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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Pedro VASQUEZ PERDOMO; Carlos Alexander OSORTO; and Isaac VILLEGAS MOLINA; Jorge HERNANDEZ VIRAMONTES; Jason Brian GAVIDIA; LOS ANGELES WORKER CENTER NETWORK; UNITED FARM WORKERS; COALITION FOR HUMANE IMMIGRANT RIGHTS; IMMIGRANT DEFENDERS LAW CENTER,

Plaintiffs,

Case No.: 2:25-cv-05605-MEMF-SP

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

CLASS ACTION

Hon. Maame Ewusi-Mensah Frimpong

v.

Kristi NOEM, in her official capacity as Secretary, Department of Homeland Security; Todd M. LYONS, in his official capacity as Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Rodney S. SCOTT, in his official capacity as Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol; Michael W. BANKS, in his official capacity as Chief of U.S. Border Patrol; Kash PATEL, in his official capacity as Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Pam BONDI, in her official capacity as U.S. Attorney General; Jaime RIOS, in his official capacity as Acting Field Office Director for Los Angeles, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Dean T. SORENSON, Special Agent in Charge for Los Angeles, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Gregory K. BOVINO, in his official capacity as Chief Patrol Agent for El Centro Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Justin DE LA TORRE, in his official capacity as Acting Chief Patrol Agent, San Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol; Akil DAVIS, in his official capacity as Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bilal A. ESSAYLI, in his official capacity as U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California,

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INTRODUCTION

1. This lawsuit seeks to enjoin Defendants' ongoing pattern and practice of flouting the Constitution and federal law, including their open and deliberate reliance on racial profiling of persons of apparent Latino ethnicity, during immigration raids in the Los Angeles area.

2. Since early June 2025, this District has been under siege. Masked federal agents, often dressed in military-style clothing, have, in the name of enforcing the nation's immigration laws, conducted indiscriminate operations terrorizing Latino communities across the District, flooding street corners, bus stops, parking lots, agricultural sites, day laborer corners, and other places, setting up checkpoints, and entering businesses, interrogating residents as they are working, looking for work, or otherwise trying to go about their daily lives, and taking people away.

3. The raids in this District follow a common, systematic pattern. Individuals with brown skin are approached or pulled aside by unidentified federal agents, suddenly and with a show of force, and made to answer questions about who they are and where they are from. If they hesitate, attempt to leave, or do not answer the questions to the satisfaction of the agents, they are detained, sometimes tackled, handcuffed, and/or taken into custody. In these interactions, agents typically have no prior information about the individual and no warrant of any kind. If agents make an arrest, contrary to federal law, they do not make any determination of whether a person poses a risk of flight before a warrant can be obtained. Also contrary to federal law, the agents do not identify themselves or explain why the individual is being arrested.

4. Defendants' race-based crackdown cannot be reconciled with the Supreme Court's rejection of the use of race as a "negative" in decisionmaking. *See, e.g.*, *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc.* v. *President & Fellows of Harvard Coll.*, 600 U.S. 181, 218 (2023). Casting persons of Latino appearance as presumptively

unauthorized not only "stigmatize[s]" them "by reason of their membership in a racial group," but also "appeal[s] to" and perpetuates "noxious" stereotypes that treat individuals as the product of their race. *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 643 (1993); *Buck v. Davis*, 580 U.S. 100, 121 (2017). It violates what the Supreme Court has called the Constitution's "simple command that the Government must treat citizens as individuals, not as simply components of a racial . . . class." *Parents Involved in Cmty. Schs. v. Seattle Sch. Dist. No. 1*, 551 U.S. 701, 730 (2007) (quoting *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 911 (1995)). "Enforcing" immigration law is no exception. *Trump v. Illinois*, 146 S. Ct. 432, 436 n.4 (2025) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring) (acknowledging "the basic constitutional rule[]" that "officers must not make interior immigration stops or arrests based on race or ethnicity").

5. Defendants' raids and targeting of individuals based on apparent Latino ethnicity—regardless of their actual immigration status—has materially constrained and fundamentally disrupted the daily life of Latino communities.[1] Surges of federal agents have deterred people across the District from engaging in everyday activities, some constitutionally protected, such as going to work, seeking essential medical care, buying groceries, taking their children to school, attending religious services, patronizing businesses, and exercising their right to protest.[2] When Latino residents do go out, the threat of unlawful detention has driven them to preemptively carry their passports or other documentation on their persons. The harm goes much deeper

[1] *E.g.*, Brittny Mejia, *'Scared to be brown': California residents fearful amid immigration raids*, L.A. Times (June 25, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2025-06-25/california-residents-fearful-amid-immigration-raids-youre-scared-to-be-brown.

[2] *E.g.*, Reis Thebault et al., *Documented or not, Latinos are changing habits during ICE crackdown*, Wash. Post (Nov. 1, 2025), https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2025/11/01/ice-latinos-race-profiling/.

than economic loss, as experts across the fields of neuroscience, public health, and sociology confirm.[3]

6. Further, apparently to accommodate the sharp rise in arrests, the government has resorted to keeping individuals at what is supposed to be a short-term processing center and ICE basement holding area in downtown Los Angeles, known as "B-18," often for days. In these dungeon-like facilities, conditions are deplorable and unconstitutional. The government has also unlawfully deprived those arrested of access to counsel. Under such conditions, some of those arrested are pressured into accepting deportation. The government is aware that its actions are unconstitutional and contrary to officers' training, but deliberately persists because this system allows it to coerce removals, avoid public accountability, and ultimately—given the limited bed space at longer-term detention facilities in the area—keep arrest numbers high.

7. Federal immigration enforcement is constrained by law. But since the federal government began its mass immigration enforcement operations in this District on June 6, 2025, all of these legal requirements have given way to one overriding consideration: "numbers, pure numbers. Quantity over quality."[4] The administration has foregone internal accountability, slashed training, and routinely flouted court orders affecting the rights of immigrants.

8. In late May, the White House Deputy Chief of Staff Stephen Miller directed high-level officials in the Department of Homeland Security to shift from targeted operations to indiscriminate raids, or in the words of Miller, "just go out there and arrest [unauthorized noncitizens]" by rounding up people in public spaces

[3] *E.g.*, Myriam Vidal Valero, *U.S. immigration policy: Mental health impacts of increased detentions and deportations*, Am. Psych. Ass'n Monitor on Psych. (Sept. 1, 2025).

[4] Jennie Taer, *Trump admin's 3,000 ICE arrests per day quota is taking focus off criminals and 'killing morale': insiders*, New York Post (June 17, 2025), https://nypost.com/2025/06/17/us-news/trump-admins-3000-ice-arrests-per-day-quota-is-taking-focus-off-criminals-and-killing-morale-insiders/.

like "Home Depot" and "7-Eleven" convenience stores.[5] Then, on the day after the Los Angeles area crackdown started, Miller posted on X regarding the crackdown: "Deport the invaders, or surrender to the insurrection. These are the choices."[6] Speaking to a crowd of agents gathered to carry out this charge, Defendant and then-Border Patrol commander-in-charge Bovino shouted: "It's f—ing ours! It's our f—ing city!"[7]

9. This comprehensive scheme has been guised as a crackdown on the "worst of the worst."[8] But the preponderance of individuals stopped and arrested in the raids have not been targeted in any meaningful sense of the word at all, except on the basis of their skin color and occupation.[9] Those who have borne the brunt of Defendants' heavy-handed pattern of unlawful conduct include day laborers, car wash workers, farm workers, street vendors, service workers, caregivers and others who form the lifeblood of communities across Southern California.

10. Defendants' dragnet is sweeping by design. Thousands of residents in the District have already been impacted, including a shocking (though hardly surprising) number of U.S. citizens and individuals lawfully present in the country. According to the government, the broader Defendants cast their dragnet and the

[5] Elizabeth Findell, et al., *The White House Marching Orders That Sparked the L.A. Migrant Crackdown*, The Wall Street Journal (June 9, 2025), https://www.wsj.com/us-news/protests-los-angeles-immigrants-trump-f5089877.

[6] Stephen Miller (@StephenM), X (June 7, 2025, 4:33 p.m.), https://x.com/StephenM/status/1931494732468781395.

[7] Jesus Jiménez, *'It's All About Us Now': Video Shows Bovino's Orders to Agents in L.A. Raids*, N.Y. Times (Jan. 29, 2026), https://www.nytimes.com/2026/01/29/us/bovino-orders-video.html.

[8] *Dep't of Homeland Sec., ICE Captures Worst of the Worst Illegal Alien Criminals in Los Angeles Including Murderers, Sex Offenders, and Other Violent Criminals (June 8, 2025), https://www.dhs.gov/news/2025/06/08/ice-captures-worst-worst-illegal-alien-criminals-los-angeles-including-murderers*

[9] Rachel Uranga, "Most nabbed in L.A. raids were men with no criminal conviction, picked up off street," L.A. Times (June 24, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2025-06-24/detention-centers-swell-with-immigrants-with-no-criminal-record.

more individuals subject to their agents' brutality, the less any particular individual can challenge their unlawful conduct. But that is not the law.

11. Enough is enough. Los Angeles has endured a months-long assault on residents' bodily security, freedom of movement, and the right to be free from abuses perpetrated against them by their own government. Plaintiffs in this case include five individuals and three membership organizations, the Los Angeles Worker Center Network, United Farm Workers, and the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (together, the "Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs"), who, on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated, bring claims challenging Defendants' unlawful stop and arrest practices. Plaintiffs also include the Immigrant Defenders Law Center, who, alongside the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (together, the "Access/Detention Plaintiffs"), seek to challenge Defendants' denial of access to counsel and illegal conditions of confinement at B-18. Despite the fear and risks associated with speaking publicly, they are taking courageous action to enforce the rule of law. They seek declaratory and injunctive relief as well as relief under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. Jurisdiction is proper and relief is available pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), 5 U.S.C. §§ 702 and 706 (Administrative Procedure Act), 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (federal habeas statute), U.S. Const. art. I, § 9 (Suspension Clause), 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (All Writs Act), 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02 (Declaratory Judgment Act), and Fed. R. Civ. P. 65 (injunctive relief).

13. Defendants do not have immunity. *See, e.g.*, 5 U.S.C. § 702; *Larson v. Domestic & Foreign Com. Corp.*, 337 U.S. 682, 689–90 (1949); *The Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) v. United States*, 870 F.2d 518, 526 (9th Cir. 1989).

14. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1) because Defendants are officers or employees of the United States and at least one Plaintiff resides in this

District; a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District; and/or because a Defendant resides in this District.

PARTIES

15. **Plaintiff-Petitioner Pedro Vasquez Perdomo** is a resident of Pasadena, California who was arrested at a bus stop as he was waiting to be picked up for a job on June 18, 2025. He filed this action while detained at B-18. Because of his Latino ethnicity and identity as a day laborer, he fears being subject to a future stop by federal agents without reasonable suspicion.

16. **Plaintiff-Petitioner Carlos Alexander Osorto** is a resident of Pasadena, California who was arrested at a bus stop as he was waiting to be picked up for a job on June 18, 2025. He filed this action while detained at B-18. Because of his Latino ethnicity and identity as a day laborer, he fears being subject to a future stop by federal agents without reasonable suspicion.

17. **Plaintiff-Petitioner Isaac Villegas Molina** is a resident of Pasadena, California who was arrested at a bus stop as he was waiting to be picked up for a job on June 18, 2025. He filed this action while detained at B-18. Because of his Latino ethnicity and identity as a day laborer, he fears being subject to a future stop by federal agents without reasonable suspicion.

18. **Plaintiff Jorge Hernandez Viramontes** is a resident of Baldwin Park, California. He works at a car wash in Whittier, California, that has been visited multiple times by immigration agents, including on June 18, 2025, when he was questioned and detained by agents despite informing them he is a U.S. citizen. He fears being subjected to similar actions again on the basis of his Latino ethnicity and accent.

19. **Plaintiff Jason Brian Gavidia** is a resident of East Los Angeles, California. He was stopped and questioned by immigration agents at a tow yard in Los Angeles County on June 12, 2025, despite explaining multiple times that he is a U.S. Citizen. Agents pushed him against the metal gated fence, put his hands behind

his back, and twisted his arm. He was finally let go, but was terrified by this experience and fears being subjected to similar actions again on the basis of his Latino ethnicity.

20. **Plaintiff Los Angeles Worker Center Network (LAWCN)** is a multi-racial, multi-ethnic, and multi-industry organization comprised of worker centers and labor organizations that work together to address injustices faced by low-wage workers in the greater Los Angeles area, including immigrant and non-English speaking workers. LAWCN's worker center members include the CLEAN Carwash Worker Center, the Garment Worker Center, the Koreatown Immigrant Workers Alliance, the Los Angeles Black Worker Center, the Pilipino Workers Center, and the Warehouse Worker Resource Center. These worker center members in turn have members, including noncitizens with legal status and U.S. citizens, who have been subjected to and are at risk of being subjected in the future to the stop and arrest policies and practices challenged in this case.

21. **Plaintiff United Farm Workers (UFW)** is the largest farm worker union in the country with approximately 10,000 members, with more members in California than in any other state. UFW aims to improve the lives, wages, and working conditions of agricultural workers and their families, including by advocating for immigration reform and immigrants' rights. UFW's members in California work at agricultural sites as well as non-agricultural sites within the District. UFW has members, including noncitizens with legal status and U.S. citizens, who have been, and are at risk of being, subjected in the future to the stop and arrest policies and practices challenged in this case.

22. **Plaintiff Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA)** is a nonprofit organization with its principal place of business in Los Angeles, California. CHIRLA was founded in 1986 to advance the human and civil rights of immigrants and refugees. Since then, CHIRLA has become one of the largest and most effective advocates for immigrant rights, organizing, educating and defending

immigrants and refugees in the streets, in the courts, and in the halls of power. As a membership organization, CHIRLA has approximately 50,000 members across California, including both U.S. citizens and noncitizens of varying immigration status. CHIRLA has members in every county in the District. CHIRLA's staff also includes attorneys and Department of Justice (DOJ) accredited representatives who provide pro bono legal services to clients in removal proceedings, including those who are detained. Additionally, CHIRLA coordinates the Los Angeles Rapid Response Network (LARRN) and educates its membership as well as the broader community through know-your-rights programming, workshops, social media, and educational literature about a variety of social services and benefits, including immigration law, financial literacy, workers' rights, and civic engagement.

