Defendant's conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1591, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

422. Defendant's conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive damages against the Defendant.

423. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendant's wrongful conduct.

***Plaintiff L.T. Against Defendant Officer Smith
(Forced Labor)***

424. Defendant Officer Smith knowingly obtained or attempted to obtain forced labor from Plaintiff L.T. as prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1589.

425. Defendant Officer Smith forced Plaintiff L.T. to perform stripping as sex work which constitutes as labor under 18 U.S.C. § 1589.

426. Defendant Officer Smith made Plaintiff L.T. commit labor by force, restraint, or abuse of law or process within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1589. He did so by:

- Using his power and status as a correctional officer who had the power to

1 control and direct prisoners and their movement or acts in order facilitate
2 sexual acts;

- 3 • Cornering her in her cell where she had no way to escape to coerce her to
4 strip.

4 427. Defendant Officer Smith forced Plaintiff L.T. into performing this service by a
5 scheme, plan, or pattern of retaliatory actions that intended to cause Plaintiff L.T. to believe that if
6 she did not perform such services, she would suffer serious harm or physical restraint.

7 428. These tactics are part of a well-known scheme, plan, or pattern at FCI Dublin by a
8 network of officers that was intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform labor
9 would result in serious harm or physical restraint against any person.

10 429. These acts constitute civil wrongs inflicted on Plaintiff and are actionable under 18
11 U.S.C. § 1595.

12 430. Defendant's conduct has caused Plaintiff serious harm including, without
13 limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and she has a
14 claim for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1589, 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

15 431. Defendant's conduct warrants the Court's imposition of compensatory and punitive
16 damages against the Defendants.

17 432. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1595, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and
18 reasonable attorneys' fees for the Defendant's wrongful conduct.

19 **TWENTY-SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
20 **All Plaintiffs Against All Individual Capacity Defendants**
21 **(Conspiracy to Violate the Trafficking Victims and Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1584)**

22 433. Plaintiffs incorporate by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding
23 paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

24 434. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act establishes that "[w]hoever conspires with
25 another to violate section 1581, 1583, 1589, 1590, or 1592 shall be punished in the same manner
26 as a completed violation of such section; . . . [and w]hoever conspires with another to violate
27 section 1591 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both."
28 18 U.S.C. § 1594 (b), (c).

1 435. The TVPA allows “[an] individual who is a victim of a violation of this chapter [to]
2 bring a civil action against the perpetrator (or whoever knowingly benefits, or attempts or
3 conspires to benefit, financially or by receiving anything of value from participation in a venture
4 which that person knew or should have known has engaged in an act in violation of this chapter)
5 in an appropriate district court of the United States and may recover damages and reasonable
6 attorneys fees.” 18 U.S.C. § 1595(a).

7 436. Congress grants a plaintiff up to ten years in which to bring a civil action under 18
8 U.S.C. § 1595(c).

9 437. At all relevant times, Defendants knowingly agreed, contrived, confederated, acted
10 in concert, aided and abetted, and/or conspired to continue their longstanding practice of
11 exchanging sex for valuable goods or special benefits as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or obtaining
12 forced labor as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1589 by coercing incarcerated people to perform sexual acts
13 or to act as lookouts as the Defendants engaged in sexual acts.

14 438. All Defendants conspired to recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide, obtain,
15 maintain, patronize, solicit, or benefit from participation in the sex and/or labor trafficking of
16 Plaintiffs as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 1581 et. seq.

17 439. Defendants committed overt acts in furtherance of the agreement or understanding
18 by committing one or more of the following acts:

- 19 • Directly receiving or attempting to receive sexual acts or labor in exchange
20 for valuable goods or benefits;
- 21 • Directly working as lookouts themselves while perpetrating officers
engaged or attempted to engage in sexual acts;
- 22 • Forcing or coercing other incarcerated people to act as lookouts while
23 perpetuating officers engaged or attempted to engage in sexual acts in
exchange for valuable goods or benefits;
- 24 • Transporting or directing incarcerated people into locations where principal
25 perpetrating officers could engage or attempt in engage in sexual acts;
- 26 • Engaging in a range of retaliatory tactics to threaten and silence survivors or
27 witnesses of sexual abuse or trafficking including but not limited to threats
of physical abuse and/or restraint, threats of law or process, indiscriminate
searches, taunting, and humiliation;
- 28 • Knowingly refusing to report abuse or trafficking occurring at FCI Dublin

and/or obstructing investigation into abuse or trafficking;

