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17  
18 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
19 **FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

20 Juan Manuel MONTES BOJORQUEZ,

21 Plaintiff,

22 v.

23 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS AND  
24 BORDER PROTECTION and UNITED  
25 STATES CITIZENSHIP AND  
26 IMMIGRATION SERVICES,

27 Defendants.  
28

Civil Case No.:

**COMPLAINT FOR  
DECLARATORY AND  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF UNDER THE  
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
ACT, 5 U.S.C. § 552**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

1  
2 1. Plaintiff Juan Manuel Montes Bojorquez (“Mr. Montes”) brings this action  
3 under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. § 552, for injunctive and other  
4 appropriate relief seeking the disclosure and release of agency records improperly withheld  
5 by Defendants United States Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) and United States  
6 Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”).

7 2. Mr. Montes is a 23-year-old young man who has twice been granted deferred  
8 action and employment authorization pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood  
9 Arrivals (“DACA”) program, which the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”)   
10 established in 2012. Under the DACA program, individuals like Mr. Montes are authorized  
11 to live and work in the United States for a two-year period, subject to renewal for a period  
12 of two years.

13 3. CBP agents arrested, detained, and physically removed Mr. Montes from the  
14 United States in the middle of the night on or about February 18, 2017. Mr. Montes was  
15 approached by a CBP agent while he was walking down the street in Calexico, California  
16 on his way to take a taxi home after seeing a friend. At that time, Mr. Montes had DACA  
17 status and employment authorization, which did not expire until 2018. The physical  
18 departure from the United States of a DACA recipient without governmental permission  
19 of a grant of “advance parole” before departure automatically terminates DACA status.

20 4. To this date, Mr. Montes, who suffers from a cognitive disability and is living  
21 in limbo in Mexico, does not know the legal basis for his removal. CBP did not provide  
22 Mr. Montes with any documentation or record of his removal. Through counsel, Mr.  
23 Montes has repeatedly attempted to obtain documentation from Defendants, but there has  
24 been no response to his inquiries.

## **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25  
26 5. This Court has jurisdiction under the FOIA pursuant to 5 U.S.C.  
27 § 552(a)(4)(B), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), and 28 U.S.C. § 2201-2 (authority to  
28 issue declaratory judgment when jurisdiction already exists).

6. Venue properly lies within the Southern District of California under 28 U.S.C. § 1391, because this is a civil action in which Defendants are agencies of the United States, and because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to this action occurred in the District.

## PARTIES

7. Plaintiff Juan Manuel Montes Bojorquez was physically removed from the United States on or about February 18, 2017. He had valid DACA status when he was removed. He was not provided the opportunity to see an immigration judge, seek the assistance of counsel, or otherwise present his DACA paperwork or work authorization before he was removed from the United States. Mr. Montes is currently in Mexico.

8. Defendant United States Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) is an agency of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), within the Executive Branch of the government of the United States, and an agency within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552(f)(1). CBP is the agency that issues orders of “expedited removal” at the ports of entry, as well as documents that allow noncitizens to withdraw their applications for admission to the United States and voluntarily return to their home country. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) § 1225(a)(4); 8 C.F.R. § 235.4. CBP has in its possession, custody, and control records to which Mr. Montes seeks access.

9. Defendant United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”) is also an agency of DHS, within the Executive Branch of the government of the United States, and an agency within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552(f)(1). USCIS is the agency that holds the records for a noncitizen’s “Alien file,” including documents related to “expedited removal” at the ports of entry, and documents that allow noncitizens to withdraw their applications for admission to the United States. USCIS has in its possession, custody, and control records to which Mr. Montes seeks access.

## FACTS

10. Plaintiff Juan Manuel Montes Bojorquez (“Mr. Montes”) came to the United States when he was only nine years old. He is now 23 years old. Mr. Montes suffered a

1 traumatic brain injury when he was a young child. He was enrolled in special education  
2 classes throughout his education in the United States—from elementary school through  
3 high school. Mr. Montes overcame these challenges and graduated from high school in  
4 2013. The next year, he enrolled in community college in the United States and began  
5 pursuing a welding degree.