23. **Plaintiff Immigrant Defenders Law Center (ImmDef)** is a nonprofit organization with its principal place of business in Los Angeles, California. Besides Los Angeles, ImmDef has offices in Riverside, Santa Ana, and San Diego, California, and works across the U.S.-Mexico border in Tijuana. ImmDef was founded in 2015 to protect the due process rights of immigrants facing deportation. At its founding, ImmDef was focused on ensuring that every immigrant before the immigration court had a lawyer by their side. In the years that followed, ImmDef expanded its mission beyond helping individuals facing deportation to also work towards systemic change that reimagines a more just immigration system. ImmDef provides deportation defense, legal representation, legal education, and social services to detained and non-detained children and adults.

24. **Defendant Kristi Noem** is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which is responsible for administering and enforcing the nation's immigration laws pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1103(a). In this role, she oversees component agencies such as ICE and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Defendant Noem is sued in her official capacity.

25. **Defendant Todd M. Lyons** is the Acting Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), an agency of the United States and a division of DHS. ICE's mission includes the enforcement of criminal and civil laws related to immigration. Among other things, ICE is responsible for the stops, arrests, and custody of individuals believed to be in violation of civil immigration law. Defendant Lyons is sued in his official capacity.

26. **Defendant Rodney S. Scott** is the Commissioner of CBP, the agency within DHS that is responsible for enforcing immigration laws at or close to the U.S. border. In that capacity, Defendant Scott has direct authority over all CBP policies, procedures, and practices related to stops, arrests, and detention. Defendant Scott is sued in his official capacity.

27. **Defendant Michael W. Banks** is Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol. In that capacity, Defendant Banks has direct authority over all Border Patrol policies, procedures, and practices related to stops, arrests, and detention. Defendant Banks is sued in his official capacity.

28. **Defendant Kash Patel** is Director of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In that capacity, Defendant Patel is responsible for the direction and oversight of all operations of the FBI. Defendant Patel is sued in his official capacity.

29. **Defendant Pam Bondi** is the U.S. Attorney General. In that capacity, Defendant Bondi is head of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and is responsible for the direction and oversight of all operations of the DOJ, including DOJ law enforcement agencies such as the FBI, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Defendant Bondi is sued in her official capacity.

30. **Defendant Jaime Rios** is the Acting Field Office Director for the Los Angeles Field Office of ICE. In that capacity, Defendant Rios is responsible for the supervision of personnel within ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)

in the geographic area covered by the Los Angeles Field Office, which comprises the seven counties in the District, and facilities within the District including the basement of the Los Angeles federal building, B-18. Defendant Rios is sued in his official capacity.

31. **Defendant Dean T. Sorenson** is the U.S. Homeland Security Investigations Special Agent in Charge for Los Angeles. In that capacity, Defendant is responsible for the supervision of agents within ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) in the Los Angeles area including as to stops and arrests. Defendant Sorenson is sued in his official capacity.

32. **Defendant Gregory K. Bovino** is the Chief Patrol Agent for the El Centro Sector of CBP. In that capacity, Defendant Bovino is responsible for the supervision of agents in the El Centro Sector including as to stops, arrests, and detention. Defendant Bovino is sued in his official capacity.

33. **Defendant Justin De La Torre** is the Acting Chief Patrol Agent for the San Diego Sector of CBP. In that capacity, Defendant De La Torre is responsible for the supervision of agents in the San Diego Sector including as to stops, arrests, and detention. Defendant De La Torre is sued in his official capacity.

34. **Defendant Akil Davis** is the Assistant Director of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI. In that capacity, Defendant Davis is responsible for the supervision of all agents in the Los Angeles Office including as to stops and arrests. Defendant Davis is sued in his official capacity.

35. **Defendant Bilal A. Essayli** is the U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California. In that capacity, Defendant Essayli has authority over federal law enforcement operations within the District, including those of the FBI, ATF, and DEA. Defendant Essayli is sued in his official capacity.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

36. Starting on or around June 6, 2025, the federal government unleashed immigration agents and officers into the streets, worksites, and neighborhoods of

Los Angeles and surrounding counties, creating an illegal detention and deportation dragnet that shows no signs of ceasing.

A. Suspicionless Stops Based on Racial Profiling

37. The constitutional, statutory, and regulatory framework is clear about the practices immigration officers must follow. The Fourth Amendment protects "[t]he right of the people to be secure in their persons . . . against unreasonable searches and seizures." U.S. Const. amend. IV. "Except at the border and its functional equivalents," immigration agents may stop individuals in public only after identifying "specific articulable facts, together with rational inferences from those facts, that reasonably warrant suspicion" of a violation of immigration law. *United States v. Brignoni-Ponce*, 422 U.S. 873, 884 (1975); *Benitez-Mendez v. I.N.S.*, 752 F.2d 1309, 1311 (9th Cir. 1983), *amended*, 760 F.2d 907 (9th Cir. 1983); *see also* 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(b)(2). Reasonable suspicion cannot be based "on broad profiles which cast suspicion on entire categories of people without any individualized suspicion of the particular person to be stopped." *United States v. Rodriguez- Sanchez*, 23 F.3d 1488, 1492 (9th Cir. 1994).

38. Immigration officials in Southern California are not abiding by this framework.

39. One of the clearest patterns that have emerged in the raids in Southern California has been stops and interrogations based on nothing but broad profiles, including on the basis of apparent race and ethnicity.[10] On information and belief, Defendants have adopted a policy and practice of conducting immigration operations in violation of their obligation to stop individuals in public only if there is reasonable suspicion.

[10] Brittany Mejia & Rachel Uranga, *Fears of racial profiling rise as Border Patrol conducts 'roving patrols,' detains U.S. Citizens*, L.A. Times (June 15, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2025-06-15/latinos-targeted-in-raids-u-s-citizens-detained-indiscriminate-sweeps-home-depot-lots-targeted

40. As often happens when agencies adopt a pattern and practice of racial profiling, among those most vulnerable have been individuals whose work makes them a visible target in public spaces.

41. Day laborer pickup locations have become central sites of immigration enforcement.[11] On June 6, 2025, federal agents detained multiple day laborers outside of the Westlake Home Depot.[12] In the following days, similar raids occurred

[11] Kaitlyn Huamani, *Home Depot caught in the crosshairs of L.A. immigration raids*, L.A. Times (June 9, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/business/story/2025-06-09/home-depot-in-the-crosshairs-of-immigrations-raids (discussing how Home Depots across Southern California have been impacted by the immigration raids); Maanvi Singh, *At Home Depot, Ice raids terrorize the workers who helped build LA: "They just come and grab you"*, The Guardian (June 16, 2025), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/jun/16/home-depot-ice-raids-los-angeles; Pat Maio, *Home Depot's day laborer haven turns into immigration target across Southern California*, L.A. Daily News (June 13, 2025), https://www.dailynews.com/2025/06/13/home-depot-a-longtime-destination-for-day-laborers-part-of-symbolic-southern-california-raids/ (listing multiple Home Depot locations in Los Angeles and Orange County where day laborers have been detained).

[12] Cameron Kiszla, *Immigration agents raid several L.A. businesses, encounter protesters*, KTLA 5 (June 6, 2025), https://ktla.com/news/local-news/federal-agents-raid-home-depot-in-westlake-district/ (reporting that masked officers wearing vests emblazoned with "HSI" took individuals into custody at a Home Depot in Westlake); Helen Jeong, *45 people arrested during ICE raids at 3 downtown LA locations*, NBC 4 (June 6, 2025), Telemundo 52, *Actividad de autoridades federales en distintas areas de Los Angeles*, YouTube (June 7, 2025), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y-MrC5tzd3o (featuring a day laborer witness who recalled hearing someone yell "la migra, la migra!" and observed officers arrest several day laborers without presenting any documents or warrants; the entire operation reportedly lasted only 20 minutes).

at Home Depot stores in Whittier,[13] Huntington Park,[14] Santa Ana,[15] Downey,[16] Upland,[17] Paramount,[18] Hollywood,[19] Costa Mesa,[20] Inglewood,[21] Baldwin Park,[22]

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[13] Kaitlyn Huamani, *Home Depot caught in the crosshairs of L.A. immigration raids*, L.A. Times (June 9, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/business/story/2025-06-09/home-depot-in-the-crosshairs-of-immigrations-raids (noting an immigration raid conducted by federal agents at a Home Depot in Whittier); Maanvi Singh, *At Home Depot, Ice raids terrorize the workers who helped build LA: "They just come and grab you"*, The Guardian (June 16, 2025), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/jun/16/home-depot-ice-raids-los-angeles (same); Tracey Leong & Karla Rendon, *'Hope he comes back.' Long Beach family says father detained outside Whittier Home Depot*, NBC 4 (Jun, 14, 2025), https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/long-beach-grandfather-detained-immigration/3724461/ (highlighting the emotional impact of immigration raids on a Long Beach family after a loved one was detained outside the Whittier Home Depot).

[14] Pat Maio, *supra*, at n.11; Nathan Solis, et al., *What businesses are the feds targeting during L.A. immigration sweeps? Here's what we know*, L.A. Times (June 10, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2025-06-10/ice-sweep-targets-what-we-know.

[15] Pat Maio, *supra*, at n.11; Nathan Solis, *supra*, at n.14.

[16] Karla Rendon, *Immigration raids reported near Downey churches*, NBC 4 (June 11, 2025), https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/downey-churches-home-depot-immigration-raids/3721686/.

[17] Helen Jeong, *ICE agents fail to detain day laborers at Upland Home Depot after bystanders intervene*, NBC 4 (June 16, 2025), https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/ice-agents-fail-to-detain-day-laborers-at-upland-home-depot-after-bystanders-intervene/3725645/.

[18] Pat Maio, *supra*, at n.11.

[19] Brittny Mejia & Rachel Uranga, *Raid at a Home Depot in Hollywood shatters an immigrant refuge*, L.A. Times (June 20, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2025-06-20/border-patrol-agents-arrest-street-vendors-outside-hollywood-home-depot.

[20] Pat Maio, *supra*, at n.11.

[21] NBCLA, *Federal agents detain people near Hollywood Home Depot*, YouTube (June 19, 2025), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sjCJYBR24gw.

[22] *Baldwin Park Among Cities Targeted in Immigration Raids Wednesday Morning*, Baldwin Park News (June 29, 2025), https://baldwinparknewsonline.com/baldwin-park-among-cities-targeted-in-immigration-raids-wednesday-morning/.

Sylmar,[23] Glendale, [24] Marina Del Rey,[25] and Los Angeles.[26] Other day laborer pickup sites—a 99 Cents store in Hawthorne,[27] a shopping center in Los Angeles,[28] a Walmart in Pico Rivera,[29]—have also been targeted.

42. Car wash workers have also been heavily impacted. Car washes, in which workers typically wash, dry, and detail vehicles outdoors, have been hit across Southern California, including more than once. Indeed, during the initial days of the raids, between June 7, 2025, and June 11, 2025, federal agents raided at least nine car washes in Los Angeles and Orange Counties, with at least 25 workers and one customer arrested.[30]

[23] Semantha Raquel Norris, *Federal Immigration Agents Terrorize the Northeast Valley*, San Fernando Valley Sun (June 19, 2025), https://sanfernandosun.com/2025/06/19/federal-immigration-agents-terrorize-the-northeast-valley/.

[24] 209 Drone Shots (@209_drone_shots), Instagram (June 27, 2025), https://www.instagram.com/p/DLZCN6TOHoW.

[25] NBC San Diego (@nbcsandiego), Instagram (June 28, 2025, https://www.instagram.com/p/DLP893MsqS6/

[26] Unión Del Barrio (@uniondelbarrio), Instagram (June 26, 2025), https://www.instagram.com/p/DLYF94bBUYs.

[27] Eric Villagomez (@puroslatinotx), Instagram (June 8, 2025), https://www.instagram.com/p/DKqboCRptBU.

[28] Eric Villagomez (@purolatinostv), Instagram (June 6, 2025), https://www.instagram.com/p/DKkr84sBSgX.

[29] Pico Rivera, California (@picoriveracommunity), Instagram (June 17, 2025), https://www.instagram.com/p/DLA7wZYzlKY; Fox 11 Los Angeles, *Adrian Martinez: Young man detained by ICE outside a Walmart in Pico Rivera*, YouTube (June 17, 2025), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iZ6J99cnYqs.

[30] Emily Baumgaertner Nunn & Anushka Patil, *Carwashes become easy targets in California's ICE raids*, N.Y. Times (June 11, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/live/2025/06/11/us/los-angeles-protests-trump-ice?smid=url-share#carwashes-become-easy-targets-in-californias-ice-raids; Suhauna Hussain, *'They are grabbing people.' L.A. and Orange County car wash workers targeted by federal immigration raids*, L.A. Times (June 11, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/business/story/2025-06-11/l-a-orange-county-car-washes-hit-by-ice-raids.

43. Additionally, farm and agricultural workers have been targeted. Between Monday, June 9, 2025, and June 13, 2025, at least 43 people were detained on farms in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties.[31]

44. The manner in which the foregoing raids have been conducted bears no hallmarks of reasonable suspicion: there are no indicia that agents had any specific articulable facts sufficient to justify a seizure. Instead, those who appear to be non-white have been categorically stopped, sometimes without even being asked for identification.

45. This pattern has continued with other types of workers as well. On the first day of the raids, HSI agents executed a search warrant and made collateral arrests of workers they encountered.[32] The raids have also resulted in interrogation of street vendors[33] and workers at recycling centers,[34] tow yards,[35] and packing

[31] Amy Taxin & Dorany Pineda, *Immigration Raids are threatening businesses that supply America's food, farm bureaus say*, Associated Press (June 13, 2025), https://www.kvpr.org/local-news/2025-06-13/immigration-raids-are-threatening-businesses-that-supply-americas-food-farm-bureaus-say.

[32] Génesis Miranda Miramontes, *US Attorney confirms FBI, federal agencies serve a search warrant in downtown LA*, NBC 4 (June 6, 2025), https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/us-attorney-confirms-fbi-federal-agencies-search-warrant-downtown-los-angeles/3717411/.

[33] Leanne Suter, *Community members try to help street vendor taken by federal agents in Ladera Heights, video shows,* ABC7 (June 27, 2025), https://abc7.com/post/community-members-try-help-street-vendor-taken-ice-ladera-heights/16863236/.