- Ensuring confidential means of reporting abuse is not possible by indiscriminately opening legal mail, monitoring confidential or private communications, interfering with confidential or private communications, and intentionally preventing access to reporting mechanisms such as grievances and other reporting lines;
- Maintaining practices, policies, and procedures that allowed Defendants to benefit from unlawful commercial sex ventures and human trafficking.

440. Defendants' participation and assistance in the furtherance of an illegal sex trafficking plan and/or purpose was intentional and/or willful and, therefore, Defendants intentionally and/or willfully caused the facilitation of the sex acts in support of their trafficking venture.

441. Defendants knew or should have known that their acts supported and facilitated a trafficking venture.

442. Defendants' conspiracy kept Plaintiffs and other witnesses of the trafficking from taking meaningful action, resulting in significant injuries to Plaintiffs and additional victims.

443. Defendants' conduct caused Plaintiffs serious harm including, without limitation, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and reputational harm, and Plaintiffs have claims for damages for such violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1584; 18 U.S.C. § 1589, 18 U.S.C. § 1591; 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs demand a jury trial on all claims so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants, and each of them, as follows:

444. An order certifying that this action may be maintained as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23;

445. A declaratory judgment that the conditions, acts, omissions, policies, and practices described above are in violation of the rights of Plaintiffs and the class they represent under the United States Constitution;

446. An order requiring Defendants, their agents, officials, employees, and all persons

1 acting in concert with them or otherwise to (1) adequately, hire, train and supervise its employees
 2 to prevent their ongoing sexual misconduct and abuse of power; (2) implement a confidential and
 3 reliably available method for individuals to report abuse to fully independent outside authorities
 4 who are not employed by the BOP; (3) properly investigate claims of abuse; (4) immediately cease
 5 the practice of placing individuals who report sexual abuse into solitary confinement in the SHU;
 6 (5) address rampant retaliation against survivors, including but not limited to placement in solitary
 7 confinement, punitive cell and strip searches, and punitive transfers, which harm survivors and
 8 deter others from reporting; (6) ensure that officers who have substantiated claims of sexual abuse
 9 and harassment against them are promptly fired and not permitted to return to BOP employment;
 10 (7) provide constitutionally adequate medical and mental health care to survivors of sexual abuse;
 11 (8) provide timely and consistent access to confidential attorney calls and visits; (9) provide
 12 survivors with documentation of reports of staff misconduct and promptly facilitate the U-visa
 13 certification process for noncitizen survivors who report and assist in the investigation of sexual
 14 abuse; (10) create a process to assist survivors of abuse with compassionate release petitions;
 15 (11) install fixed cameras in areas where abuse is known to occur and properly monitor and
 16 maintain the fixed cameras that do exist; and (12) address increasingly dire living conditions that
 17 contribute to the ongoing sexual exploitation of incarcerated persons.

18 447. An order enjoining Defendants, their agents, officials, employees, and all persons
 19 acting in concert from continuing the unlawful acts, conditions, and practices described in this
 20 Complaint;

21 448. An award of compensatory, punitive, and nominal damages to each named Plaintiff
 22 in an amount to be determined at trial;

23 449. An award to Plaintiffs, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1988 and 12205 of the costs of this
 24 suit and reasonable attorneys' fees and litigation expenses;

25 450. An order retaining jurisdiction of this case until Defendants have fully complied
 26 with the orders of this Court, and there is a reasonable assurance that Defendants will continue to
 27 comply in the future absent continuing jurisdiction; and

28 451. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

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DATED: August 15, 2023

Respectfully submitted,
ROSEN BIEN GALVAN & GRUNFELD LLP

By: /s/ Kara Janssen
Ms. Kara Janssen (she/her)
Mr. Michael Bien (he/him)
Mr. Ernest Galvan (he/him)
Ms. Ginger Jackson-Gleich (she/her)

