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**Application for admission pro hac
vice forthcoming*

10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
11 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 Ms. L.,

Case No. _____

13 *Petitioner-Plaintiff,*

14 v.

15 U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
16 (“ICE”); U.S. Department of Homeland Security
17 (“DHS”); U.S. Customs and Border Protection
18 (“CBP”); U.S. Citizenship and Immigration
19 Services (“USCIS”); U.S. Department of Health
20 and Human Services (“HHS”); Office of
21 Refugee Resettlement (“ORR”); Thomas
22 Homan, Acting Director of ICE; Greg
23 Archambeault, San Diego Field Office Director,
24 ICE; Joseph Greene, San Diego Assistant Field
25 Office Director, ICE, Otay Detention Facility;
26 Kirstjen Nielsen, Secretary of DHS; Jefferson
27 Beauregard Sessions III, Attorney General of the
28 United States; Kevin K. McAleenan, Acting
Commissioner of CBP; L. Francis Cissna,
Director of USCIS; Pete Flores, San Diego Field
Director, CBP; Fred Figueroa, Warden, Otay
Mesa Detention Center; Alex Azar, Secretary of
the Department of Health and Human Services;
Scott Lloyd, Director of the Office of Refugee
Resettlement,

Respondents-Defendants.

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND COMPLAINT FOR
DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

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1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 1. This is an immigration case involving the United States government’s
3 forcible separation of plaintiff from her seven (7) year-old-daughter, S.S.

4 2. Plaintiff, Ms. L., is S.S.’s mother and a native of the Democratic
5 Republic of Congo. Fearing near certain death in the Congo, Ms. L. escaped with
6 S.S.

7 3. Upon arriving at a United States Port of Entry near San Diego on
8 November 1, 2017, they presented themselves to border agents. Although their
9 native language is Lingala, they were able to explain to the border guards, in the
10 little bit of Spanish they knew, that they sought asylum.

11 4. Based on her expression of a fear of returning to Congo, Ms. L. was
12 given an initial screening interview before an asylum officer. The initial interview
13 requires the asylum officer to determine whether the applicant has a significant
14 possibility of ultimately receiving asylum. The officer determined that Ms. L. did
15 have a significant possibility of ultimately receiving asylum and therefore allowed
16 her to move on to the next stage of the long asylum process.

17 5. Since their arrival on November 1, Ms. L. and S.S. have been detained.

18 6. For the first 4 days upon arriving, Ms. L. and S.S. were detained
19 together, in what Ms. L. understood to be some sort of motel.

20 7. Ms. L. was then sent to the Otay Mesa Detention Center in the San
21 Diego area, where she remains today, nearly four months later. But her daughter
22 S.S. was taken from her.

23 8. Although S.S. is only 7 years old, she was sent half way across the
24 country to a facility in Chicago without her mother, or anyone else she knows.

25 9. When the officers separated them, Ms. L. could hear her daughter in
26 the next room frantically screaming that she wanted to remain with her mother.
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1 10. No one explained to Ms. L. why they were taking her daughter away
2 from her or where her daughter was going or even when she would next see her
3 daughter.

4 11. Ms. L. did not get to speak to her daughter until approximately four
5 days later, and then only on the phone. In the nearly four months they have been
6 separated, Ms. L. has only spoken to her daughter approximately 6 times, and then
7 only by phone, and never by video hookup where they can see each other.

8 12. On the phone, S.S. cries and is fearful of what will happen to her and
9 her mother. She also worries constantly about how her mother is doing in “prison”
10 and whether she is eating and sleeping properly.

11 13. Ms. L. tries to remain positive during these calls and comfort her
12 daughter, but feels hopeless under the circumstances, and does not herself fully
13 understand much of what is happening. It was only after Ms. L. was detained more
14 than 3 months that she finally obtained legal counsel in her immigration
15 proceeding.

16 14. The reason why Ms. L. and S.S. were separated was not a finding (or
17 even any accusation) that Ms. L. was abusing or neglecting S.S., or that she is an
18 unfit parent.

19 15. Ms. L. and her daughter have been separated now for nearly 4 months.
20 Seven-year-old S.S. sits all alone in a Chicago facility, frightened and traumatized,
21 crying for her mother and not knowing when she will see her again.

22 16. Ms. L. brings this action to reunite with her daughter. There are
23 shelters that house African asylum-seekers and their children while they await the
24 final adjudication of their asylum cases. If, however, the government feels
25 compelled to continue detaining Ms. L. and S.S., it must at a minimum detain
26 them together in one of its immigration family detention centers.

1 certain individuals apprehended at the border to determine whether they have a
2 credible fear of persecution and should be permitted to apply for asylum.

3 25. Respondent U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is
4 a department of the executive branch of the U.S. government.

5 26. Respondent Office of Refugee Resettlement (“ORR”) is a component
6 of HHS which provides care of and placement for unaccompanied noncitizen
7 children.

8 27. Respondent Thomas Homan is sued in his official capacity as the
9 Director of ICE, and is a legal custodian of Petitioner.

10 28. Respondent Greg Archambeault is sued in his official capacity as the
11 ICE San Diego Field Office Director, and is a legal custodian of Petitioner.

12 29. Respondent Joseph Greene is sued in his official capacity as the ICE
13 San Diego Assistant Field Office Director for the Otay Mesa Detention Center, and
14 is a legal custodian of Petitioner.