[34] *See, e.g.*, Ryan P. Cruz, *Immigration Enforcement Shakes Up Communities of Santa Barbara County*, Santa Barbara Independent (June 20, 2025), https://www.independent.com/2025/06/20/immigration-enforcement-shakes-up-communities-of-santa-barbara-county/.

[35] *See, e.g.*, Brittny Mejia, *Video shows immigration agents interrogating a Latino U.S. citizen: 'I'm American, bro!'*, L.A. Times (June 13, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/politics/story/2025-06-13/video-shows-immigration-agents-interrogating-a-latino-u-s-citizen-im-american-bro.

houses.[36] Farmers markets and a swap meet have been visited,[37] as well as bus stops,[38] parks,[39] an LA Fitness gym,[40] and a church.[41]

46. For example, on the morning of June 6, 2025, a local resident, R.H.D., and his brother-in-law were helping their relative paint his home in Orange County. Both are Latino. As they were working outside, a group of ICE and FBI agents approached and began questioning them. This questioning was not voluntary. The

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[36] Al Rojo Vivo, *Agentes federales realizan redadas en zona industrial de California*, (June 14, 2025), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TXMlJqmME0U (reporting that at least two women leaving work at packing house, along with one woman's son who had gone to pick her up, were detained during an immigration raid).

[37] Josh Dubose, *Dozens of heavily armed ICE agents swarm popular L.A. County swap meet*, KTLA 5 (June 15, 2025), https://ktla.com/news/local-news/dozens-of-heavily-armed-ice-agents-swarm-popular-l-a-county-swap-meet/; Jasmine Mendez, et al., *Immigration raids continue as Trump appears to soften on targeting some workplaces*, L.A. Times (June 15, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2025-06-15/los-angeles-immigration-raids-continue ("If you looked Hispanic in any way, they just took you."); Tim Pulliam & Amanda Palacios, *Several people taken into custody during immigration raid at Santa Fe Springs Swap Meet*, ABC 7 (June 16, 2025), https://abc7.com/post/several-people-taken-custody-during-immigration-raid-santa-fe-springs-swap-meet/16753752/; Levi Sumagaysay & Lauren Hepler, *From San Diego to the Bay Area, California Restaurants are on Edge Over Immigration Raids,* CalMatters (June 19, 2025), https://calmatters.org/economy/2025/06/california-restaurants-immigration-raids/.

[38] Sophie Flay, *ICE agents detain several people at Pasadena bus stop, conducts raids across the city*, ABC 7 (June 19, 2025), https://abc7.com/post/ice-agents-detain-2-men-pasadena-bus-stop-conduct-raids-city/16785979/.

[39] Douglas Saunders Sr., *OC attorney says she was detained in ICE raid at Santa Ana park*, Daily Journal (June 19, 2025), https://www.dailyjournal.com/articles/386228-oc-attorney-says-she-was-detained-in-ice-raid-at-santa-ana-park#:~:text=Orange%20County%20attorney%20Heidi%20M,an%20operation%20in%20the%20area (detailing how a U.S. citizen and Orange County attorney was detained by ICE agents while walking at a park.)

[40] Ricardo Tovar, *LA County Officials Say ICE Agents Targeted Individuals at Churches*, KSBW8 (June 12, 2025), https://www.ksbw.com/article/la-county-ice-agents-targeted-individuals-church/65039805 ("A council member confirmed that ICE conducted raids at a Home Depot, LA Fitness, and inside and outside of two churches in the city."); Union del Barrio (@uniondelbarrio), Instagram (June 11, 2025), https://www.instagram.com/p/DKxKR5AIOUq/.

[41] Vicent Medina, *Tensions high as immigration sweeps reach Downey churches*, The Downey Patriot (June 16, 2025), https://www.thedowneypatriot.com/articles/tensions-high-as-immigration-sweeps-reach-downey-churches.

agents surrounded the man and prevented him from walking away before they knew who he was. There were several people at nearby residences who appeared Caucasian and were also working outside in their yards, but on information and belief, they were not questioned or detained.

47. At a Home Depot in Santa Ana on June 10, 2025, Junior Ortega recounted that agents arrived in unmarked vehicles and began detaining individuals at gunpoint.[42] An agent approached him, pointed a gun and then demanded to see his identification. He complied, fearing for his safety. After inspecting the identification, the agent released Junior without ever providing a reason for the stop.

48. At the Downey Memorial Christian Church on June 11, 2025, a witness recalled that "the gentleman who they took was dark-skinned and only spoke Spanish. They don't care if you have papers, as long as you look like what they want you to look like, they'll take you."[43] No reason for the stop was provided.

49. At a military-style raid at the Santa Fe Springs swap meet on June 14, 2025, 60 heavily armed agents were present.[44] One witness reported that "if you looked Hispanic in any way, they just took you."[45] Another witness described seeing agents pull people from the bathrooms and demand identification from everyone they encountered.[46]

50. It is illegal for Defendants to stop anyone—U.S. citizens or not—without reasonable suspicion. But predictably, in addition to noncitizens,

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[42] *Raids in Southern California rattle immigrant communities – including those in the US legally*, The Tribune (June 11, 2025), https://tribtown.com/2025/06/11/raids-in-southern-california-rattle-immigrant-communities-including-those-in-the-us-legally/.

[43] Travis Schlepp, *ICE agents make arrest at Los Angeles area church*, KTLA 5 (June 11, 2025), https://ktla.com/news/local-news/ice-agents-make-arrest-at-los-angeles-area-church/#:~:text=Community%20members%20and%20religious%20leaders,in%20the%20church%20parking%20lot.

[44] Josh Dubose, *supra*, at n.37.

[45] Mendez et al., *supra*, at n.37.

[46] *Id.*

Defendants' practices have led to numerous U.S. citizens who work, reside, or just happen to be in neighborhoods with large numbers of people of color also getting swept up.

51. On June 14, 2025, Heidi Plummer, a U.S. citizen, was walking through a park in Santa Ana when she got caught up in an immigration raid occurring there. She was handcuffed, placed in a vehicle with others, and taken to an ICE station in Santa Ana where she was kept for an hour and a half before being released.[47]

52. Additionally, Andrea Velez, a U.S. citizen, was being dropped off at work in downtown Los Angeles when federal agents grabbed her without explanation. Her mother, who witnessed the incident, described it as looking like "they're kidnapping [her]." Witnesses said agents never asked Andrea for identification. No justification was provided. Her mother remarked, "the only thing wrong with her . . . was the color of her skin."[48]

B. A Show of Force: Intimidation, Violence, and Anonymity

53. While the government may describe the encounters agents and officers are having with individuals as consensual, they are far from that. A stop, even brief, must be supported by reasonable suspicion if "a reasonable person would [believe] that he was not free to leave." *See United States v. Mendenhall*, 446 U.S. 544, 554 (1980).

54. In a typical encounter, agents and officers approach suddenly and in large numbers. Typically dressed in military style or SWAT clothing, heavily armed with weapons displayed, and masked, their vests may display only a generic "POLICE" patch (if they display anything at all). For example, an estimated 60 ICE

[47] Douglas Saunders Sr., *OC Attorney Says She Was Detained in ICE Raid at Santa Ana Park*, Daily Journal (June 19, 2025), https://www.dailyjournal.com/articles/386228-oc-attorney-says-she-was-detained-in-ice-raid-at-santa-ana-park.

[48] Dani Anguiano, *US Citizen Arrested During ICE Raid in What Family Describes as 'Kidnapping,'* The Guardian (June 26, 2025), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/jun/26/immigration-ice-raid-andrea-velez.

agents dressed in military tactical gear and carrying rifles raided a swap meet in Los Angeles on June 15, 2025[49]:

Dozens of heavily armed, masked ICE agents seen raiding a Santa Fe Springs Swap Meet on June 14, 2025. (OnSceneTV)

55. This grossly disproportionate display of force is enough to make any person fear for their safety and feel compelled to comply. That is the intent. Moreover, agents typically position themselves around individuals, aggressively engage them, and/or bark commands, forcing individuals to answer their questions no matter their right and desire to do otherwise.

56. When individuals have tried to avoid an encounter with agents and officers, they have been chased and pushed to the ground, sometimes even beaten, and then taken away. Such seizures look less like lawful arrests and more like brazen, midday kidnappings.

57. These incidents have been widely reported in the news, further contributing to the climate of intimidation and fear.[50]

[49] Josh DuBose, *supra*, at n.37.

[50] Alicia A. Caldwell, *Stun grenades, armored trucks in ICE raids spur tensions*, Bloomberg (June 6, 2025), https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2025-06-06/rifles-stun-grenades-armored-trucks-in-ice-raids-spur-tensions?srnd=undefined.

58. For example, in Westchester on June 8, 2025, several armed agents in camouflage uniforms and helmets tackled a fruit vendor on a corner, pinning him to the ground.[51] A witness recalled: "They had him pressed down on the ground. They had weapons drawn so no one could get near to help him."[52]

59. At a hand car wash in Culver City also on June 8, 2025, agents dressed in either camouflaged fatigues or plainclothes arrived in unmarked vehicles.[53] A witness, waiting for her car to be washed, recalled seeing "an agent carrying an assault rifle . . . chasing after a customer, pursuing him across a four-lane road," while other customers screamed "Don't shoot!"[54] The federal agent caught the man and took him into custody.[55]

60. At a Home Depot in Santa Ana on June 9, 2025, a U.S. asylum seeker from Peru was detained and later released upon producing documents. He recalls that "[the agents] arrived in an aggressive manner," pointing guns, as if to "rob them."[56]

61. At the Downey Memorial Christian Church on June 11, 2025, three SUVs with tinted windows pulled up to the church.[57] Six agents with neck gaiters, hats, and sunglasses, rushed out of unmarked vehicles. Armed, some carrying

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[51] L.A. Times, *Unidentified agents detain L.A. fruit vendor: 'Like he'd been kidnapped'*, L.A. Times (June 12, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/00000197-61d1-d4a7-addf-f1d59c1d0000-123.

[52] *Id*.

[53] Dani Anguiano, et al., *'Snatching off the streets': Ice targets churches, car washes and workplaces*, The Guardian (June 12, 2025), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/jun/12/los-angeles-ice-raids.

[54] *Id*.

[55] *Id*.

[56] Hetty Change & Jonathon Lloyd, *Day laborers targeted in raid at Santa Ana Home Depot, OC officials say*, NBC 4 (June 10, 2025), https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/day-laborers-santa-ana-home-depot-immigration-raid/3720487.

[57] Jesus Jiménez & Emily Baumgaertner Nunn, *Church Leaders Shaken After a Man was Detained in Their Parking Lot*, N.Y. Times (June 11, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/2025/06/11/us/la-protests-ice-raids-church-arrest.html.

assault rifles, they detained a man in the parking lot.[58] The agents refused to identify which agency they worked for and did not provide a warrant.[59] When a senior pastor of the church tried to communicate in Spanish with the man being detained, an agent pointed a gun at her.[60]

62. In Santa Ana, agents were observed on video repeatedly beating Narciso Barranco, father to three sons who have served in the U.S. Marines, on the head and neck, even though Barranco was already on the ground.[61]

63. Two days later at a Home Depot in Ladera Heights, eight heavily armed masked men surrounded a young woman street vendor clinging to a tree. After they had arrested the woman and were driving away, they threw three tear gas canisters at the small group of community members bearing witness to the arrest. The men refused to identify themselves.[62]

64. When people refuse to answer questions and try to leave, agents respond with violence. In one widely circulated social media video, a driver refused to answer questions and tried to drive away. The undercover agent pointed his

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[58] *Id.*

[59] *Id.*; Travis Schlepp, *ICE agents make arrest at Los Angeles area church*, KTLA 5 (June 11, 2025), https://ktla.com/news/local-news/ice-agents-make-arrest-at-los-angeles-area-church/#:~:text=Community%20members%20and%20religious%20leaders,in%20the%20church%20parking%20lot.

[60] Jesus Jiménez & Emily Baumgaertner Nunn, *supra*, at n.57.

[61] Obed Manuel, *U.S. Marine veteran says father's violent arrest by immigration agents was 'inhumane'*, NPR (June 27, 2025), https://www.npr.org/2025/06/27/nx-s1-5442653/father-of-u-s-marines-violently-arrested-by-ice#:~:text=Father%20of%20U.S.%20Marines%20violently%20arrested%20by%20ICE&text=The%20scene%20in%20Santa%20Ana,when%20the%20agent%20strikes%20him

[62] Leanne Suter, *Community members try to help street vendor taken by federal agents in Ladera Heights, video shows*, ABC 7 (June 27, 2025), https://abc7.com/post/community-members-try-help-street-vendor-taken-ice-ladera-heights/16863236/.

firearm at the driver and said "I'll [expletive] shoot you," before being instructed by another agent to let him go.[63]

65. Agents and officers have not only employed these tactics with alarming regularity, but they have also refused to identify themselves or what agency they are with when asked. Such refusal to identify themselves endangers public safety,[64] frustrates any efforts at accountability, including in this case, and ultimately normalizes lawless and dangerous conduct behind the shield of anonymity.

C. The Particular Role of Race/Ethnicity

66. Lacking reasonable suspicion, Defendants instead rely on apparent race and/or ethnicity to meet their policy goals. Defendants' practice of targeting Latino individuals in their immigration operations violates what the Supreme Court has said to be the "core purpose" of equal protection: to do "away with all governmentally imposed discrimination based on race." *Students for Fair Admissions*, 600 U.S. at 206 (quoting *Palmore v. Sidoti,* 466 U.S. 429, 432 (1984)).

67. The constitutional prohibition against discrimination based on race and ethnicity, incorporated through the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause, is separate and distinct from the Fourth Amendment's protections against unreasonable search and seizure. In fact, the Supreme Court has held that the right to equal protection may be violated even if the government's actions otherwise are acceptable under the Fourth Amendment.

68. Defendants are engaged in a policy and practice of intentionally stopping individuals on the basis of apparent Latino race, color and/or ethnicity.

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[63] Benicia Garcia (@ b_b_b_beniandthejets), Instagram (June 26, 2025), https://www.instagram.com/p/DLXk-kSRRy3/.

