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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

Yolany PADILLA, Ibis GUZMAN, and  
Blanca ORANTES;

Plaintiffs-Petitioners,

v.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement  
("ICE"); U.S. Department of Homeland  
Security ("DHS"); U.S. Customs and Border  
Protection ("CBP"); U.S. Citizenship and  
Immigration Services ("USCIS"); U.S.  
Department of Health and Human Services  
("HHS"); Office of Refugee Resettlement  
("ORR"); Thomas Homan, Acting Director of  
ICE; Kirstjen Nielsen, Secretary of DHS;  
Kevin K. McAleenan, Acting Commissioner  
of CBP; L. Francis Cissna, Director of  
USCIS; Alex M. Azar II, Secretary of HHS;  
Scott Lloyd, Director of ORR; and Marc J.  
Moore, Seattle Field Office Director, ICE;

Defendants-Respondents.

Case No. 2:18-cv-928

**COMPLAINT—CLASS ACTION FOR  
INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY  
RELIEF**

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 1. This case challenges the United States government’s forcible separation of  
3 parents from their minor children for no legitimate reason and notwithstanding the threat of  
4 irreparable psychological damage that separation causes children.  
5

6 2. This case also challenges the United States government’s practice of prolonging  
7 the separation and detention of families by failing to expeditiously conduct credible fear  
8 interviews, which trigger the detained immigrants’ rights to appear before an immigration  
9 judge to present their asylum claims and to request individual custody hearings to seek their  
10 release.  
11

12 3. Plaintiffs Ibis Guzman, Blanca Orantes, and Yolany Padilla are parents who  
13 entered the United States with their children seeking asylum. In May 2018, federal immigration  
14 authorities took their children away from them and then transferred Plaintiffs to immigration  
15 detention in Washington State, thousands of miles from their children. The government has  
16 refused to release them or even allow them to be reunited with their children during the  
17 pendency of their civil immigration proceedings.  
18

19 4. The government separated Ms. Guzman from her five-year-old son, R.G.,  
20 transferring and detaining them in facilities thousands of miles from each other.

21 5. The government separated Ms. Orantes from her eight-year-old son, A.M.,  
22 transferring and detaining them in facilities thousands of miles from each other.  
23

24 6. The government separated Ms. Padilla from her six-year-old son, J.A.,  
25 transferring and detaining them in facilities thousands of miles from each other.

26 7. Mss. Guzman, Orantes, and Padilla bring this action on behalf of themselves and  
27 other similarly situated, asking this Court to order the government to reunite them with their  
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1 children, from whom they have been separated now for more than a month. None of them have  
2 been permitted to visit or even see their children.

3           8.       The United States government has not provided these mothers with a credible  
4 fear interview. Thus, they have been unable to even initiate their applications for asylum or to  
5 request a custody hearing before an immigration judge to petition for their release. Moreover,  
6 there is no established framework of time in which they can expect to be reunited with their  
7 children.  
8

9           9.       These mothers bring this action on behalf of the dozens of other parents detained  
10 in Washington State whom the government has forcibly separated from their children and  
11 continues to separate. Like Mss. Guzman, Orantes, and Padilla, these parents have fled  
12 persecution and are seeking asylum in the United States. Without any assertions of abuse,  
13 neglect, or parental unfitness, and with no hearings of any kind, the government is detaining  
14 these parents on the other side of the country from their young children, who have been left to  
15 face an uncertain future frightened and alone. Many of these parents have been unable to even  
16 speak to their children since their separation.  
17  
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19           10.      Forced separation from parents causes severe trauma to children, especially  
20 those who are already traumatized and are fleeing persecution in their home countries. The  
21 resulting cognitive and emotional damage can be permanent.

22           11.      Such forced separation is also deeply damaging to parents, many of whom have  
23 little to no information regarding the well-being of their children and fear they may never see  
24 them again.  
25

26           12.      Defendants have ample ways to keep parents together with their children. They  
27 may parole them into the country, or release them on bond or supervised conditions as they  
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1 pursue the often-lengthy asylum process, pursuant to the government’s prior policy. If,  
2 however, the government insists on continuing to detain these parents and children, it must at a  
3 minimum detain them *together* in one of its immigration family detention centers.