6 11. Prior to his removal, Mr. Montes had been employed as a farmworker for  
7 approximately two years. He worked in various parts of California and Arizona, rising  
8 early each morning to pick crops in the fields. Throughout this period, Mr. Montes planned  
9 to return to community college to complete a degree.

10 12.<sup>1</sup> In 2013, Mr. Montes applied for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals  
11 (“DACA”) program, which DHS established in 2012. Memorandum of Janet Napolitano,  
12 Sec’y of Homeland Security, to Alejandro Mayorkas, Director, USCIS, *Exercising*  
13 *Prosecutorial Discretion with Respect to Individuals Who Came to the United States as*  
14 *Children*, June 15, 2012 (“2012 DACA Memorandum”). Under the DACA program,  
15 individuals who (1) were under the age of 31 as of June 15, 2012, (2) came to the United  
16 States before their 16th birthday, (3) have continuously resided in the United States since  
17 June 15, 2007, up until the present time, (4) were physically present in the United States  
18 on June 15, 2012, (5) had no lawful status on June 15, 2012, (6) are currently in school,  
19 have graduated or obtained a certificate of completion from high school, and (7) have not  
20 been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, or three or more other misdemeanors,  
21 and do not otherwise pose a threat to national security or public safety are eligible for  
22 deferred action. *Id.*

23 13. Those who meet the DACA requirements “may request [DACA] for a period  
24 of two years, subject to renewal for a period of two years, and may be eligible for  
25 employment.” *Frequently Asked Questions*, USCIS, [https://www.uscis.gov/](https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-process/frequently-asked-questions)  
26 [humanitarian/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-process/frequently-asked-](https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-process/frequently-asked-questions)  
27 [questions](https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-process/frequently-asked-questions). As USCIS’s website affirms, “DACA is intended, in part, to allow CBP and  
28 ICE to focus on priority cases. Under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security,

1 if an individual meets the guidelines for DACA, CBP or ICE should exercise their  
2 discretion on a case-by-case basis to prevent qualifying individuals from being  
3 apprehended, placed into removal proceedings, or removed.” *Id.*

4 14. DACA status terminates if a DACA recipient departs the United States  
5 without advance parole permission prior to departure. *Id.*

6 15. USCIS granted Mr. Montes deferred action under DACA in 2014, and he  
7 successfully renewed his DACA status in 2016 for another two years, expiring in 2018.

8 16. Mr. Montes also obtained an Employment Authorization Document (“EAD”)  
9 issued under the DACA program. The EAD issued to Mr. Montes is the type of EAD that  
10 is granted only to DACA recipients. The “C33” category corresponds to DACA.

11 17. On or about February 17, 2017, Mr. Montes was walking to a taxi stand in  
12 Calexico, California after leaving a friend’s house when a law enforcement official—  
13 seemingly a CBP officer—on a bicycle approached him and began to question him. It was  
14 approximately 10:00 p.m. when he was stopped. The officer asked Mr. Montes in an  
15 aggressive manner for identification, but Mr. Montes had accidentally left his wallet, which  
16 contained his California identification card and EAD, in a friend’s car. The officer then  
17 called another agent or officer to the scene. Mr. Montes was scared and confused that he  
18 had been stopped and felt threatened by the officer.

19 18. A second officer arrived at the scene and placed him in a vehicle. That officer  
20 then drove Mr. Montes to a station at the port of entry in or near Calexico. There, he was  
21 detained, questioned, and asked to sign certain documents, which may have been in  
22 English. Although Mr. Montes speaks and reads English, Spanish is his preferred  
23 language.