[64] *See, e.g.*, Lily Dallow, *L.A. man with previous human smuggling arrest may have been impersonating ICE agent*, KTLA 5 (June 27, 2025), https://ktla.com/news/local-news/l-a-man-arrested-in-huntington-park-for-possibly-impersonating-federal-agent/; José Olivares, *US sees spate of arrests of civilians impersonating Ice officers*, The Guardian (June 28, 2025), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/jun/28/civilians-impersonating-ice-officers.

When federal immigration agents "make interior immigration stops or arrests based on race or ethnicity," *Trump v. Illinois*, 146 S. Ct. at 436 n.4 (Kavanaugh, J., concurring), as Defendants are doing here—directly and through proxies for race or ethnicity—such conduct is in clear violation of the Constitution's guarantee of equal protection.

69. In addition, Defendants are engaged in a policy and practice of relying on apparent ethnicity in their selection of locations to raid and of whom they investigate, question and/or arrest, and in subjecting individuals to different, burdensome, stigmatizing and/or injurious treatment during the raids. Defendants do so by relying on stereotypes about Latino individuals, "by reason of their membership in a racial group." *Shaw*, 509 U.S. at 643. Defendants "raid[] known hubs for Latino workers . . . hardware store parking lots, car washes, and street vendor corners,"[65] and once at these locations, investigate those who appear Latino, including customers or bystanders, while ignoring white-appearing individuals at the same location—even those who run away from agents.

70. Defendants' policies and practices of selecting whom to stop based on apparent Latino ethnicity, and Defendants' policy and practice of discriminating based on apparent Latino ethnicity in their selection of locations to raid and their treatment of Latino individuals, *see supra,* at ¶ 69, expressly classify individuals based on Latino race, color, and/or ethnicity.

71. Even if Defendants' policies and practices were articulated as race-neutral, they are "unexplainable on grounds other than race." *See Village of Arlington Heights v. Metro. Hous.Dev. Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252, 266 (1977) (citing *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356 (1886)). Alternatively, or in addition, Defendants'

[65] Adrian Florido, *'Antagonized for being Hispanic': Growing claims of racial profiling in LA raids*, NPR (July 4, 2025), https://www.npr.org/2025/07/04/nx-s1-5438396/antagonized-for-being-hispanic-growing-claims-of-racial-profiling-in-la-raids.

policies and practices are motivated by discriminatory intent and have a discriminatory effect on Plaintiffs. *See Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 265–68.

72. Federal agents regularly make racially-charged statements while conducting raids.[66] For example, during the detention and arrest of Javier Ramirez, a line agent yelled "get him, he's Mexican" before grabbing and throwing Ramirez to the ground, putting a knee on top of his head—which cracked his jaw—and then arresting him. Ramirez—who was present at the tow yard where named Plaintiff Jason Brian Gavidia was stopped and detained—is an American citizen born in the United States.

73. Further evidencing the government's discriminatory intent, DHS has deployed racist dog-whistles to recruit new officers, as in the following example[67]:

[66] Gabriel R. Sanchez & Eward D. Vargas, *Racial profiling by ICE will have a marked impact on Latino communities* (Oct. 16, 2025), https://www.brookings.edu/articles/racial-profiling-by-ice-will-have-a-marked-impact-on-latino-communities/.

[67] Evan Gorelick, *Administration Social Media Posts Echo White Supremacist Messaging*, N.Y. Times (Jan. 27, 2026),
(continued…)

74. Discriminatory intent can also be shown because Defendants have acted in a way that departs from the norm and past practices.

75. Defendants' departures from the norm and past practices include their shift away from targeted enforcement in an effort to boost arrest numbers at all costs; their decision to move Border Patrol away from the border to conduct daily roving patrols in the interior; and the heavily militarized nature of their operations.

76. Further, Defendants do not provide sufficient training or oversight to prevent impermissible racial profiling and to safeguard constitutional rights on the ground. Among other problems, formal training for ICE officers has been cut from 22 weeks to a fraction of that time; and whereas police officers who wanted to work with ICE historically had to complete a four-week, in-person training, they now may do so after just 40 hours of online instruction.[68]

77. Discriminatory intent also can be demonstrated through historical context. Here, the Border Patrol has a well-documented history of discriminatory conduct and statements toward Latinos.[69] For example, a 2019 *ProPublica* report

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https://www.nytimes.com/2026/01/27/us/politics/white-supremacy-trump-administration-social-media.html; *see also* Jonathan Montpetit, *ICE Nodding to Far-Right Extremists in Recruiting Posts*, CBC News (Jan. 25, 2026); https://www.cbc.ca/news/ice-recruiting-9.7058294; Gustavo Solis, *Experts Concerned About White Nationalist Imagery in ICE Recruiting Materials*, KPBS (Sept. 22, 2025), https://www.kpbs.org/news/border-immigration/2025/09/22/experts-concerned-about-white-nationalist-imagery-in-ice-recruitment-materials.

[68] Rashawn Ray & Gabriel R. Sanchez, *ICE expansion has outpaced accountability. What are the remedies?*, Brookings Inst. (Jan. 26, 2026), https://www.brookings.edu/articles/ice-expansion-has-outpaced-accountability-what-are-the-remedies/.

[69] Tim Dickinson, *'Guats,' 'Tonks' and 'Subhuman Shit': The Shocking Texts of a Border Patrol Agent*, Rolling Stone (June 13, 2019), https://www.rollingstone.com/politics/politics-news/matthew-bowen-border-patrol-trial-847878/ (text messages between border patrol agents used "demeaning epithets" such as "guat" "fucking beaners" and "tonks"); John Washington, "*Kick Ass, Ask Questions Later": A Border Patrol Whistleblower Speaks Out About Culture of Abuse Against Migrants*, The Intercept (Sept. 20, 2018), https://theintercept.com/2018/09/20/border-patrol-agent-immigrant-abuse/ (former Border Patrol agent turned whistleblower describing a mentality of "kick ass, ask questions later," repeated instructions to "operate in the gray," and describing how (continued…)

revealed a secret Facebook group of Border Patrol agents making racist insults about Latino individuals, including jokes about the deaths of migrants.[70] Instead of addressing these systemic issues, Defendants ignored them and permitted Border Patrol to conduct raids in the interior as part of Defendants' immigration enforcement operations in this District.[71]

78. The sequence of events leading up to the challenged practice also demonstrates discriminatory intent. The raids here were preceded by the Trump administration issuing an executive order in early 2025 claiming that increased and aggressive immigration enforcement against the Latino community was necessary to "protect[] the American People against invasion."[72] President Trump has claimed that immigrants are "poisoning the blood of our country,"[73] that Mexican

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"tonk" was a part of everyday lexicon at the agency); James Wong, Affidavit Support of the Petitioners, ¶ 11-12, *Anastasio Hernández Rojas and Family v. United States*, Case No. P-524-16, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (2020), https://shorturl.at/4BsL5.

[70] *The Legacy of Racism within the U.S. Border Patrol*, American Immigration Council (Feb. 10, 2021), https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/report/legacy-racism-within-us-border-patrol/#:~:text=Since%20its%20creation%20roughly%20a,grown%20exponentially%20over%20the%20decades.

[71] A.C. Thompson, *After a Year of Investigation, the Border Patrol Has Little to Say About Agents' Misogynistic and Racist Facebook Group*, ProPublica (Aug. 5, 2020), https://www.propublica.org/article/after-a-year-of-investigation-the-border-patrol-has-little-to-say-about-agents-misogynistic-and-racist-facebook-group; A.C. Thompson, *House Committee to Subpoena Records on Discipline Related to Secret Border Patrol Facebook Group,* ProPublica (Oct. 30, 2020), https://www.propublica.org/article/house-committee-to-subpoena-records-on-discipline-related-to-secret-border-patrol-facebook-group (describing CBP's refusal to cooperate in the federal investigation of wrongdoing as the agency reduced penalties for numerous employees who engaged in misconduct).

[72] Protecting The American People Against Invasion, The White House, (Jan. 20, 2025); https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/protecting-the-american-people-against-invasion/.

[73] *Trump says immigrants are 'poisoning the blood of our country.' Biden campaign likens comments to Hitler.* NBC News (Dec. 17, 2023), https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/2024-election/trump-says-immigrants-are-poisoning-blood-country-biden-campaign-liken-rcna130141.

immigrants are "rapists" and "criminals,"[74] and that immigrants from South America are "drug lords" and "gang members"[75] that are "invading"[76] across the southern border. President Trump and Defendant Noem have also repeatedly claimed, without evidence, that Latin American countries including Venezuela are emptying their jails and mental institutions to send criminals to the United States.[77]

79. Officials continue to use discriminatory language and stereotypes to justify reliance on apparent Latino ethnicity in connection with the ongoing raids in the District. For example, on June 8, 2025, two days after the Los Angeles raids began, President Trump claimed "Los Angeles[] has been invaded and occupied by Illegal Aliens and Criminals" and stated he was directing Secretary Noem, Secretary Hegseth, and Attorney General Bondi "to take all such action necessary to liberate Los Angeles from the Migrant Invasion."[78] Days later, President Trump claimed "[m]any" recent immigrants were "Rapists, Murderers, and Terrorists" who were

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[74] *What Donald Trump Has Said About Mexico and Vice Versa*, ABC News, (Aug. 31, 2016), https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/donald-trump-mexico-vice-versa/story?id=41767704.

[75] *From 'rapists' to 'eating the pets': Trump has long used degrading language toward immigrants*, NBC News (Sept. 19, 2024), https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/donald-trump/trump-degrading-language-immigrants-rcna171120.

[76] *Trump's Doubly Flawed "Invasion" Theory, Brennan Center for Justice* (Feb. 19, 2025), https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/analysis-opinion/trumps-doubly-flawed-invasion-theory; *see also Where Does Trump's Invasion Rhetoric Come From?,* The Atlantic, https://www.theatlantic.com/entertainment/archive/2019/08/trump-immigrant-invasion-language-origins/595579/ (describing racist history of the term "invasion" to refer to immigrants and immigration).

[77] NBC News, *Meet the Press full broadcast – Feb.* 2, YouTube (Feb. 2, 2025), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FpeMXrvxHco (16:00); Fox News, President Donald Trump: we will bring our country back, YouTube (Jan. 22, 2025), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQUmy6gkwWg (17:25-18:20); Donald J. Trump, @realDonaldTrump, X (Apr. 18, 2025 3:30 PM), https://x.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1913359413215142354; CBS News, South Dakota Gov. Kristi Noem calls on Nikki Haley to exit 2024 race (Mar. 5, 2024), https://www.cbsnews.com/video/kristi-noem-calls-on-nikki-haley-to-exit-2024-race/ (4:32) (then-Governor Noem stating that "this invasion . . . is to remake the foundation of this country.")

[78] Donald J. Trump, @realDonaldTrump, Truth Social (June 8, 2025 2:06 PM), https://truthsocial.com/@realDonaldTrump/posts/114649780431129598.

"destroy[ing] Americans' Public Schools, Hospitals, Parks, Community Resources, and Living Conditions," and turned "once idyllic Communities" into "Third World Nightmares."[79] Stephen Miller proclaimed that immigration agents were engaged in "a fight to save civilization"[80] from immigrants, whom he demonized as "illegal alien invaders, cartel killers, foreign terrorists, transnational gangs and insurrectionist mobs."[81] Further, Defendant Noem has repeatedly—and wholly inaccurately—continued to characterize *all* individuals arrested in the Los Angeles raids as "criminal illegal aliens, gang members, child predators, and murderers."[82]

80. In fact, Defendant agencies are arresting thousands of Latino individuals who have had no prior contact with law enforcement. The number who have been swept up in Defendants' discriminatory dragnet without criminal history or removal orders arrested by Defendants daily spiked from single digits at the end of May 2025 to nearly 350 in July 2025.[83] The number of Latino individuals arrested with no criminal history or charges increased sixfold during the first eight months of the Trump Administration, in a drastic departure from past practice.[84] And that statistic does not include individuals who were questioned and stopped, at least in part due to their Latino ethnicity, but were not arrested.

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[79] Donald J. Trump, @realDonaldTrump, Truth Social (June 12, 2025 11:03 AM), https://truthsocial.com/@realDonaldTrump/posts/114671706526373660.

[80] Stephen Miller (@stephenM), X (June 8, 2025 10:42 PM), https://x.com/StephenM/status/1931768832323973235.

[81] Stephen Miller (@stephenM), X (June 9, 2025 6:59 PM), https://x.com/StephenM/status/1932256173501337699.

[82] Kristi Noem (@Sec_Noem) X, (Aug. 26, 2025 4:58 PM), https://x.com/Sec_Noem/status/1960492186568679551.

[83] David J. Bier, *One in Five ICE Arrests Are Latinos on the Street with No Criminal Past or Removal Order*, Cato Inst. (Aug. 5, 2025), https://www.cato.org/blog/1/5-ice-arrests-are-latinos-streets-no-criminal-past-or-removal-order.

[84] Paul Ong et al., *Unseen: Latino ICE Detentions Dramatically Reshaped Under Trump* 5 (Jan. 20, 2026), https://knowledge.luskin.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/UCLA_CNK_Unseen_Latino_ICE_Detentions_Dramatically_Reshaped_Under_Trump_Jan 2026.pdf (noting a "dramatic increase in at-large arrests (i.e., outside of the criminal and penal system), which racially targeted people at places of employment and public spaces.")

81. Defendants' policies and practices of selecting whom to stop based on apparent Latino ethnicity, and Defendants' policy and practice of discriminating based on apparent Latino ethnicity in their selection of locations to raid and their treatment of Latino individuals, *see supra,* at ¶ 69, are sanctioned by officials with authority over the policies.

82. At the highest levels of government, in official statements, individuals have stated and continue to state that race and/or ethnicity plays a role in determining where officers conduct raids and whom officers are encouraged to stop. For example, "border czar" Tom Homan openly stated that when officers detain individuals at "a Home Depot," one of the "typical facts" they consider includes the person's "physical appearance."[85] And Defendant Bovino admitted to a reporter that his agents arrest people based on "how they look," contrasting the appearance of the targets of Defendants' enforcement policy with that of the reporter, a white man.[86] Defendants have not denied these statements, and instead have insisted that to carry out their mission in this District, they must be able to rely on "apparent ethnicity" and stop a "relatively broad range of individuals."[87]

[85] Madison Colombo, *Homan accuses Dems, media of pushing 'fake' stories about ICE after agents clash with California rioters*, Fox News (July 11, 2025), https://www.foxnews.com/media/homan-accuses-dems-media-pushing-fake-stories-about-ice-after-agents-clash-california-rioters.