4 13. Moreover, if the government chooses to detain them, it must provide prompt  
5 credible fear interviews, affording the detained asylum seekers the opportunity to initiate the  
6 asylum process without suffering prolonged separation and detention.  
7

8 14. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment does not permit the  
9 government to forcibly take minor children from their parents without a compelling  
10 justification. The Due Process Clause also prevents the government from separating these  
11 families without a hearing. That separation also violates the asylum statutes, which guarantee a  
12 meaningful right to apply for asylum, and the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), which  
13 prohibits arbitrary government action. Additionally, the government’s unreasonable delay in  
14 providing credible fear interviews for plaintiff mothers and class members further prolongs  
15 their separation from their children and the detention of the family, constituting agency action  
16 unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed under the APA.  
17

18 **JURISDICTION**  
19

20 15. This case arises under the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution,  
21 federal asylum statutes, and the APA. The court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331  
22 (federal question jurisdiction); 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (habeas jurisdiction); and Art. I, § 9, cl. 2 of  
23 the United States Constitution (“Suspension Clause”). Plaintiffs are in custody for purposes of  
24 habeas jurisdiction.  
25

26 **VENUE**  
27  
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1 apprehended at the border to determine whether they have a credible fear of persecution and  
2 should be permitted to apply for asylum.

3           24. Defendant U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”) is a  
4 department of the executive branch of the U.S. government which has been delegated with  
5 authority over “unaccompanied” noncitizen children.  
6

7           25. Defendant Office of Refugee Resettlement (“ORR”) is the component of HHS  
8 which provides care of and placement for “unaccompanied” noncitizen children.

9           26. Defendant Thomas Homan is sued in his official capacity as the Director of ICE,  
10 and is a legal custodian of Plaintiffs.

11           27. Defendant Marc J. Moore is sued in his official capacity as the ICE Seattle Field  
12 Office Director, and is a legal custodian of Plaintiffs.  
13

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

20           29. Defendant L. Francis Cissna is sued in his official capacity as the Director of  
21 USCIS.

22           30. Defendant Kevin K. McAleenan is sued in his official capacity as the  
23 Commissioner of CBP.  
24

25           31. Defendant Alex M. Azar II is sued in his official capacity as the Secretary of  
26 HHS.

27           32. Defendant Scott Lloyd is sued in his official capacity as the Director of ORR.  
28

1 **FACTS**

2 33. Over the last few months, the government has separated hundreds of migrant  
3 families after they were apprehended together at the border.

4 34. Upon information and belief, 2,342 children have been separated from their  
5 parents at or near the U.S.-Mexico border since early May 2018 alone. *See, e.g.,* Camila  
6 Domonoske & Richard Gonzales, *What We Know: Family Separation And ‘Zero Tolerance’ At*  
7 *The Border*, NPR NEWS (June 19, 2018), [https://www.npr.org/2018/06/19/621065383/what-we-](https://www.npr.org/2018/06/19/621065383/what-we-know-family-separation-and-zero-tolerance-at-the-border)  
8 [know-family-separation-and-zero-tolerance-at-the-border](https://www.npr.org/2018/06/19/621065383/what-we-know-family-separation-and-zero-tolerance-at-the-border) (last visited June 20, 2018).

9 35. The vast majority of these migrant families fled persecution and are seeking  
10 asylum.

11 36. The government has no legitimate purpose in separating these families while  
12 they go through their civil immigration proceedings.

13 37. There are no allegations that the parents are unfit or abusing their children in any  
14 way, yet the government has forcibly separated them from their children and detained the  
15 children, generally thousands of miles away, in facilities for “unaccompanied” children. The  
16 parents, for their part, have been transferred to detention facilities around the country to await  
17 their civil immigration proceedings. The plaintiff mothers and proposed class members in this  
18 case were transferred to Washington State—thousands of miles from their initial apprehension.

19 38. Some parents were separated from their children when they arrived at a port of  
20 entry seeking asylum.

21 39. Upon information and belief, many parents were initially separated from their  
22 children in order to face federal criminal prosecution for entering the country without  
23 permission. Indeed, in April 2018, Attorney General Sessions announced a “zero-tolerance  
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1 policy” requiring all U.S. Attorney’s Offices along the U.S.-Mexico border to prioritize the  
2 prosecution of offenses under 8 U.S.C. § 1325(a) (improper entry). *See* Dep’t of Justice, Office  
3 of Public Affairs, “Attorney General Announces Zero-Tolerance Policy for Criminal Illegal  
4 Entry,” Press Release No. 18-417 (Apr. 6, 2018), *available at*  
5 [https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/attorney-general-announces-zero-tolerance-policy-criminal-](https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/attorney-general-announces-zero-tolerance-policy-criminal-illegal-entry)  
6 [illegal-entry](https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/attorney-general-announces-zero-tolerance-policy-criminal-illegal-entry) (last visited June 22, 2018); U.S. Customs and Border Protection, “Zero Tolerance  
7 Immigration Prosecutions – Family Fact Sheet” (June 15, 2018), *available at*  
8 <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/zero-tolerance-immigration-prosecutions-family-fact-sheet>  
9 (“The Attorney General directed United States Attorneys on the Southwest Border to prosecute  
10 all amenable adults who illegally enter the country, including those accompanied by their  
11 children, for 8 U.S.C. § 1325(a), illegal entry.”).