24 19. Mr. Montes was not provided with the opportunity to see an immigration  
25 judge, seek the assistance of counsel, or review the contents of the documents that he was  
26 forced to sign. He was also not provided a copy of any of those documents and is unaware  
27 of the legal basis for his physical removal.  
28

1           20. Upon information and belief, CBP was able to determine if Mr. Montes had  
2 DACA status before he was physically removed. Mr. Montes has had minor traffic  
3 offenses and a single misdemeanor offense, none of which would have disqualified Mr.  
4 Montes from DACA.

5           21. At approximately 1:00 a.m. or later, CBP officers walked Mr. Montes to the  
6 U.S.-Mexico border (near Mexicali, Baja California) and physically removed him from the  
7 United States despite his DACA status.

8           22. After being removed to Mexicali, Mr. Montes contacted the friend in whose  
9 car he had left his wallet. This friend drove across the border and brought Mr. Montes his  
10 wallet. Another family friend delivered some clothes, and Mr. Montes spent the day at a  
11 friend's house in Mexicali.

12           23. One or two nights after he was physically removed, Mr. Montes left his  
13 friend's house at around 10:00 p.m. because he had planned to stay with family who also  
14 lived in Mexicali. On his way there, Mr. Montes was approached by two men. One man  
15 wrapped his arm around Mr. Montes' neck and held a blade to his back, while the other  
16 man grabbed Mr. Montes' suitcase, which contained his clothes. Mr. Montes tried to run  
17 away, but he fell. The two men caught up to Mr. Montes and began kicking his back and  
18 legs while he was on the ground.

19           24. After this attack, Mr. Montes was shaken and feared for his life. He did not  
20 know what to do, but he knew he needed to be safe. Having left his wallet and phone at  
21 his friend's house in Mexicali, he returned for those items, which had not been in his bag  
22 and thus had not been stolen. On or about February 19, 2017, Mr. Montes attempted to  
23 return to the United States. He hid for about a half an hour after crossing into the United  
24 States, but when he saw CBP officers he feared for his safety and turned himself in.

25           25. After patting Mr. Montes down and confiscating his phone and wallet, the  
26 CBP officers took him to a nearby facility, where he was detained for many hours. During  
27 this time, Mr. Montes was questioned in Spanish about his identity.  
28

1           26. CBP officers asked Mr. Montes to sign several documents without explaining  
2 the documents' contents and without providing him the opportunity to review the  
3 documents. Mr. Montes was not provided a copy of any of the documents that he signed.

4           27. On or about February 20, 2017, many hours after officers began questioning  
5 him, Mr. Montes was again physically removed to Mexico without any documentation or  
6 records of his removal.

7           28. Mr. Montes is currently staying with family in Mexico.

8           29. On March 15, 2017, Mr. Montes' counsel filed a FOIA request with  
9 Defendant CBP electronically, requesting "all records regarding any interactions, arrests,  
10 detentions or apprehensions by CBP, including any interactions on or about February 17,  
11 2017 to February 21, 2017." Defendant CBP issued a confirmation receipt electronically,  
12 assigning the receipt number CBP-2017-039894.

13           30. Mr. Montes filed this request to obtain any records ordering his physical  
14 removal. He requires this information in order to learn the reason for his physical removal  
15 on or about February 18, 2017 and on or about February 19, 2017, which was never  
16 communicated to him when he was in the custody of CBP.

17           31. Also on March 15, 2017, Mr. Montes' counsel sent a letter to the Calexico  
18 Port of Entry Director, David Salazar, via fax, asking for information related to Mr.  
19 Montes' removal.

20           32. On March 17, 2017, counsel for Mr. Montes contacted Director Salazar, via  
21 e-mail, in order to request an update on CBP's progress locating the requested documents.