[86] Dahlia Lithwick and Mark Joseph Stern, *There's a new Lawsuit Against "Kavanaugh Stops." It's Absolutely Devasting,* Slate News (Oct. 1, 2025), https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2025/10/scotus-analysis-kavanaugh-stops-supreme-court-lawsuit.html?utm_source=reddit&utm_medium=social&utm_content=https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2025/10/scotus-analysis-kavanaugh-stops-supreme-court-lawsuit.html&utm_campaign=amicus-transcript-october-1&tpcc=reddit-social-amicus-transcript-october-1-https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2025/10/scotus-analysis-kavanaugh-stops-supreme-court-lawsuit.html.

[87] *Kristi NOEM, Secretary of Homeland Security, et al., Applicants, v. Pedro Vasquez PERDOMO, et al.,* 2025 WL 2323447, at *27–28 (July 11, 2025); *see also US: ICE Abuses in Los Angeles Set Stage for Other Cities*, Human Rights Watch (Nov. 4, 2025) https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/11/04/us-ice-abuses-in-los-angeles-set-stage-for-other-cities.

83. The Constitution forbids the government from employing a racial classification or discriminating on the basis of race except when such a policy is narrowly drawn to serve a compelling governmental interest. Defendants' ongoing policy and practice of selecting who to stop based on apparent Latino ethnicity and of discriminating based on apparent Latino ethnicity in their selection of locations to raid and their treatment of Latino individuals, *see supra,* at ¶ 69, are thus both subject to strict scrutiny review. Defendants cannot satisfy this exacting standard. *See, e.g., Korematsu v. United States,* 323 U.S. 214, 215 (1944), *abrogated by Trump v. Hawaii,* 585 U.S. 667 (2018).

84. Defendants' policies and practices fail strict scrutiny at the threshold because they are motivated, at least in part, by racial or ethnic animus. Racial or ethnic animus cannot constitute a compelling government interest.

85. Alternatively and additionally, even if Defendants' policies and practices are not motivated by racial animus, they fail strict scrutiny because they are not narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling government interest. If Defendants' goal is enforcement of the immigration laws, Defendants have other more tailored, and more effective, ways to achieve that goal other than enforcement of their racially discriminatory policies.

86. Defendants' reliance on race and ethnicity is especially unreasonable because a large percentage of Latinos living in the United States and in this District are, in fact, lawfully present. Approximately 79% of all U.S. Latinos are U.S. citizens.[88] In California, Latinos account for 41% of the population[89]—and that number is even higher in the Central District, where those who identify as Hispanic

[88] *See* G. Pina & G. Martinez, Key Facts about U.S. Latinos, Pew Research Center (Oct. 22, 2025) https://pewrsr.ch/3LAfN6m.

[89] *Id*.

or Latino make up approximately 47.3% of the population.[90] The vast majority of the District's Latino residents are citizens or otherwise lawfully present here.[91] Relying on Latino ethnicity for immigration enforcement in a District where nearly half the population identifies as Hispanic or Latino is patently unreasonable. And indeed, Defendants' methods have subjected an unprecedented number of U.S. citizens and other lawfully present noncitizens to intrusions on their liberty, including unlawful questioning, stops, and arrests. In this District, U.S. citizens of Latino ethnicity targeted by Defendants' discriminatory policies and practices have been tackled, slammed to the ground, and even held in federal detention centers.[92]

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[90] *Quick Facts, Los Angeles County*, United States Census Bureau, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/losangelescountycalifornia/RHI725224; *Quick Facts*, San Luis Obispo County, United States Census Bureau, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sanluisobispocountycalifornia/RHI725224; *Quick Facts*, Santa Barbara County, United States Census Bureau, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/santabarbaracountycalifornia/RHI725224; *Quick Facts*, Ventura County, United States Census Bureau, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/venturacountycalifornia/RHI725224; *Quick Facts*, Orange County, United States Census Bureau, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/orangecountycalifornia/RHI725224; *Quick Facts*, Riverside County, United States Census Bureau, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/riversidecountycalifornia/RHI725224; *Quick Facts*, San Bernadino County, United State Census Bureau, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sanbernardinocountycalifornia/RHI725224.

[91] USC Dornsife, *State of Immigrants in Los Angeles County* 13 (2023), https://dornsife.usc.edu/eri/publications/soila-2023/ (showing that, in 2021, 61 percent of Latino immigrants are U.S.-born, 16 percent are naturalized citizens, ten percent are lawful permanent presidents, and 13 percent are undocumented); USC Dornsife, *Undocumented Immigrants in Los Angeles County* (2025), https://dornsife.usc.edu/eri/wp-content/uploads/sites/41/2025/11/USC_ERI_LA_County_Undoc_Estimates_Nov2025.pdf (showing that in 2023, only 16 percent of Latino residents were undocumented).

[92] Jesus Jimenez, *At a Congressional Hearing, Residents Detail the Trauma of the L.A. Raids,* The NY Times (Nov. 24, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/2025/11/24/us/ice-raids-congressional-hearing.html; Carlos Granda, *US citizens, legal resident detained during SoCal immigration raids filing claims against government*, ABC 7 News (Aug. 21, 2025), https://abc7.com/post/group-us-citizens-legal-resident-detained-during-socal-immigration-raids-filing-claims-government/17600535/; Jory Rand, *US citizen detained after federal agents show up at Ontario Stater Bros. store*, ABC7 Los Angeles (July 22, 2025), https://abc7.com/post/us-citizen-detained-federal-agents-show-ontario-staterbros-store/17238509/ (According to Angel Pina, "I told them (continued…)

87. Defendants' racially and ethnically discriminatory policies and practices have caused behavioral shifts among those that Defendants may perceive to be Latino.[93] Individuals in the Central District now live in fear of being unlawfully stopped and/or arrested as federal agents continue to stop individuals while they are walking or driving in public spaces simply for "looking Latino." These reasonable fears have led to serious health and educational consequences, including missed doctors' appointments and increased school absences.[94] Many individuals also have changed their behaviors in other respects, including reducing their work schedules and refraining from constitutionally protected activities such as attending religious services. These chilling effects and behavioral changes have extended to Latino citizens and lawful residents.

88. As Defendants' discriminatory policies continue, the number of Latinos in this District who limit their activities due to this ongoing reasonable fear continue to increase. Indeed, named Plaintiff Hernandez Viramontes, a U.S. citizen, applied for and now carries a passport card with him out of fear he will be stopped by immigration agents again. As one Latino U.S. citizen put it: "That sucks, to be a

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where I was born, I had an ID, I had a social, I had a birth certificate . . . None of the ICE agents that were on scene, they didn't care about none of that.").

[93] Gabriel R. Sanchez & Eward D. Vargas, *supra* note 67.

[94] *See, e.g.*, Shreyas Teegala, *Fearing ICE raids, some LA residents skip doctor's visits: 'Everybody's life is on pause'*, The Guardian (June 24, 2025), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/jun/24/iceraids-healthcare-los-angeles-ohio; Andrea Castillo and Queenie Wong, *L.A. immigration raids force the undocumented to trade their freedom for safety*, L.A. Times (June 26, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/politics/story/2025-06-26/online-church-school-and-doctor-afraid-of-ice-raidsimmigrants-go-digital; Maanvi Singh, *As ICE infiltrates LA, neighborhoods fall quiet: 'We can't even go out for a walk,'* The Guardian (June 21, 2025), https://www.theguardian.com/usnews/2025/jun/21/los-angeles-ice-immigration-raids-impact; Dana Goldstein and Irene Casado Sanchez, *Immigration Raids Add to Absence Crisis for Schools*, N.Y. Times (June 16, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/2025/06/16/us/immigration-raids-school-absences-deportation-fears.html.

U.S. citizen and not be able to walk in the country of freedom. It sucks that we're antagonized for being Hispanic."[95]

89. No compelling interest justifies Defendants' widespread discriminatory and racially motivated tactics. Defendants' purported interest in enforcing the law does not permit Defendants to abandon constitutional constraints or to treat any racial or ethnic group as inherently suspect.

90. By engaging in racial profiling and selectively enforcing their immigration policies and practices against those who appear to be Latino, Defendants have institutionalized discrimination within their operations, subjecting Latinos and other people of color regardless of immigration status to fear, humiliation, and unequal treatment under federal law.

D. Defendants' Unreasonable Manner of Seizures

91. Compounding the problem, Defendants are subjecting the individuals they detain to highly intrusive stops that exceed the reasonable bounds of a *Terry* stop. Under the Fourth Amendment, a *Terry* stop must be justified at its inception and also must be reasonably related in scope and manner to the circumstances justifying it. *See Florida v. Royer*, 460 U.S. 491, 499–506 (1983) (discussing *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968)). Defendants' policy and practice of using highly intrusive tactics—including but not limited to handcuffing, confinement, relocation to a secondary location, and prolonged detention—are not plausibly justified by the circumstances, particularly for civil violations like unlawful presence.

92. As discussed above, at locations including bus stops, car washes, and parking lots, with a militaristic show of force, agents ambush residents with multiple vehicles—often unmarked—and surround a site, blocking pathways, entrances and exits, ensuring no one can leave without authorization. Agents and officers rush out

[95] Adrian Florido, '*Antagonized for being Hispanic': Growing claims of racial profiling in LA raids*, NPR (July 4, 2025), https://www.npr.org/2025/07/04/nx-s1-5438396/antagonized-for-being-hispanic-growing-claims-of-racial-profiling-in-la-raids.

from multiple directions without identifying themselves, weapons visible and sometimes drawn. Faced with this display, Plaintiff Osorto thought he was being kidnapped. Terrified, he tried to run. In response, an agent pointed a taser at his heart.

93. Agents are quick to use force, even when the individual is already compliant. An agent pushed Plaintiff Gavidia forcefully against a metal fence and twisted his arm painfully. When agents arrested Andrea Velez, witnesses described it as a "kidnapping."[96]

94. Once they have stopped individuals, agents and officers often handcuff them and place them in vehicles before having much, if any, information about their citizenship or immigration status. Protests of citizenship or lawful status are ignored or met with further intrusions—officers or agents often still handcuff and/or take them away.

95. Compounding the unreasonable manner in which agents and officers are conducting stops, agents or officers regularly confiscate personal property, such as identification documents, and often retain such property for extended periods, and in some instances never return it. For example, after being shoved against the fence, Plaintiff Gavidia's Real ID was taken and never returned to him. Agents or officers also frequently search individuals without consent, taking their identification documents.

96. Once placed in a vehicle, individuals are typically confined for prolonged periods and isolated from public view. Defendants then often transport individuals to a different location for investigation as a routine component of their raids. For example, Plaintiff Hernandez Viramontes, after explaining that he is a U.S. citizen and providing his drivers' license, was nevertheless placed in a vehicle, driven around, and held for about 20 minutes before he was released. Others are

[96] Anguiano, *supra,* at n.48.

transported under guard to unfamiliar secondary locations, before agents finally investigate their citizenship or immigration status. This relocation magnifies the intrusiveness and coerciveness of the encounter.

97. Regardless of whether individuals are taken to other locations, people are frequently held far longer than necessary to dispel any suspicion agents may reasonably have. Those detained have suffered physical harm, in some cases even requiring hospitalization, as well as mental and emotional harm.

98. As part of Defendants' policy and practice, agents routinely utilize highly intrusive tactics, including but not limited to handcuffing, confinement in vehicles, relocation, and prolonged detention, without a determination that the individual poses safety concerns and without any exigent circumstances.

99. Defendants do not require agents or officers to articulate any separate justification for, or even *document* in many instances, the use of such high-intensity tactics. Defendants' operations normalize these tactics as routine components of immigration enforcement. Rather than tailoring tactics to the specific circumstances of each encounter, Defendants employ the same militarized tactics as a matter of course.

100. Defendants' conduct during their operations, often without any warning, contributes to the reasonableness of some individuals' responses that Defendants often characterize as evasion or resistance. Such responses cannot on their own justify Defendants' tactics.[97]

101. The threat of unnecessary intrusion and force further demeans the District's residents. Latino residents—as well as anyone who fears being targeted because of their appearance—must risk brutal encounters with masked and armed officers each time they leave their home.

[97] *See Blankenhorn v. City of Orange*, 485 F.3d 463, 479–80 (9th Cir. 2007) (holding that officers' conduct in tackling plaintiff to the ground without warning triggered plaintiff's limited right to reasonable resistance and made the officers' later use of restraints unreasonable).

102. Defendants' policy and practice of using highly intrusive tactics transforms their investigatory stops into de facto arrests under the Fourth Amendment. It also violates the Fourth Amendment's requirement that the scope and manner of a seizure be reasonable under the totality of the circumstances. *See Washington v. Lambert*, 98 F.3d 1181, 1185–88 (9th Cir. 1996).

E. Warrantless Arrests Without an Individualized Determination of Flight Risk

103. Congress enacted a strong preference that immigration arrests be based on warrants. *See Arizona v. United States*, 567 U.S. 387, 407–08 (2012). The Immigration and Nationality Act thus provides immigration agents with only limited authority to conduct warrantless arrests. 8 U.S.C.§ 1357(a)(2). Federal regulations track the strict limitations on warrantless arrests. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(ii).

104. An immigration officer can make an arrest without a warrant only if they have probable cause to believe that the individual "is in the United States in violation of any [immigration] law or regulation," *and* (2) the individual "is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained" for his arrest. § 1357(a)(2); § 287.8(c)(2)(ii) (same); *Tejeda-Mata v. INS*, 626 F.2d 721, 725 (9th Cir. 1980). The requirement that officers establish probable cause of flight risk before conducting a warrantless arrest requires a particularized finding of likelihood of escape. *Mountain High Knitting, Inc. v. Reno*, 51 F.3d 216, 218 (9th Cir. 1995).

105. Defendants have a policy and practice of effectuating warrantless arrests without making an individualized flight risk determination.

106. As one witness to a raid at a Home Depot recounted, the officers "just grab[] people" and "don't ask questions."[98]

[98] Arelis R. Hernández, *'La migra!': Day laborers recount ICE raid outside Los Angeles Home Depot*, The Washington Post (June 8, 2025) https://www.washingtonpost.com/immigration/2025/06/08/ice-los-angeles-home-depot-raid-trump/.