14 40. Thus, many of these parents were charged and prosecuted with the misdemeanor  
15 crime of improper entry under 8 U.S.C. § 1325. Most were sentenced to time served, generally  
16 three to four days.

17 41. However, after the parents served their time on their federal convictions, the  
18 government did not reunite them with their children. Instead, it held the parents for several  
19 more days or weeks at facilities on the southern border before transferring them to federal  
20 prisons across the country, keeping them imprisoned while waiting to begin processing them  
21 for civil immigration proceedings. The parents have not been permitted to even visit or see their  
22 children. Many have not been permitted to speak with their children.

23 42. The federal government has continued to separate the children from their parents  
24 for several weeks—all the while failing to provide parents their credible fear interviews in  
25 order to continue pursuing their asylum claim, and failing to provide them information on when  
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1 they will appear in front of an immigration judge, much less when they will be reunited with  
2 their children.

3 43. What is more, news reports have documented instances of parents who have  
4 been released from immigration detention—or been deported—but have not been reunited with  
5 their children. *See, e.g.,* Eli Rosenberg, *Woman sues to get her son, 7, back from Border Patrol,*  
6 THE MERCURY NEWS (June 20, 2018), [https://www.mercurynews.com/2018/06/20/woman-](https://www.mercurynews.com/2018/06/20/woman-sues-to-get-her-son-7-back-from-border-patrol/)  
7 [sues-to-get-her-son-7-back-from-border-patrol/](https://www.mercurynews.com/2018/06/20/woman-sues-to-get-her-son-7-back-from-border-patrol/) (last visited June 21, 2018); Miriam Jordan, ‘*I*  
8 *Can’t Go Without My Son,*’ *a Mother Pleaded as She Was Deported to Guatemala,* N.Y. TIMES  
9 (June 17, 2018) <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/17/us/immigration-deported-parents.html>  
10 (last visited June 21, 2018).  
11

12 44. Government officials have confirmed that the policy of family separation is  
13 intended to deter individuals from unlawfully entering the United States with their children.  
14 *See, e.g.,* Philip Bump, *Here are the administration officials who have said that family*  
15 *separation is meant as a deterrent,* THE WASHINGTON POST (June 19, 2018)  
16 [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/politics/wp/2018/06/19/here-are-the-administration-](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/politics/wp/2018/06/19/here-are-the-administration-officials-who-have-said-that-family-separation-is-meant-as-a-deterrent/?utm_term=.bbb784318bc0)  
17 [officials-who-have-said-that-family-separation-is-meant-as-a-](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/politics/wp/2018/06/19/here-are-the-administration-officials-who-have-said-that-family-separation-is-meant-as-a-deterrent/?utm_term=.bbb784318bc0)  
18 [deterrent/?utm\\_term=.bbb784318bc0](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/politics/wp/2018/06/19/here-are-the-administration-officials-who-have-said-that-family-separation-is-meant-as-a-deterrent/?utm_term=.bbb784318bc0) (last visited June 22, 2018) (collecting public statements  
19 by White House Chief of Staff John F. Kelly, Attorney General Sessions, and Defendant  
20 Nielsen); *see also* Rafael Bernal, *DHS Head Confirms He’s Considering Separating Families*  
21 *at Border,* THE HILL (Mar. 6, 2017), [http://thehill.com/latino/322608-dhs-head-confirms-hes-](http://thehill.com/latino/322608-dhs-head-confirms-hes-considering-separating-families-at-border)  
22 [considering-separating-families-at-border](http://thehill.com/latino/322608-dhs-head-confirms-hes-considering-separating-families-at-border) (last visited June 25, 2018); Caitlin Dickerson & Ron  
23 Nixon, *Trump Administration Considers Separating Families to Combat Illegal Immigration,*  
24 N.Y. TIMES (Dec. 21, 2017),  
25  
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1 <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/21/us/trump-immigrant-families-separate.html> (last visited  
2 June 22, 2018).