22           33. Receiving no response, counsel for Mr. Montes again e-mailed Director  
23 Salazar on March 20, 2017. That day, Mr. Ryan Koseor, the Acting Assistant Port Director,  
24 responded to counsel's e-mail, stating, "I am having trouble finding Mr. Montes's case,"  
25 and asking for verification of Mr. Montes' name and date of birth. Counsel for Mr. Montes  
26 replied to the e-mail, confirming Mr. Montes' name and date of birth. Mr. Koseor replied  
27 as follows: "I will have my team conduct some more queries and I will contact you first  
28 thing tomorrow with the results." *Id.*



1           34. On March 21, 2017, Mr. Koseor contacted counsel for Mr. Montes, via  
2 telephone, to inform her that the only information CBP had available was that Mr. Montes  
3 was deported on February 19, 2017, and that all records were in the custody of the Calexico  
4 Border Patrol station since they effectuated the removal. The Calexico Border Patrol  
5 station is different from the Calexico Port of Entry, both of which are part of CBP.

6           35. On March 21, 2017, Director Salazar e-mailed counsel for Mr. Montes, stating  
7 that "[t]he Calexico Port of Entry does not have a current case file on Mr. Bojorquez.  
8 Please request the information through FOIA."

9           36. On March 21, 2017, Mr. Montes' counsel sent a letter to the Calexico Border  
10 Patrol station, via fax, asking for information related to Mr. Montes' removal. Counsel  
11 never received a response to her letter.

12           37. More than 20 business days have passed since Mr. Montes filed his FOIA  
13 request with Defendant CBP. Mr. Montes has not received any response to his FOIA  
14 request from Defendant CBP other than the initial receipt acknowledging the request.

15           38. On March 15, 2017, Mr. Montes' counsel also filed a FOIA request via email  
16 with Defendant USCIS, "[t]o obtain the complete A-file for Mr. Juan Manuel Montes  
17 Bojorquez." Defendant USCIS issued a confirmation receipt electronically.

18           39. On March 28, 2017, counsel for Mr. Montes received a letter from Defendant  
19 USCIS confirming the receipt of the request and assigning a control number for the request,  
20 NRC2017047990.

21           40. More than 20 business days have passed since Mr. Montes filed his FOIA  
22 request with Defendant USCIS. Mr. Montes has not received any response from Defendant  
23 USCIS since the letter confirming receipt of the request on March 28, 2017.

#### 24                           **CAUSE OF ACTION**

25                           (Violation of FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552)

26           41. Mr. Montes incorporates the allegations in the paragraphs above as though  
27 fully set forth here.  
28

1           42. Defendants have unlawfully withheld records requested by Plaintiff pursuant  
2 to 5 U.S.C. § 552.

3           43. The FOIA statute requires that a response to a request be issued within 20  
4 days, excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)(i).  
5 Mr. Montes' requests to Defendants CBP and USCIS have been pending for more than 20  
6 business days without a response.

7           44. Defendants have violated FOIA by failing to produce any and all non-exempt  
8 records responsive to Mr. Montes' FOIA requests within the 20-day time period set forth  
9 in 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)(i).

10           //

11           //

12           //

1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 **WHEREFORE**, Mr. Montes prays that this Court grant the following relief:

3 (1) Order Defendants to conduct a search of any and all responsive records to Mr.  
4 Montes' FOIA requests and demonstrate that they employed search methods reasonably  
5 likely to lead to the discovery of records responsive to Plaintiff's FOIA requests;

6 (2) Order Defendants to produce, by a date certain, any and all non-exempt  
7 records responsive to Mr. Montes' FOIA requests and a *Vaughn* index of any responsive  
8 records withheld under claim of exemption;

9 (3) Enjoin Defendants from continuing to withhold any and all non-exempt  
10 records responsive to Mr. Montes' FOIA requests;

11 (4) Award costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred under this action under  
12 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(E); and

13 (5) Grant any further relief that this Court may deem fit and proper.  
14

15 Respectfully submitted,

16  
17 DATED: April 18, 2017

COVINGTON & BURLING LLP

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