107. For example, on June 8, 2025, Jesus Cruz Uitz, a member of CLEAN Carwash Worker Center, which is part of Plaintiff LAWCN, was working at the car wash he has worked at for approximately 8 years when masked agents arrived. Mr. Cruz Uitz stayed where he was working but an officer angrily approached him, grabbed him by the arms, and ultimately arrested him. The officer did not have a warrant to arrest Mr. Cruz Uitz and did not ask him any questions to assess his individualized flight risk.

108. On June 9, 2025, a resident, M.N., was working at the same car wash when agents arrested him without a warrant and without asking him any questions relevant to assess his flight risk.

109. And on June 9, 2025, Jose Valdez Rios was at Home Depot when agents arrested him without a warrant and without asking him any questions relevant to assess his flight risk. Agents never asked him about his job, family, community, or other ties to the United States.

F. Arrests Without Identification of Authority or Reason

110. Regulations also require immigration officers to (1) identify themselves "as an immigration officer who is authorized to execute an arrest"; and (2) "[s]tate that the person is under arrest and the reason for the arrest," as soon as it is practical and safe to do so. 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(iii).

111. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to identify themselves or explain the basis for an arrest upon taking someone into custody. As noted above, agents and officers have often shown up masked, without any visible badges or insignia indicating what agency they are with, and have refused to identify themselves when asked. This has extended through the time of arrest, with individuals left in the dark about who they are interacting with or why they are under arrest.

G. Conditions at B-18 and the Denial of Access to Counsel

112. James Pendergraph, former Executive Director of ICE Office of State and Local Coordination once said, "If you don't have enough evidence to charge someone criminally but you think he's illegal, we can make him disappear."[99] That ethos is animating Defendants' Los Angeles operations today.

113. Individuals detained in immigration operations have a right to counsel that is rooted in the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. *Usubakunov v. Garland*, 16 F.4th 1299, 1304 (9th Cir. 2021); *Biwot v. Gonzales*, 403 F.3d 1094, 1098 (9th Cir. 2005); *see also Torres v. United States Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 411 F. Supp. 3d 1036, 1060-61 (C.D. Cal. 2019). When the government detains individuals as part of immigration enforcement efforts, it cannot impose restrictions on access to attorneys that undermine the opportunity to obtain counsel or communicate with retained counsel. *See Orantes-Hernandez v. Thornburgh*, 919 F.2d 549, 554, 565 (9th Cir. 1990); *see also Usubakunov*, 16 F.4th at 1300 ("Navigating the asylum system with an attorney is hard enough; navigating it without an attorney is a Herculean task."); *Comm. of Cent. Am. Refugees v. INS*, 795 F.2d 1434, 1439 (9th Cir. 1986) (recognizing that impediments to communication, especially in connection with a difficult-to-access facility, can constitute a "constitutional deprivation" where they obstruct an "established on-going attorney-client relationship.").

114. Further, civil detainees have "a right to adequate food, shelter, clothing, and medical care." *Youngberg v. Romeo*, 457 U.S. 307 (1982). Their conditions of confinement become unconstitutional if they "amount to punishment," *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 535 (1979), in other words, when "the harm or disability

[99] Debbie Cenziper et. al, *Under Trump, ICE aggressively recruited sheriffs as partners to question and detain undocumented immigrants*, The Washington Post (Nov. 23, 2021), https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/interactive/2021/trump-ice-sheriffs-immigrants-287g/.

caused by the government's action . . . significantly exceed[s], or [is] independent of, the inherent discomforts of confinement[.]" *Demery v. Arpaio*, 378 F.3d 1020, 1030 (9th Cir. 2004). During the ongoing raids, and as an integral part of the policy and pattern of unlawful stops and arrests described above, Defendants have been taking individuals who are swept up en masse to the basement of the federal building at 300 North Los Angeles Street in Los Angeles, commonly referred to as "B-18." B-18 is a facility for immigrant detainees designed to hold a limited number of individuals temporarily so they can be processed and released, or processed and transported to a long-term detention facility. It does not have beds, showers, or medical facilities.

115. B-18 was previously the subject of litigation in this District, and a lawsuit over the inhumane treatment of detainees there resulted in a 2009 settlement agreement requiring that individuals not be held at B-18 for more than 12 hours. *See Castellano v. Napolitano*, No. 2:09-CV-02281 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 16, 2009). Other provisions of the agreement required that detainees at B-18 be allowed to "visit with current or prospective legal representatives and their legal assistants seven days a week, including holidays, for eight hours per day on regular business days (Monday through Friday), and four hours per day on weekends and holidays."

116. The settlement agreement has since expired. But under the immense pressure to receive individuals arrested, the unlawful conditions that led to the settlement more than a decade ago are recurring today. Individuals taken to B-18 are being kept in overcrowded, inhumane conditions. They are held in small windowless rooms with dozens or more other detainees, in extremely cramped quarters. Some rooms are so cramped that detainees cannot sit, let alone lie down, for hours at a time.

117. As of June 20, 2025, upon information and belief, over 300 individuals were being held at B-18. They are expected to sleep in cold rooms on floors without cots, bedding, or blankets. Some are even forced to sleep in tents outside.

118. When asked why detainees have been forced to sleep in such cramped conditions, an officer at B-18 explained that B-18 is meant to be a processing center, not a detention facility. Historically, processing of individuals in removal proceedings would result in the release of an individual detained pending their next court hearing or, barring release, immediate transfer to a detention facility. But B-18 is not being used that way today, and individuals are being held there far longer than 12 hours, often for days on end.

119. Detainees are also routinely deprived of food. Some have not even been given water other than what comes out of the combined sink and toilet in the group detention room. And upon asking for food, detainees have been told repeatedly that the facility has run out.

120. Detainees are routinely denied access to necessary medical care and medications, too. Individuals with conditions that require consistent medications and treatment are not given any medical attention, even when that information is brought to the attention of the officers on duty. The facility cannot even provide detainees with basic hygiene. Individuals who are menstruating have had to wait long periods before receiving menstrual pads, if they receive them at all.

121. To make matters worse—and, indeed, to keep the true nature and scope of Defendants' constitutional violations, including those related to stops and arrest, hidden from the outside world—individuals detained at B-18 have had their access to prospective or retained counsel severely and unconstitutionally restricted.

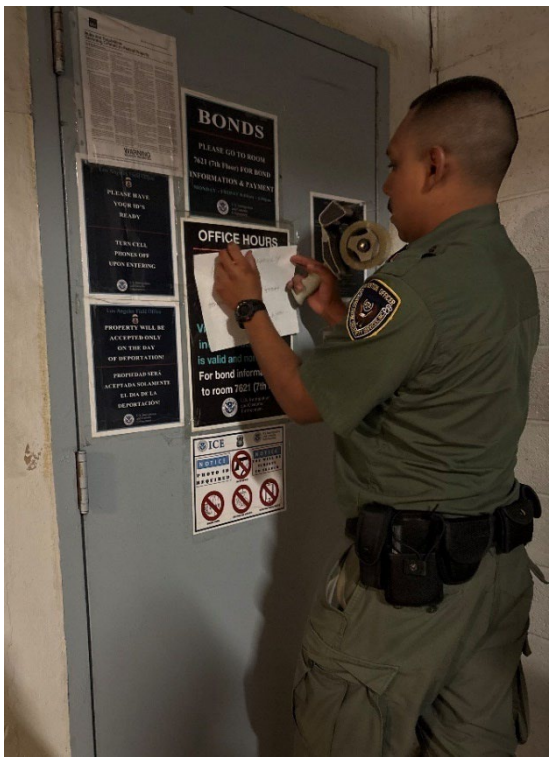
122. On June 6, 2025, attorneys and legal representatives from organizational Plaintiffs CHIRLA and ImmDef attempted to gain access to B-18 to advise detainees of their rights and assess their eligibility for relief, but they were not permitted to enter.

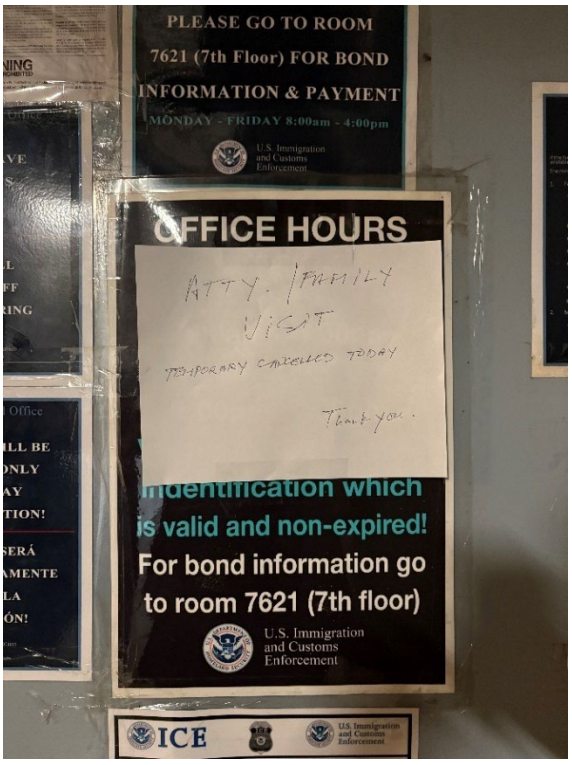
123. When they returned to B-18 the next morning, attorneys identified a handwritten notice on the door of the family and attorney entrance at B-18 indicating that they would not permit any visits that day. Federal officers then

deployed an unknown chemical agent against family members, attorneys, and representatives, including CHIRLA and ImmDef legal staff, who were peacefully requesting access to detained individuals. The chemical agent that federal agents sprayed caused everyone to cough and inflicted a burning sensation in the eyes, nose, and throat.

124. That same morning, numerous unmarked white vans quickly departed B-18 with a group of detainees. CHIRLA and ImmDef attorneys and representatives attempted to loudly share know your rights information with the detainees in the vans. To prevent the detainees from hearing their rights, and therefore exercising them, the federal agents blasted their horns to drown them out.

125. On June 7, 2025, another ImmDef attorney arrived at B-18 to find a handwritten notice that the facility was closed to visitation, as shown below:[100]





[100] Photos taken by LARRN attorney Helen Boyer Saturday June 7, 2025 at approx 8:50 AM.

126. As a result, attorneys and family members were unable to access B-18 the entire weekend during the first few days of the raids.

127. On the rare occasions when attorneys and family members have been allowed access to their clients or loved ones, they have been made to wait hours at a time to see them, and the resulting visits have been limited to a mere five to 10 minutes. Detention officers screen the very limited phone calls that detainees are permitted to make, and phone calls cannot be used for confidential legal communications.

128. In many cases, attorneys and family members have been unable to determine whether a particular individual is even detained at B-18, or whether they have been transferred to another facility. B-18 officers have refused to provide clear answers to questions about detainees' whereabouts, or refused to answer questions altogether. ICE's online locator, which provides information about detainees' location, is not updated in a timely manner.

129. The severe access restrictions have persisted as Defendants' mass arrests continue to occur across Southern California.

130. On June 16, 2025, ImmDef attorneys, as well as Congressman Jimmy Gomez, arrived at B-18 around 3:00 p.m. on a day when B-18 was purportedly open for visiting between 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. But they were denied access, along with family members who had been instructed to go to B-18 to pick up their loved ones' possessions.

131. On June 19, 2025, an ImmDef attorney arrived at B-18 to meet with detainees, including one who was scheduled for a chemotherapy appointment the next day. Despite showing a doctor's note confirming the appointment and specifying that missing the appointment would be detrimental to the detainee's health, the guards repeatedly would not allow the attorney to meet with the ill detainee. One officer told the attorney that he had no way to find the individual because hundreds of people were detained in the facility.

132. B-18 officers have and continue to consistently close the doors to detainees' prospective or retained counsel at unexpected and unexplained times.

133. The use of B-18 as a makeshift, long-term detention center for hundreds of individuals has and continues to cause significant, ongoing harm. Defendants have intentionally restricted detainees' access to those who may be able to intervene on their behalf at a critical time when they are likely to face imminent government action in their case. Indeed, one of ImmDef's clients who has been granted asylum and who should never have been arrested was picked up at a Home Depot looking for work. He would have disappeared into the detention system if not for an ImmDef attorney's last minute intervention at B-18 on June 19, 2025.

134. In fact, some individuals have accepted voluntary departure from this country under 8 U.S.C. § 1229c(a)(1), without having had the opportunity to consult with counsel, even though due process requires that any waiver of a right to a hearing be knowing and voluntary. *See, e.g., United States v. Ramos*, 623 F.3d 672, 682–83 (9th Cir. 2010). Upon information and belief, the inhumane conditions at B-18 create a coercive environment that pressures some of those detained individuals to take voluntary departure or to self deport without first consulting with counsel and despite potential deportation relief because they fear lengthy detention in deplorable conditions.

135. Combined with the continued deplorable conditions at B-18—lack of food, medical care, basic hygiene, and overcrowding—B-18 is a disaster continuing to happen. And until these issues are resolved, the true scale of the legal violations Defendants are engaged in will remain unknown.

H. Defendants' Pattern of Illegal Conduct Is Officially Sanctioned

136. Defendants' conduct on operations and denial of access to counsel and conditions at B-18 are the predictable result of directives from top officials to agents and officers.

137. In January, the administration gave ICE field offices an arrest quota of 75 arrests a day.[101] As offices attempted to carry out such a mandate, workplace raids increased,[102] ICE check-ins became traps,[103] and courthouse arrests surged.[104]

138. Also, to help meet the quota, the administration granted agencies outside of DHS immigration enforcement powers.[105]

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[101] Nick Miroff & Maria Sacchetti, *Trump Officials Issue Quotas to ICE Officers to Ramp Up Arrests*, The Washington Post (last updated Jan. 26, 2025), https://www.washingtonpost.com/immigration/2025/01/26/ice-arrests-raids-trump-quota/.

[102] Marianne LeVine, et al., *ICE is Arresting Migrants in Worksite Raids. Employers are Largely Escaping Charges*, The Washington Post (June 30, 2025), https://www.washingtonpost.com/immigration/2025/06/30/ice-raids-arrests-workers-companies/ (noting an April announcement by ICE officials that the agency had arrested more than 1,000 workers during Trump's first 100 days and collecting stories of workplace raids across the country); Mark Moran, *ICE Detains More than 530 People in Workplace 'Raids' in U.S. Northeast*, United Press International (Jan. 23, 2025), https://www.upi.com/Top_News/US/2025/01/23/ice-details-538-ion-workplace-raids/7811737692376/.