3 45. News sources have reported that holding noncitizen children separated from  
4 their parents in newly created “tent city” facilities is twice as costly as detaining the children  
5 together with their parents. Julia Ainsley, *Trump admin’s ‘tent cities’ cost more than keeping*  
6 *migrant kids with parents*, NBC News (June 20, 2018),

7 [https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/congress/house-rejects-conservative-immigration-bill-](https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/congress/house-rejects-conservative-immigration-bill-delays-vote-gop-compromise-measure-n885406)  
8 [delays-vote-gop-compromise-measure-n885406](https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/congress/house-rejects-conservative-immigration-bill-delays-vote-gop-compromise-measure-n885406) (last visited June 21, 2018).

9  
10 46. After much public outcry, on June 20, 2018, President Donald J. Trump issued  
11 an Executive Order (EO) addressing the policy and practice of family separation. EO 13841,  
12 “Affording Congress an Opportunity to Address Family Separation,” § 1, 83 FR 29435 (June  
13 20, 2018). The EO announces that it is the “policy of this Administration to maintain family  
14 unity, including by detaining alien families together where appropriate and consistent with law  
15 and available resources.” *Id.*

16  
17 47. The EO further calls for the Secretary of DHS to “maintain custody of alien  
18 families during the pendency of any criminal improper entry or immigration proceedings  
19 involving their members.” *Id.* § 3(e).

20  
21 48. Accordingly, under the EO, families will be detained throughout lengthy civil  
22 immigration proceedings—that is, for an indefinite period.

23  
24 49. However, the EO does not *prohibit* the separation of families during the  
25 pendency of immigration proceedings.

26  
27 50. Moreover, it does not address what action, if any, the government will take with  
28 respect to families the government has already forcibly separated. In fact, news sources report

1 that “more than 2,300 children who have already been separated from their parents under the  
2 president’s ‘zero tolerance’ policy will not be immediately reunited with their families while  
3 the adults remain in federal custody during their immigration proceedings.” Michael D. Shear,  
4 Abby Goodnough, & Maggie Haberman, *Trump Retreats on Separating Families, but*  
5 *Thousands Will Remain Apart*, N.Y. TIMES (June 20, 2018), [https://www.msn.com/en-](https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/trump-retreats-on-separating-families-but-thousands-will-remain-apart/AAyVnxxm)  
6 [us/news/us/trump-retreats-on-separating-families-but-thousands-will-remain-apart/ar-](https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/trump-retreats-on-separating-families-but-thousands-will-remain-apart/AAyVnxxm)  
7 [AAyVnxxm](https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/trump-retreats-on-separating-families-but-thousands-will-remain-apart/AAyVnxxm) (last visited June 22, 2018) (quoting Kenneth Wolfe, a spokesman for the  
8 Administration for Children and Families within Defendant HHS, as stating that “[t]here will  
9 not be a grandfathering of existing cases”).  
10

11  
12 51. Indeed, upon information and belief, the government does not have a plan in  
13 place for reuniting these parents with their children. Jonathan Blitzer, *The Government Has No*  
14 *Plan for Reuniting the Immigrant Families It Is Tearing Apart*, THE NEW YORKER (June 18,  
15 2018), [https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-government-has-no-plan-for-](https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-government-has-no-plan-for-reuniting-the-immigrant-families-it-is-tearing-apart)  
16 [reuniting-the-immigrant-families-it-is-tearing-apart](https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-government-has-no-plan-for-reuniting-the-immigrant-families-it-is-tearing-apart) (last visited June 22, 2018) (noting that no  
17 protocols are in place to track parents and children or for reuniting them).<sup>1</sup>  
18

19 52. On June 23, 2018, DHS issued a Memorandum instructing that the government  
20 has taken “the following steps toward reunification:

21 Implemented an identification mechanism to ensure on-going tracking of  
22 linked family members throughout the detention and removal process;  
23 Designated detention locations for separated parents and will enhance current  
24 processes to ensure communication with children in HHS custody;  
25 Worked closely with foreign consulates to ensure that travel documents are  
26 issued for both the parent and child at time of removal; and

25  
26 <sup>1</sup> Prior administrations detained migrant families, but did not have a practice of forcibly separating fit  
27 parents from their young children. Instead, families were generally released upon demonstrating a credible fear of  
28 persecution. They were then able to live with family or community members while they awaited the immigration  
court to adjudicate their asylum applications. In cases where the family was not released, they were housed  
together with their children at government-operated family detention centers.