15 30. Respondent Kirstjen Nielsen, is sued in her official capacity as the
16 Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. In this capacity, she directs
17 each of the component agencies within DHS: ICE, USCIS, and CBP. As a result,
18 Respondent Nielsen has responsibility for the administration of the immigration
19 laws pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1103, is empowered to grant asylum or other relief, and
20 is a legal custodian of the Petitioner.

21 31. Respondent Jefferson Beauregard Sessions III is sued in his official
22 capacity as the Attorney General of the United States. In this capacity, he has
23 responsibility for the administration of the immigration laws pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §
24 1103, oversees the Executive Office of Immigration Review, is empowered to grant
25 asylum or other relief, and is a legal custodian of the Petitioner.

26 32. Respondent L. Francis Cissna is sued in his official capacity as the
27 Director of USCIS.

28

1 33. Respondent Kevin K. McAleenan is sued in his official capacity as the
2 Acting Commissioner of CBP.

3 34. Respondent Pete Flores is sued in his official capacity as the San
4 Diego Field Director of CBP.

5 35. Respondent Fred Figueroa is sued in his official capacity as the
6 Warden of the Otay Mesa Detention Center, and is a legal custodian of Petitioner.

7 36. Respondent Alex Azar is sued in his official capacity as the Secretary
8 of the Department of Health and Human Services.

9 37. Respondent Scott Lloyd is sued in his official capacity as the Director
10 of the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

11 **FACTS**

12 38. Ms. L. and her daughter S.S. are seeking asylum in the United States.

13 39. Ms. L. is Catholic and sought shelter in a church until she was able to
14 escape the Congo with S.S.

15 40. Upon reaching the United States, Ms. L. and S.S. presented themselves
16 at the San Ysidro, California Port of Entry on November 1, 2017. Although their
17 native language is Lingala, they were able to communicate to the border guards that
18 they sought asylum.

19 41. Based on her expression of a fear of returning to the Congo, Ms. L.
20 was referred for an initial screening before an asylum officer, called a “credible fear
21 interview.” She passed the credible fear screening but has been detained for nearly
22 4 months in the Otay Mesa Detention Center in the San Diego area.

23 42. On or about November 5, immigration officials separated 7-year-old
24 S.S. from her mother and sent S.S. to Chicago, to be housed in a facility under the
25 auspices of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).

26 43. When S.S. was taken away from her mother, she was screaming and
27 crying, pleading with guards not to take her away from her mother.
28

1 44. Ms. L. and her daughter have been separated now for nearly four
2 months. Seven-year-old S.S. is alone in a facility in Chicago.

3 45. Ms. L. has spoken to her daughter approximately 6 times by phone and
4 is terrified she will never see her daughter again.

5 46. S.S. is scared and misses her mother, and wants to be reunited with her
6 as soon as possible. Each time S.S. is able to speak with her mother on the phone,
7 she is crying. In December, S.S. turned 7 and spent her birthday without her
8 mother.

9 47. There is overwhelming medical evidence that the separation of a
10 young child from her parent will have a devastating negative impact on the child's
11 well-being, especially where there are other traumatic factors at work, and that this
12 damage can be permanent.

13 48. The American Association of Pediatrics has recently denounced the
14 Administration's practice of separating immigrant children from their parents,
15 noting that: "The psychological distress, anxiety, and depression associated with
16 separation from a parent would follow the children well after the immediate period
17 of separation—even after the eventual reunification with a parent or other family."

18 49. Every day that S.S. is separated from her mother causes her greater
19 emotional and psychological harm and could potentially lead to permanent
20 emotional trauma.

21 50. Ms. L. is distraught and depressed because of the separation from her
22 daughter. She is not eating, has lost weight, is not sleeping due to worry and
23 nightmares.

24 51. The government has no legitimate interest in separating Ms. L. and her
25 child.

26 52. There has been no evidence, or even accusation, that S.S. was abused
27 or neglected by Ms. L.

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1 53. There is no evidence that Ms. L. is an unfit parent or that she is not
2 acting in the best interests of her child.

3 54. Because she passed her credible fear interview, Ms. L. is eligible for
4 release from detention on parole, which would enable her to be reunited with her
5 daughter. However, the San Diego Field Office has a policy and practice of
6 refusing to grant parole to detained asylum seekers such as Ms. L., notwithstanding
7 an ICE Parole Directive that specifically favors their release.

8 55. Under current DHS practice, numerous other asylum-seeking parents
9 and their young children are being separated upon arrival in the United States.

10 56. Prior Administrations detained families, but they did not have a
11 practice of forcibly separating fit parents from their young children.

12 57. According to reports, the government may soon adopt a formal
13 national policy of separating parents from their children.

14 58. If S.S. and her mother are both released from detention, there are non-
15 governmental shelters that specialize in housing and caring for African asylum
16 seekers.

17 59. If the government refuses to release them, there are government-
18 operated family detention centers where S.S. and her mother can be housed
19 together.

20 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

21 **COUNT I**

22 **(Violation of Due Process)**

23 60. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and realleged as though
24 fully set forth herein.

25 61. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment applies to all
26 “persons” on United States soil and thus applies to Ms. L. and her daughter.

27 62. S.S. and her mother have a liberty interest under the Due Process
28 Clause in remaining together as a family.

1 Dated: February 26, 2018

Respectfully Submitted,

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