[103] Maanvi Singh & Will Craft, *As deportations ramp up, immigrants increasingly fear Ice check-ins: 'All bets are off'*, The Guardian (Apr. 6, 2025), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/apr/06/deportations-immigrants-ice-trump; Nidia Cavazos, *Immigrants at ICE check-ins detained, held in basement of federal building in Los Angeles, some overnight*, CBS News (June 7, 2025), https://www.cbsnews.com/news/immigrants-at-ice-check-ins-detained-and-held-in-basement-of-federal-building-in-los-angeles/.

[104] Julia Ainsley, *Trump admin tells immigration judges to dismiss cases in tactic to speed up arrests*, NBC News (June 11, 2025), https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/national-security/trump-admin-tells-immigration-judges-dismiss-cases-tactic-speed-arrest-rcna212138; Luis Ferré-Sadurní, *Inside a Courthouse, Chaos and Tears as Trump Accelerates Deportations*, N.Y. Times (June 12, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/2025/06/12/nyregion/immigration-courthouse-arrests-trump-deportation.html; Ximena Bustillo, *ICE's novel strategy allows for more arrests from inside immigration courts*, NPR (June 12, 2025), https://www.npr.org/2025/06/12/nx-s1-5409403/trump-immigration-courts-arrests; Martha Bellisle, et al., *Immigration officers intensify arrests in courthouse hallways on a fast track to deportation*, AP News (June 11, 2025), https://apnews.com/article/immigration-court-arrests-ice-deportation-99d822cdc93ae7dc26026c27895d5ea1 (describing new tactic in which immigration judges grant a government motions dismiss deportation proceedings, enabling ICE officers—often masked—to arrest noncitizens immediately outside in the hallway and place them on an expedited path to removal).

[105] Press Release, DHS, *Statement from a DHS Spokesperson on Directive Expanding Immigration Law Enforcement to Some Department of Justice Officials* (Jan. 23, 2025), https://www.dhs.gov/news/2025/01/23/statement-dhs-spokesperson-directive-expanding-immigration-law-enforcement.

139. Meanwhile, the administration began systematically dismantling internal accountability mechanisms and restraints on immigration agents' and officers' conduct. The administration shut down multiple oversight agencies (retaining only a version of their former selves after the administration was sued).[106] Investigations were closed.[107] Officers no longer had to abide by enforcement priorities.[108] Long-standing guidance restricting enforcement operations in sensitive locations—schools, hospitals, places of worship and public demonstrations—was rescinded.[109]

140. But these changes were not enough, according to the administration. In late May, Deputy Chief of Staff Stephen Miller summoned 25 ERO Field Office Directors and 25 HSI Special Agents to a meeting to demand that "everybody" be targeted.[110] Under Miller's directive, agents no longer needed to develop vetted

[106] Nicolae Viorel Butler, *Court Forces DHS to Preserve Immigrant Rights Offices,* Migrant Insider (May 27, 2025), https://migrantinsider.com/p/court-forces-dhs-to-preserve-immigrant?utm_source=CLINIC%2BMail&utm_campaign=f9e1ee6428-tips-6-2-25&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_-663ab9ab77-284225192"https://migrantinsider.com/p/court-forces-dhs-to-preserve-immigrant?utm_source=CLINIC%2BMail&utm_campaign=f9e1ee6428-tips-6-2-25&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_-663ab9ab77-284225192.

[107] Press Release, Government Accountability Project, *DHS Halted 500+ Civil Rights Investigations When It Shut Down Oversight Office, Whistleblowers Say* (May 15, 2025), https://whistleblower.org/press-release/dhs-halted-500-civil-rights-investigations-when-it-shut-down-oversight-office-whistleblowers-say/.

[108] Press Release, DHS, Statement from a DHS Spokesperson on Directives Expanding Law Enforcement and Ending the Abuse of Humanitarian Parole (Jan. 21, 2025), https://www.dhs.gov/news/2025/01/21/statement-dhs-spokesperson-directives-expanding-law-enforcement-and-ending-abuse (noting a directive "rescind[ing] the Biden Administration's guidelines for . . . enforcement actions that thwart law enforcement in or near so-called "sensitive" areas).

[109] Marisa Kabas, *ICE agents get green light to make unjustified warrantless arrests*, The Handbasket (June 12, 2025), https://www.thehandbasket.co/p/ice-warrantless-arrests-castanon-nava.

[110] Stuard Anderson, *Stephen Miller's Order Likely Sparked Immigration Raids and Protests*, Forbes, Jun. 9, 2025, https://www.forbes.com/sites/stuartanderson/2025/06/09/stephen-millers-order-likely-sparked-immigration-arrests-and-protests/.

target lists of individuals suspected of being in the United States unlawfully.[111] ICE agents were instructed in an email to "turn the creativity knob up to 11" and aggressively "push the envelope," including by pursuing "collaterals"—individuals that by definition would not have warrants.[112] As another e-mail put it: "If it involves handcuffs on wrists, it's probably worth pursuing."[113]

141. The administration set a new arrest quota of 3,000 arrests per day and reportedly threatened job consequences if officials failed to meet arrest quotas.[114]

142. The overriding message to agents and officers carrying out immigration operations on the ground was to prioritize arrest numbers, regardless of the law. Agents and officers were granted sweeping discretion to achieve this goal.

I. Defendant Agencies Have a History of Unconstitutional and Unlawful Conduct

143. The agencies involved in the Los Angeles area immigration raids include DHS and its components, ICE ERO, ICE HSI, and the U.S. Border Patrol, as well as DOJ law enforcement agencies including the FBI[115] and others (including

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[111] Elizabeth Findell et al., *supra*, at n.5 (reporting that agents were no longer required to develop target lists of noncitizens unlawfully present in the U.S., marking a shift from longstanding policy).

[112] José Olivares, *US immigration officers ordered to arrest more people even without warrants*, The Guardian (June 4, 2025), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/jun/04/immigration-officials-increased-detentions-collateral-arrests.

[113] José Olivares, *US immigration officers ordered to arrest more people even without warrants*, The Guardian, (June 4, 2025), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/jun/04/immigration-officials-increased-detentions-collateral-arrests.

[114] Elizabeth Findell, et al., *supra*, at n.5; Julia Ainsley, et al., *A sweeping new ICE operation shows how Trump's focus on immigration is reshaping federal law enforcement,* NBC News (June 4, 2025), https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/justice-department/ice-operation-trump-focus-immigration-reshape-federal-law-enforcement-rcna193494.

[115] Cameron Kiszla, *Immigration agents raid several L.A. businesses, encounter protestors*, KTLA (June 6, 2025), https://ktla.com/news/local-news/federal-agents-raid-home-depot-in-westlake-district/ ("The FBI confirmed to KTLA that it is participating in the HSI raids, not just in Los Angeles but nationwide, 'as directed by the Attorney General. As we have been asked to do, we are sending Agents to participate in these immigration enforcement efforts,' the statement said.").

ATF[116] and DEA).[117] A number of these agencies have a history of engaging in unconstitutional and unlawful stops and arrests.

144. For example, the U.S. Border Patrol has a documented history of Fourth Amendment violations in the U.S. interior: U.S. Border Patrol agents have relied on perceived race or ethnicity to select who to stop, conducted suspicionless stops, executed warrantless home raids, and carried out illegal worksite operations. Courts have repeatedly intervened to curb these practices. *See LaDuke v. Nelson*, 762 F.2d 1318 (9th Cir. 1985), *amended*, 796 F.2d 309 (9th Cir. 1986), *affirmed*, 799 F.2d 547, 551 (9th Cir. 1986) (upholding permanent classwide injunction against warrantless raids on farmworker housing in Washington, Idaho, and Montana); *Int'l Molders' and Allied Workers' Local Union No. 164 v. Nelson*, 643 F. Supp. 884, 887–89, 899–901 (N.D. Cal. 1986) (granting preliminary injunction barring the now-defunct Livermore Border Patrol Sector from replicating the unlawful practices it had used in "Operation Jobs," a weeklong series of about 50 workplace raids across Northern California where agents stopped workers for questioning without reasonable suspicion and arrested people who refused to answer questions, including U.S. citizens).

145. Most recently, the El Centro Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol, one of the key participants in the raids being challenged in this suit, was the focus of a suit filed in the Eastern District of California over a Kern County operation called "Operation Return to Sender." The tactics challenged here—including widespread racial profiling, suspicionless stops, and warrantless arrests without determination of

[116] Press Release, ICE, *ICE Los Angeles announces 239 illegal aliens were arrested during recent operation* (May 14, 2025), https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/ice-los-angeles-announces-239-illegal-aliens-were-arrested-during-recent-operation (confirming ATF's involvement in ICE operations in the Los Angeles area).

[117] *Id*. (confirming DEA's involvement in ICE operations in the Los Angeles area).

flight risk—bear the unmistakable hallmarks of "Operation Return to Sender."[118] Like the raids challenged here, "Operation Return to Sender" spread through agricultural communities and also targeted day laborer pick up sites. On April 29, 2025, the court granted a preliminary injunction barring the U.S. Border Patrol from engaging in these unlawful practices. *United Farm Workers v. Noem*, No. 1:25-CV-00246 JLT CDB, 2025 WL 1235525, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 29, 2025). The ruling recognizes that, in the Ninth Circuit, "Hispanic appearance is of little or no use in determining which particular individuals among the vast Hispanic populace should be stopped." *Id.* at *46 (quoting *United States v. Montero-Camargo*, 208 F.3d 1122, 1134 (9th Cir. 2000)). And the El Centro Sector Chief Bovino, who led "Operation Return to Sender," is now at the helm of operations in the Los Angeles area, inviting him to replicate his tactics in this District.

146. ICE, which typically handles immigration enforcement in the interior and "manag[es] all aspects of the immigration enforcement process, including the identification, arrest, detention, and removal of [noncitizens],"[119] has likewise been found to violate the Fourth Amendment, statutory, and regulatory rights of individuals it encounters in the field.

147. For instance, in 2008, ICE HSI agents conducted a workplace raid in Van Nuys, California. Agents executed a search warrant but also engaged in detentive stops of workers without individualized reasonable suspicion. The Ninth Circuit eventually ruled that this was unlawful and invalidated the ensuing removal proceedings. *Perez Cruz v. Barr*, 926 F.3d 1128, 1137 (9th Cir. 2019) (citing 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(b)).

[118] Sergio Olmos & Wendy Fry, *Border Patrol said it targeted known criminals in Kern County. But it had no record of 77 of 78 arrestees*, CalMatters (Apr. 8, 2025), https://calmatters.org/economy/2025/04/border-patrol-records-kern-county/.

[119] *Enforcement and Removal Operations*, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement, *https://www.ice.gov/about-ice/ero* (last visited June 30, 2025).

148. In *Nava v. DHS*, a plaintiff class in Chicago challenged a pattern and practice of ICE conducting warrantless arrests without making required determinations under 8 U.S.C. § 1357. *Nava v. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 435 F. Supp. 3d 880, 885 (N.D. Ill. 2020). The case resulted in a settlement that included a nationwide policy about warrantless arrests and vehicle stops.[120] In June 2025, despite a pending motion to enforce the settlement agreement and motion to extend the settlement agreement, ICE terminated its policy under the settlement that required officers to document the circumstances of warrantless arrests and vehicle stops.[121]

149. Meanwhile, in this District, in May 2024, plaintiffs secured a summary judgment order in *Kidd v. Mayorkas*, 734 F. Supp. 3d 967, 982 (C.D. Cal. 2024), holding unlawful ICE's practice of entering onto the curtilage of homes during "knock and talks" for the purpose of carrying out arrests without a judicial warrant. Public reports confirm that in late May, Defendant Essayli, instead directed DOJ law enforcement agencies to take over door knocking tasks.[122]

150. In sum, Defendants in this case have demonstrated a willingness to bypass basic constitutional, statutory, and regulatory requirements when it comes to immigration enforcement, even before top-down pressure demanded adherence with

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[120] *See Nava v. DHS*, Proposed Settlement Agreement, https://www.aclu-il.org/sites/default/files/field_documents/proposed_settlement.pdf; see also National Immigrant Justice Center, *Final Settlement Regarding ICE Warrantless Arrests and Vehicle Stops: Overview of Settlement Requirements and Remedies* (last updated Jan. 17, 2025), https://immigrantjustice.org/final-settlement-regarding-ice-warrantless-arrests-and-vehicle-stops-overview-of-settlement-requirements-and-remedies/.

[121] Marisa Kabas, *ICE agents get green light to make unjustified warrantless arrests*, The Handbasket (June 12, 2025), https://www.thehandbasket.co/p/ice-warrantless-arrests-castanon-nava.

[122] Hamed Aleaziz & Todd Heisler, *Under Pressure From the White House, ICE Seeks New Ways to Ramp Up Arrests*, N.Y. Times (June 11, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/2025/06/11/us/politics/ice-la-protest-arrests.html. Defendants in that case also indicated in a court pleading that they intend to resume ICE knock and talks as of July 1, 2025. Plaintiffs in that case have sought to confirm whether this is still their intent and have not received a response.

dramatically higher arrest quotas. When their practices have come under scrutiny, rather than take the opportunity to conform their conduct to the law, they have evaded accountability by replicating those practices in another geographic area, declining to document what they do, and directing other federal partners not under court order to take over tasks that have been found to be unconstitutional. It is therefore no surprise that the immigration raids in the Los Angeles area have been marked by systematic disregard of the law.

J. Experiences of Individual Plaintiffs

Plaintiff Pedro Vasquez Perdomo

151. In the early morning of June 18, 2025, in Pasadena, California, Plaintiff Vasquez Perdomo was waiting at a bus stop next to Winchell's Donuts with several co-workers to be picked up for a job.

152. Suddenly, about four cars converged on his location, and about half a dozen masked agents jumped out on either side of him. They had weapons and masks, and did not identify themselves.

153. To Plaintiff Vasquez Perdomo, it felt like a kidnapping. He tried to leave but was swiftly surrounded, grabbed, handcuffed, and put into one of the vehicles.