DATED: August 15, 2023

CALIFORNIA COLLABORATIVE FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE

By: /s/ Susan Beatty
Mx. Susan Beaty (they/them)

DATED: August 15, 2023

RIGHTS BEHIND BARS

By: /s/ Oren Nimni
Ms. Amaris Montes (she/her)
Mr. Oren Nimni (he/him)
Mx. D Dangaran (they/them)

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

JS-CAND 44 (Rev. 10/2020)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

CALIFORNIA COALITION FOR WOMEN PRISONERS; R.B.; A.H.R.; S.L.; J.L.; J.M.; G.M.; A.S.; and L.T., individuals on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Kara J. Janssen, Rosen Bien Galvan & Grunfeld LLP, 101 Mission Street, 6th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94105-1738, (415) 433-6830; [SEE ATTACHMENT]

DEFENDANTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS, a governmental entity; [SEE ATTACHMENT]

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

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

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

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	1	1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	4	4
Citizen of Another State	2	2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	5	5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3	3	Foreign Nation	6	6

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

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC § 881	422 Appeal 28 USC § 158	375 False Claims Act
120 Marine	310 Airplane	690 Other	423 Withdrawal 28 USC § 157	376 Qui Tam (31 USC § 3729(a))
130 Miller Act	315 Airplane Product Liability	LABOR	PROPERTY RIGHTS	400 State Reapportionment
140 Negotiable Instrument	320 Assault, Libel & Slander	710 Fair Labor Standards Act	820 Copyrights	410 Antitrust
150 Recovery of Overpayment Of Veteran's Benefits	330 Federal Employers' Liability	720 Labor/Management Relations	830 Patent	430 Banks and Banking
151 Medicare Act	340 Marine	740 Railway Labor Act	835 Patent—Abbreviated New Drug Application	450 Commerce
152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)	345 Marine Product Liability	751 Family and Medical Leave Act	840 Trademark	460 Deportation
153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	350 Motor Vehicle	790 Other Labor Litigation	880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016	470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organizations
160 Stockholders' Suits	355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	SOCIAL SECURITY	480 Consumer Credit
190 Other Contract	360 Other Personal Injury	IMMIGRATION	861 HIA (1395ff)	485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act
195 Contract Product Liability	362 Personal Injury—Medical Malpractice	462 Naturalization Application	862 Black Lung (923)	490 Cable/Sat TV
196 Franchise	CIVIL RIGHTS	465 Other Immigration Actions	863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange
REAL PROPERTY	440 Other Civil Rights		864 SSID Title XVI	890 Other Statutory Actions
210 Land Condemnation	441 Voting		865 RSI (405(g))	891 Agricultural Acts
220 Foreclosure	442 Employment		FEDERAL TAX SUITS	893 Environmental Matters
230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	443 Housing/Accommodations		870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	895 Freedom of Information Act
240 Torts to Land	445 Amer. w/Disabilities—Employment		871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC § 7609	896 Arbitration
245 Tort Product Liability	446 Amer. w/Disabilities—Other			899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision
290 All Other Real Property	448 Education			950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
	PRISONER PETITIONS			
	HABEAS CORPUS			
	463 Alien Detainee			
	510 Motions to Vacate Sentence			
	530 General			
	535 Death Penalty			
	OTHER			
	540 Mandamus & Other			
	X 550 Civil Rights			
	555 Prison Condition			
	560 Civil Detainee—Conditions of Confinement			

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

- X 1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation—Transfer 8 Multidistrict Litigation—Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

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

42 U.S.C. § 1983; 18 U.S.C. § 1591

Brief description of cause:

Defendants have assaulted, harassed, degraded, and trafficked Plaintiffs and put Plaintiffs at substantial risk of serious harm due to sexual assault and retaliation by Staff.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

✓ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P.

DEMAND \$ 10,000,000.00

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions):

JUDGE Gonzalez-Rogers

DOCKET NUMBER [SEE ATTACHMENT]

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

X SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND

SAN JOSE

EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE 08/16/2013

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD



California Coalition for Women Prisoners; et al.
v.
United States of America Federal Bureau of Prisons, et al.