1 Coordinated with HHS for the reuniting of the child prior to the parents’  
2 departure from the United States.”

3 None of these steps include any plans to reunite the children with their parents unless they are  
4 scheduled for departure from the United States. *See* Dep’t of Homeland Sec., “Fact Sheet:  
5 Zero-Tolerance Prosecution and Family Reunification” (June 23, 2018), *available at*  
6 [https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/06/23/fact-sheet-zero-tolerance-prosecution-and-family-](https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/06/23/fact-sheet-zero-tolerance-prosecution-and-family-reunification)  
7 [reunification](https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/06/23/fact-sheet-zero-tolerance-prosecution-and-family-reunification) (last visited June 25, 2018).

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

12 54. The American Association of Pediatrics has repeatedly denounced any policy or  
13 practice of separating migrant children from their parents, noting in a January 2018 letter  
14 signed with more than 200 other organizations that: “Forced separation disrupts the parent-  
15 child relationship and puts children at increased risk for both physical and mental illness. . . .  
16 [T]he psychological distress, anxiety, and depression associated with separation from a parent  
17 would follow the children well after the immediate period of separation—even after the  
18 eventual reunification with a parent or other family.” Letter to Kirstjen M. Nielsen, Secretary of  
19 U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Sec. (Jan. 16, 2018), *available at*  
20 [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/597ab5f3beba60a625aaf45/t/5a5e55cf0d9297a44bbb8d3](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/597ab5f3beba60a625aaf45/t/5a5e55cf0d9297a44bbb8d3e/1516131791958/2018_01_16+Child+Welfare+Juvenile+Justice+Opposition+to+Parent+Child+Separation+Plan.pdf)  
21 [e/1516131791958/2018\\_01\\_16+Child+Welfare+Juvenile+Justice+Opposition+to+Parent+Chil](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/597ab5f3beba60a625aaf45/t/5a5e55cf0d9297a44bbb8d3e/1516131791958/2018_01_16+Child+Welfare+Juvenile+Justice+Opposition+to+Parent+Child+Separation+Plan.pdf)  
22 [d+Separation+Plan.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/597ab5f3beba60a625aaf45/t/5a5e55cf0d9297a44bbb8d3e/1516131791958/2018_01_16+Child+Welfare+Juvenile+Justice+Opposition+to+Parent+Child+Separation+Plan.pdf) (last visited June 22, 2018).

1           55.     The harm caused by this forced separation is compounded by the government’s  
2 delay in processing parents’ claims for asylum, which continues to unreasonably prolong those  
3 parents’ separation from their children and their detention.

4           56.     Upon first interacting with federal immigration officials—often CBP officers or  
5 Border Patrol agents—the overwhelming majority of these parents expressed their need for  
6 protection or intention to seek asylum. The law requires that Defendant CBP then refer the  
7 asylum-seekers to Defendant USCIS to conduct an interview to assess whether they possess a  
8 credible fear of persecution. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(A)(ii); 8 C.F.R. § 235.3(b)(4).

9           57.     If an asylum officer makes a positive determination, the asylum-seeker is  
10 referred to an immigration judge for a hearing on the petition for asylum. *See* 8 C.F.R.  
11 § 208.30(f). If still detained, the asylum-seeker is also then entitled to petition for their release  
12 at an individual custody hearing before an immigration judge. 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(d).

13           58.     If the asylum officer does not find the expressed fear of persecution to be  
14 credible, the noncitizen may seek review of the adverse credible fear determination before an  
15 immigration judge. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 208.30(g).

16           59.     Thus, Plaintiffs must first receive their credible fear interview before they are  
17 entitled to present their asylum claims, along with any petition for individual custody hearings,  
18 to an immigration judge. Yet Defendants have unreasonably delayed providing this requisite  
19 first step.

20           60.     Moreover, despite Defendants’ assertion that “a parent who is ordered removed  
21 from the U.S. may request that his or her minor child accompany them,” Defendants carve out  
22 an exception for those deemed to be a “criminal alien.” *See* Dep’t of Homeland Sec., “Fact  
23 Sheet: Zero-Tolerance Prosecution and Family Reunification” (June 23, 2018), *available at*

1 <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/06/23/fact-sheet-zero-tolerance-prosecution-and-family->  
2 reunification (last visited June 25, 2018) (“There will be a small number of children who were  
3 separated for reasons other than zero tolerance that will remain separated: generally only if the  
4 familial relationship cannot be confirmed, we believe the adult is a threat to the safety of the  
5 child, or the adult is a criminal alien.”).

6  
7 61. This exception could be applied to all who are charged for improper entry under  
8 8 U.S.C. § 1325, in effect nullifying any assurance that the government will not physically  
9 deport the parent without reunifying them with their child first.

10 **Plaintiff Ibis Guzman**

11 62. Ms. Guzman and her five-year-old son R.G. are one of the many families that  
12 have recently been separated by the government.

13  
14 63. Ms. Guzman and her son are seeking asylum in the United States.

15 64. On or about May 16, 2018, Ms. Guzman and her son arrived in the United  
16 States. When they were apprehended by Border Patrol agents for entering without inspection,  
17 Ms. Guzman informed them that she and R.G. are seeking asylum.

18  
19 65. Ms. Guzman and her son were transported to a holding facility known as an  
20 “hielera,” or freezer, because of the freezing temperatures of the rooms. Ms. Guzman was then  
21 questioned by Border Patrol officers.

22 66. After initial questioning, an officer came and forcibly took Ms. Guzman’s son,  
23 falsely informing her she would be able to see him again in three days.

24  
25 67. After those three days, Ms. Guzman was transferred to another CBP facility. She  
26 inquired with officers about reunification with her son. They told her they did not know  
27 anything about the boy’s whereabouts.

1           68.     Ms. Guzman was then transferred to a facility in Laredo, Texas, where she was  
2 detained without any knowledge of the whereabouts of her child and without any means to  
3 contact him. She did not receive any information about him during this time, despite her  
4 repeated attempts to obtain such information.  
5

6           69.     About two weeks later, Ms. Guzman was transferred to the Federal Detention  
7 Center in SeaTac, Washington. After being held there for about another week, she was finally  
8 informed her child had been placed with Baptist Child and Family Services in San Antonio,  
9 Texas, thousands of miles from where she was being held. She was still unable to contact him.  
10

11           70.     On June 20, 2018, Ms. Guzman was transferred to the Northwest Detention  
12 Center in Tacoma, Washington, where she continues to be held, separated from her minor  
13 child.  
14

15           71.     Ms. Guzman has not yet received a credible fear interview.  
16

17           72.     Every day that R.G. is separated from his mother causes him greater emotional  
18 and psychological harm and could potentially lead to permanent emotional trauma.  
19

20           73.     Ms. Guzman is extremely distraught and depressed because of the separation  
21 from her son, and cries when she speaks about him. She worries he is also experiencing anxiety  
22 from the separation and may not be eating. In Honduras, she was a single mother and was with  
23 her son almost constantly, so being apart from him affects her profoundly.  
24

25           74.     The government has no legitimate interest in separating Ms. Guzman and her  
26 child.  
27

28           75.     There has been no evidence, or even accusation, that R.G. was abused or  
neglected by Ms. Guzman.





1           84.     Ms. Orantes was not provided any information about her child until June 9th,  
2 when an ICE officer handed her a slip of paper advising that her son was being held at  
3 Children’s Home of Kingston, in Kingston, New York.

4           85.     On June 20th, Ms. Orantes was transferred to the Northwest Detention Center in  
5 Tacoma, Washington, where she is currently being held, still forcibly separated from her son. It  
6 was not until that date—about a month after their separation—that she was finally able to speak  
7 to A.M. To date, she has spoken to her son twice.

8           86.     Ms. Orantes has not yet received a credible fear interview.

9           87.     Every day that A.M. is separated from his mother causes him greater emotional  
10 and psychological harm and could potentially lead to permanent emotional trauma.

11           88.     Ms. Orantes is experiencing deep distress and mental pain because of the  
12 separation from her son. She constantly feels hopeless and distraught, not knowing when she  
13 will see her son again. Ms. Orantes is concerned about A.M.’s physical wellbeing and fears that  
14 he may be feeling abandoned and isolated.

15           89.     The government has no legitimate interest in separating Ms. Orantes and her  
16 child.

17           90.     There has been no evidence, or even accusation, that A.M. was abused or  
18 neglected by Ms. Orantes.

19           91.     There has been no evidence, or even accusation, that Ms. Orates is a threat to  
20 A.M.’s safety.

21           92.     There has been no evidence, or even accusation, that Ms. Orantes is an unfit  
22 parent or that she is not acting in the best interests of her child.

1 **Plaintiff Yolany Padilla**

2 93. Ms. Padilla and her six-year-old son, J.A., also came to the United States  
3 seeking asylum, and are one of the families recently separated by the government.

4 94. Ms. Padilla and her son fled Honduras and arrived in the U.S. on or about May  
5 18, 2018. They were arrested by a Border Patrol agent as they were making their way to a  
6 nearby port of entry.