ATTACHMENT TO CIVIL COVER SHEET

1.(a) Additional Defendants (continued from face page):

BUREAU OF PRISONS DIRECTOR COLETTE PETERS, in her official capacity;
FCI DUBLIN WARDEN THAHESHA JUSINO, in her official capacity;
OFFICER BELLHOUSE, in his individual capacity;
OFFICER GACAD, in his individual capacity;
OFFICER JONES, in his individual capacity;
LIEUTENANT JONES, in her individual capacity;
OFFICER LEWIS, in his individual capacity;
OFFICER NUNLEY, in his individual capacity;
OFFICER POOL, in his individual capacity;
LIEUTENANT PUTNAM, in his individual capacity;
OFFICER SERRANO, in his individual capacity;
OFFICER SHIRLEY, in his individual capacity;
OFFICER SMITH, in his individual capacity;
OFFICER VASQUEZ, in her individual capacity.

1.(c) Attorneys for Plaintiffs (continued from face page):

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SUSAN M. BEATY – 324048

susan@ccijjustice.org

CALIFORNIA COLLABORATIVE FOR IMMIGRANT JUSTICE

1999 Harrison Street, Suite 1800

Oakland, CA 94612-4700

Telephone: (510) 679-3674

OREN NIMNI – Mass Bar No. 691821 (*pro hac vice* application pending)

oren@rightsbehindbars.org

AMARIS MONTES – Md. Bar No. 2112150205 (*pro hac vice* application pending)

amaris@rightsbehindbars.org

D DANGARAN – Mass Bar No. 708195 (*pro hac vice* application pending)

d@rightsbehindbars.org

RIGHTS BEHIND BARS

416 Florida Avenue N.W. #26152

Washington, D.C. 20001-0506

Telephone: (202) 455-4399

VIII. RELATED CASES

United States v. John Russell Bellhouse, 22-cr-00066-YGR – Judge Yvonne Gonzales Rogers

United States v. Enrique Chavez, 22-cr-00104-YGR – Judge Yvonne Gonzales Rogers

United States v. Ray J. Garcia, 21-cr-00429-YGR – Judge Yvonne Gonzales Rogers

United States v. James Theodore Highhouse, 22-cr-00016-HSG– Judge Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr.

United States v. Andrew Jones, 23-cr-00212-YGR – Judge Yvonne Gonzales Rogers

United States v. Ross Kliger, 22-cr-00031-YGR – Judge Yvonne Gonzales Rogers

United States v. Nakie Nunley, 23-cr-00213-YGR – Judge Yvonne Gonzales Rogers

United States v. Darrell Wayne Smith, 23-cr-00110-YGR – Judge Yvonne Gonzales Rogers

A v. United States of America (Federal Bureau of Prisons), et al., 4:23-cv-02342-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

A v. United States of America (Federal Bureau of Prisons), et al., 4:23-cv-02375-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

C v. United States of America (Federal Bureau of Prisons), et al., 4:23-cv-02206-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

C v. United States of America (Federal Bureau of Prisons), et al., 4:23-cv-03558-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

D.S. v. United States of America (Federal Bureau of Prisons), et al., 4:23-cv-02668-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

D.V. v. United States of America (Federal Bureau of Prisons), et al., 4:23-cv-02135-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

J v. United States of America (Federal Bureau of Prisons), et al., 4:23-cv-02201-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

J.O. v. United States of America (Federal Bureau of Prisons), et al., 4:23-cv-03700-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

M.R. v. Federal Correctional Institution “FCI” Dublin, et al., 22-cv-05137-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

M.S. v. Federal Correctional Institution “FCI” Dublin, et al., 4:22-cv-08924-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

Preciado v. Bellhouse, et al., 4:22-cv-09096-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

R v. United States of America (Federal Bureau of Prisons), et al., 4:23-cv-02405-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

S v. United States of America, et al., 4:23-cv-03538-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers

S.M. v. United States of America (Federal Bureau of Prisons), et al., 4:23-cv-03562-YGR – Judge Gonzales Rogers