7 95. When they arrived at the port of entry, an officer there announced to her and the  
8 rest of the group that the adults and children were going to be separated. The children old  
9 enough to understand the officer began to cry. J.A. clutched his mother's shirt and said, "no,  
10 mommy, I don't want to go." Ms. Padilla reassured her son that any separation would be short,  
11 and that everything would be okay. She was able to stay with her son until they were  
12 transferred later that day to a *hielera*, where they were forcibly separated without explanation.

13 96. Ms. Padilla saw her son just one more time about a day later, when the  
14 immigration officers took a photograph of the two together. That was the last time she saw J.A.

15 97. While they were in that facility, Ms. Padilla informed the immigration officers  
16 that she and her son were afraid to return to Honduras.

17 98. About three days later, Ms. Padilla was transferred to another facility in Laredo,  
18 Texas. The officers in that facility took her son's birth certificate from her. When she asked for  
19 it back, she was told that the immigration authorities had it. No one has returned Ms. Padilla's  
20 son's birth certificate to her.

21 99. About twelve days later, Ms. Padilla was transferred to the Federal Detention  
22 Center in SeaTac, Washington.

1           100. Ms. Padilla was told that she would be criminally charged, but was not taken to  
2 a court or presented before a judge.

3           101. Despite repeated inquiries into her son's whereabouts, Ms. Padilla was not  
4 provided any information about him until about a month into her detention, when the Honduran  
5 consul visited the detention center and she explained she had no news of her six-year-old son.  
6 Soon thereafter, she was given a piece of paper saying he was in a place called Cayuga Center  
7 in New York, along with a phone number. She was unable to contact him, however, because  
8 she did not have money to make a call.  
9

10           102. She was finally able to speak to him a day later, when someone gave her the  
11 opportunity to call him for ten minutes. During the call, the boy mostly cried quietly. Ms.  
12 Padilla has been unable to call him again.  
13

14           103. Ms. Padilla has not yet received a credible fear interview.

15           104. Every day that J.A. is separated from his mother causes him greater emotional  
16 and psychological harm and could potentially lead to permanent emotional trauma.  
17

18           105. Ms. Padilla is extremely distraught and depressed because of the separation from  
19 her son, from whom she had never been separated before. She cries when she speaks about  
20 him. She worries about his emotional well-being and whether he is eating.

21           106. The government has no legitimate interest in separating Ms. Padilla and her  
22 child.  
23

24           107. There has been no evidence, or even accusation, that J.A. was abused or  
25 neglected by Ms. Padilla.

26           108. There has been no evidence, or even accusation, that Ms. Padilla is a threat to  
27 J.A.'s safety.  
28



1 whether the practice violates the federal asylum statute; whether these separations are arbitrary  
2 and capricious under the APA; and whether Defendants' delay in providing credible fear  
3 interviews constitutes agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed under the  
4 APA.

5  
6 116. The proposed class meets the typicality requirements of Federal Rule of Civil  
7 Procedure 23(a)(3), because the claims of the representative Plaintiffs are typical of the claims  
8 of the class. Mss. Guzman, Orantes, and Padilla and the proposed class members are all  
9 individuals who have had their children forcibly taken away from them despite there being no  
10 proven allegations of abuse, neglect, or any other danger or unfitness. They have all been  
11 transferred to detention in Washington State solely for the purpose of their civil immigration  
12 proceedings. Plaintiffs and the proposed class also share the same legal claims, which assert the  
13 same substantive and procedural rights under the Due Process Clause, the asylum statute, and  
14 the APA.

15  
16 117. The proposed class meets the adequacy requirements of Federal Rule of Civil  
17 Procedure 23(a)(4). The representative Plaintiffs seek the same relief as the other members of  
18 the class—namely, an order that they be expeditiously reunified with their children, whether  
19 through release or in family detention facilities; that Defendants promptly provide credible fear  
20 interviews; that no parent be deported without their child, absent a hearing before a court where  
21 the government demonstrates that it is not in the child's best interest to be reunified with their  
22 parent. In defending their own rights, Mss. Guzman, Orantes, and Padilla will defend the rights  
23 of all proposed class members fairly and adequately.  
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1 118. The proposed class is represented by counsel from the Northwest Immigrant  
2 Rights Project. Counsel have extensive experience litigating class action lawsuits and other  
3 complex cases in federal court, including civil rights lawsuits on behalf of noncitizens.

4 119. The members of the class are readily ascertainable through Defendants' records.

5  
6 120. The proposed class also satisfies Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2).  
7 Defendants have acted on grounds generally applicable to the class by unlawfully separating  
8 parents from their young children while they are placed in civil immigration proceedings.  
9 Defendants have also unreasonably delayed in conducting class members' credible fear  
10 interviews. Injunctive and declaratory relief is thus appropriate with respect to the class as a  
11 whole.

## 12 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

### 13 **COUNT I**

#### 14 **(Violation of Due Process)**

#### 15 **(Against All Defendants Except USCIS Defendants)**

16  
17 121. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and re-alleged as though fully set  
18 forth herein.

19  
20 122. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment applies to all "persons" on  
21 United States soil and thus applies to Mss. Guzman, Orantes, and Padilla and their children as  
22 well as all proposed class members.

23  
24 123. Plaintiffs, their children, and all class members have a liberty interest under the  
25 Due Process Clause in remaining together as a family.



1 when Defendants learn of an individual’s fear of persecution. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1)(A)(ii).  
2 Asylum-seekers are only permitted to raise their claim before an immigration judge after the  
3 asylum officer conducts the credible fear interview. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 208.30(f), (g).

4 131. Conducting a credible fear interview is a discrete, final agency action that DHS  
5 is required to take.

6 132. Under the APA, an agency has a duty to conclude matters presented to it within  
7 a “reasonable time.” 5 U.S.C. § 555(b).

8 133. Defendants’ failure to expeditiously conduct a credible fear interview when they  
9 have detained the asylum-seekers and separated them from their children constitutes “an  
10 agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed” under the APA, *see* 5 U.S.C.  
11 § 706(1), for such delay prolongs the baseless separation between the parents and their  
12 children, and extends the time all are detained.  
13  
14

#### 15 **COUNT IV**

#### 16 **(Violation of Asylum Statute)**

17 134. All of the foregoing allegations are repeated and re-alleged as though fully set  
18 forth herein.

19 135. Under United States law, noncitizens fleeing persecution shall have the  
20 opportunity to apply for asylum in the United States. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1) (expedited  
21 removal); 8 C.F.R. §§ 235.3(b)(4), 208.30, and 1003.42; 8 U.S.C. § 1158(a)(1). Plaintiffs have  
22 a private right of action to vindicate their right to apply for asylum.  
23

24 136. Defendants’ separation of Plaintiffs and the other asylum-seeking class members  
25 from their children violates federal asylum law, because it infringes on their ability to pursue  
26 their asylum claims.  
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**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Plaintiffs request that the Court enter a judgment against Defendants and award the following relief:

- A. Certify a class of all parents who (1) are or will be detained in immigration custody by the Department of Homeland Security in Washington State and (2) have been separated from a minor child by DHS officials, absent a demonstration in a hearing that the parent is unfit or presents a danger to the child.
- B. Name Mss. Guzman, Orantes, and Padilla as representatives of the class, and appoint their counsel as class counsel;
- C. Declare the separation of Mss. Guzman, Orantes, and Padilla and all the other class members from their children unlawful;
- D. Preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants from continuing to separate Mss. Guzman, Orantes, and Padilla and all the other class members by detaining them in separate locations from where their children are held;
- E. Where Plaintiffs' children have not already been released, order Defendants to expeditiously release Mss. Guzman, Orantes, and Padilla and all the other class members along with their children, or to immediately reunite the parents with their children in a facility where they may remain together;
- F. Order Defendants to conduct credible fear interviews for Mss. Guzman, Orantes, and Padilla and all the other class members who have not received one within seven days of the Court's order;
- G. Declare that Defendants have an obligation to provide credible fear interviews for persons subject to expedited removal under 8 U.S.C. § 1225 within 10 days of any

1 individual requesting asylum or expressing a fear of persecution or torture if that  
2 person remains detained;

3 H. Enjoin Defendants from removing Mss. Guzman, Orantes, and Padilla, and all the  
4 other class members, from the country until they are reunited with their children, in  
5 the event they are not permitted to remain in the United States, absent the parent's  
6 permission or a hearing before a court where the government demonstrates that it is  
7 not in the child's best interest to be reunified with their parent;

9 I. Require Defendants to pay reasonable attorneys' fees and costs;

10 J. Order all other relief that is just and proper.

11  
12 Dated this 25th day of June, 2018.

13  
14 Respectfully submitted,

15 NORTHWEST IMMIGRANT RIGHTS PROJECT

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*Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

2 I, Matt Adams, hereby certify that on June 25, 2018, I electronically filed the foregoing  
3 with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system.  
4

5 Dated: June 25, 2018.

6 *s/ Matt Adams*

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