154. At the time he was handcuffed, agents did not have reasonable suspicion of a violation of immigration law.

155. It was only after he was brought to a nearby CVS parking lot that agents checked Plaintiff Vasquez Perdomo's identification.

156. No warrant was shown. Agents did not have a warrant of any kind for Plaintiff Vasquez Perdomo's arrest.

157. Agents proceeded with a warrantless arrest of Plaintiff Vasquez Perdomo without making an individualized determination of risk of flight.

158. If agents had evaluated Plaintiff Vasquez Perdomo for risk of flight, they would have learned he had lived in Pasadena for decades.

159. Agents did not inform Plaintiff Vasquez Perdomo that they were immigration officers authorized to make an arrest or of the basis for his arrest.

160. At the time this action was filed, Plaintiff Vasquez Perdomo had been transported to and was being held at the federal building at 300 North Los Angeles St. in B-18. There he experienced extremely crowded and unsanitary conditions, was given little to eat or drink, and slept on the floor.

161. Plaintiff has representation in his removal proceedings. His counsel is located in Pasadena, California.

162. Plaintiff's family is located in Pasadena, California.

163. Plaintiff is diabetic and felt increasingly ill following his arrest. He has felt depressed since his arrest and reasonably fears being racially profiled again.

Plaintiff Carlos Alexander Osorto

164. In the early morning of June 18, 2025, in Pasadena, California, Plaintiff Osorto was waiting to be picked up for work with his co-worker Plaintiff Vasquez Perdomo.

165. When federal agents approached, Plaintiff Osorto was terrified. He had seen videos of what had been happening around Los Angeles and also had heard of masked people who were not even government agents taking community members away. He tried to run, but one of the agents caught up to him and pointed a taser at his heart and said "stop or I'll use it!" Plaintiff Osorto stopped immediately.

166. Plaintiff Osorto was handcuffed and put into a vehicle.

167. At the time he was handcuffed, agents did not have reasonable suspicion of a violation of immigration law.

168. It was only after he was brought to a nearby CVS parking lot that agents asked Plaintiff Osorto if he had papers.

169. No warrant was shown. Agents did not have a warrant of any kind for Plaintiff Osorto's arrest.

170. Agents proceeded with a warrantless arrest of Plaintiff Osorto without making an individualized determination of risk of flight.

171. If agents had evaluated Plaintiff Osorto for risk of flight, they would have learned he had built homes all around Los Angeles, lived in Pasadena for more than a decade, and had 7 grandchildren who are U.S. citizens.

172. Agents did not inform Plaintiff Osorto that they were immigration officers authorized to make an arrest or of the basis for his arrest.

173. At the time this action was filed, Plaintiff Osorto had been transported to and was being held at the federal building at 300 North Los Angeles St. in B-18. The facility was full and when people asked for help officers told them there was no food, no water, and no medicine.

174. Plaintiff Osorto has representation in his removal proceedings. His counsel is located in Pasadena, California.

175. Plaintiff Osorto's family is located throughout Los Angeles County, including in Pasadena, California.

176. Plaintiff Osorto developed high blood pressure, he believes as a result of the stress he experienced. He has been scared and overwhelmed by what happened and fears being targeted again for being a Latino person in construction clothes.

Plaintiff Isaac Antonio Villegas Molina

177. In the early morning of June 18, 2025, in Pasadena, California, Plaintiff Villegas Molina was waiting to be picked up for work with his co-workers Plaintiff Vasquez Perdomo and Plaintiff Osorto.

178. When federal agents approached, Plaintiff Villegas Molina was also afraid but tried his best to stay calm.

179. An agent yelled at Plaintiff Villegas Molina not to run, even though he was still and calm. He was told to provide his ID and he provided his California ID, but the agent kept questioning him. At this point, he did not feel free to leave.

180. When they were questioning him, agents did not have reasonable suspicion of a violation of immigration law.

181. No warrant was shown. Agents did not have a warrant of any kind for Plaintiff Villegas Molina's arrest.

182. Agents proceeded with a warrantless arrest of Plaintiff Villegas Molina without making an individualized determination of risk of flight.

183. If agents had evaluated Plaintiff Villegas Molina for risk of flight, they would have learned he had lived in Pasadena for 13 years and had worked at restaurants across Los Angeles.

184. Agents did not inform Plaintiff Villegas Molina that they were immigration officers authorized to make an arrest or of the basis for his arrest.

185. At the time this action was filed, Plaintiff Villegas Molina had been transported to and was being held at the federal building at 300 North Los Angeles St. in B-18. He slept on the floor and was given almost nothing to eat.

186. Plaintiff has representation in his removal proceedings. His counsel is located in Pasadena, California.

187. Plaintiff had a difficult time in detention. He fears being targeted again because of his race.

Plaintiff Jorge Hernandez Viramontes

188. On the morning of June 18, 2025, Plaintiff Hernandez Viramontes was working at a car wash in Whittier, where he has worked for approximately 10 years, when immigration agents arrived. This was the third time that agents had raided the carwash since June 9, 2025.

189. During this visit by agents, like with previous visits, agents did not identify themselves. They did not show a warrant. They simply went from person to person interrogating them about their identity and immigration status.

190. Agents questioned Plaintiff Hernandez Viramontes' co-worker, a U.S. citizen, about his citizenship *three* separate times in one visit.

191. When agents got to Plaintiff Hernandez Viramontes, they asked him if he was a citizen, and he replied yes and explained he was a dual citizen of the U.S. and Mexico. They asked for an ID, which he provided. Agents then explained that his ID wasn't enough and since he didn't have his passport, they were taking him.

192. Agents placed Plaintiff Hernandez Viramontes in a vehicle and transported him away. During this time, Plaintiff Hernandez Viramontes did not know if they were going to take him to a detention center.

193. Agents verified his citizenship and about 20 minutes later, brought him back to the car wash, but not before his brother called his wife, who had become deeply worried.

194. When agents brought Plaintiff Hernandez Viramontes back to the car wash, they did not apologize.

195. Shortly after agents returned Plaintiff Hernandez Viramontes to the car wash, yet *another* group of agents raided the carwash again.

196. Plaintiff Hernandez Viramontes is shaken by what happened and fears being targeted again on the basis of his Latino appearance and accent.

Plaintiff Jason Brian Gavidia

197. In the afternoon of June 12, 2025, Plaintiff Gavidia, a U.S. citizen, was at a tow yard in Los Angeles County that was visited by immigration agents conducting a roving patrol.[123]

198. Around 4:30 p.m., upon hearing someone say immigration agents may be at the premises, Plaintiff Gavidia went outside to confirm this. At the time, his clothes were dirty from working on his car.

199. On the sidewalk outside the gate, Plaintiff Gavidia saw a federal agent between two cars step forward. Soon after, Plaintiff Gavidia saw several other agents wearing similar vests with the words "Border Patrol Federal Agent." He also

[123] Complaint, *United States v. Javier Ramirez*, No. 2:25-MJ-03646-DUTY (C.D. Cal. June 13, 2025); *see also* Brittny Mejia & Rachel Uranga, *supra*, at n.10.

noticed the agents were carrying handguns and at least two of the agents had a military-style rifle.

200. As Plaintiff Gavidia attempted to head back inside the tow yard premises, an agent said, "Stop right there." At this point, Plaintiff Gavidia did not feel that he could leave. The agent was masked.

201. While the agent approached Plaintiff Gavidia, another unmasked agent ran towards him and asked if he was American. Plaintiff Gavidia told the agent that he is American multiple times. The agent responded by asking, "What hospital were you born in?" Plaintiff Gavidia calmly replied that he did not know. The agent repeated the same question two more times, and each time Plaintiff Gavidia provided the same answer. At that point, the agents forcefully pushed Plaintiff Gavidia up against the metal gated fence, put his hands behind his back, and twisted his arm. Plaintiff Gavidia had been on his phone, and the masked agent also took his phone from his hand at that point.

202. Plaintiff Gavidia explained that the agents were hurting him and that he was American. The unmasked agent asked a final time, "What hospital were you born in?" Plaintiff Gavidia responded again that he did not know and said East L.A. Plaintiff Gavidia then told the agents that he could show them his Real ID. The agents had not asked to see Plaintiff Gavidia's identification.

203. When Plaintiff Gavidia showed his Real ID to the agents, one of them took it from him. It ultimately took about 20 minutes for Plaintiff Gavidia to get his phone back. But the agents never returned Plaintiff Gavidia's Real ID.

204. Plaintiff Gavidia's interaction with the federal agents was one of the worst experiences he has ever had. He is disturbed and deeply concerned about being targeted again because of his race.

K. Harms to Organizational Plaintiffs and/or Their Members

205. Since they began on June 6, 2025, federal immigration raids have led to the arrest of over 1,500 people and counting, many of whom have been stopped

without reasonable suspicion, and/or arrested without probable cause. For those who have been arrested, many have been denied the right to consult with their attorneys, and have been held under conditions with insufficient food, shelter, clothing, and medical care. These conditions, of both arrests and detentions, have caused profound harm to individuals and families, and destabilized entire communities. The chilling effect extends beyond directly impacted individuals. For example, the Mayor of Pasadena described seeing a "huge drop in attendance at local community programs," once "vibrant neighborhoods" now "eerily quiet" and business owners "concerned that their workers and customers alike are too afraid to show up."[124]

206. These harms have extended to organizational Plaintiffs and/or their members.

Plaintiff Los Angeles Worker Center Network (LAWCN)

207. LAWCN is a regional organization made up of eight worker centers and labor organizations that work together to build power and develop worker leadership organizing with Black, immigrant, and refugee workers and other workers of color in the Los Angeles region. LAWCN's member organizations work to improve conditions in low-wage industries, including car wash, garment, home care, restaurant, retail, warehouse, and other low-wage sectors. LAWCN's members each have at least one representative on its Executive Committee, and the Committee has regular standing meetings in which the member organizations provide input on LAWCN's strategic planning and goals, including by having the voting members cast votes on key strategic questions.

208. LAWCN improves conditions for low-wage workers through capacity building, organizing, services, and policy advocacy at the city, county, and state level. In pursuing LAWCN's mission to build the power and grow the capacity of

[124] Victor M. Gordo, *Pasadena Mayor: Trump's Immigration Raids Hurt Communities Like Mine,* Time (June 18, 2025), https://time.com/7295305/pasadena-trump-immigration-raids.

local worker centers to organize and advocate for low-wage workers, LAWCN has a long term and sustained focus on issues related to immigration and immigrant workers. LAWCN has engaged in policy reform and advocacy aimed at increasing immigrant workers' access to governmental services. Additionally, through its capacity-building efforts, LAWCN's work supports immigrant justice by improving the conditions and dignity of immigrant workers in Southern California.

209. LAWCN brings this suit on behalf of its member organizations, worker centers that organize and advocate for low-wage workers in the greater Los Angeles region. At least one of LAWCN's member organizations, CLEAN Carwash Worker Center (CLEAN), has been harmed by the ongoing raids in Southern California. CLEAN is a grassroots worker center that fights for the self-determination of immigrant and working-class people by empowering carwash workers to make lasting changes in the carwash industry and their communities.

210. CLEAN has approximately 1,800 members who are carwash workers from the greater Los Angeles area. Its members are predominantly Latino and many are immigrants or the children of immigrants. CLEAN has three tiers of membership available to workers, depending on how much each member wishes to participate in CLEAN's organizing work. CLEAN's members help set the priorities for the organization. It holds standing membership meetings during which members provide feedback and input into CLEAN's goals and work.

211. CLEAN's mission includes fighting for the self-determination of immigrants. A consistent focus of CLEAN's work is to provide its members access to immigration-related support and resources. Some of this work involves providing training and support to members about immigration issues. CLEAN has also organized programming and events, including attending rallies and events, in support of immigration reform.

212. Carwashes have been a consistent and ongoing target of immigration agents during the course of the raids—at least two dozen have been raided so far.[125] Some carwashes have closed because so many workers have either been detained or fear future raids.[126]

213. Dozens of CLEAN's members have been detained by immigration agents while at work. At least one identifiable CLEAN member, Jesus Aristeo Cruz Utiz, has been subjected to Defendants' unlawful stop and arrest practices.

214. Many CLEAN members, regardless of the stability or permanence of their immigration status, fear that immigration agents will subject them to unlawful stops and arrests. They are terrified that masked and unidentifiable immigration agents will invade their workplaces without a warrant, grab them, handcuff them, and take them away. They are fearful of being racially profiled and stopped by immigration agents while in public or at their places of employment.

Plaintiff United Farm Workers (UFW)

215. Founded in 1962 by Cesar Chavez, Dolores Huerta, Larry Itliong and other labor leaders, UFW is the largest farm worker union in the country. UFW's mission is to improve the lives, wages, and working conditions of agricultural workers and their families. UFW is dedicated to the cause of eliminating discrimination against farm workers, immigrants, people of color, and any other groups that have been the target of unfair or unlawful treatment. As part of this work, UFW is a national leader in the movement for immigration reform and immigrants' rights.

216. UFW has approximately 10,000 members. California is home to more UFW members than any other state, with members in counties across the Central

[125] Kaitlyn Huamani & Suhauna Hussain, *More L.A. car washes targeted in immigration raids, some closed amid fears of further sweeps*, L.A. Times (June 20, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/business/story/2025-06-20/la-car-washes-targeted-immigration-raids-business-closures.

[126] *Id.*

District of California, such as Los Angeles County, Orange County, Riverside County, Ventura County, and San Bernardino County. UFW membership is voluntary and consists of various categories of members. Among these, contributing or associate members are individuals who make a monthly or annual contribution of a designated amount to UFW. Dues-paying members are those who benefit from a UFW collective bargaining agreement.

217. UFW members play an important role in deciding what activities UFW engages in as an organization. At the UFW's quadrennial Constitutional Convention, members introduce and vote on motions to govern and guide the union's work, and to elect the Union Executive Board. On an ongoing basis, UFW members respond to surveys, provide feedback, and participate in advisory meetings (known as "consejo de base" in Spanish) to actively participate in the Union's decisions. UFW has created various programs in response to members' feedback and requests.

218. UFW membership comes with a variety of benefits. Dues-paying members receive protections from collective bargaining in which UFW engages on their behalf. Contributing or associate members (also called "direct" members) receive UFW photographic identification, accidental life insurance of $4,000, access to UFW discounts with private businesses, and other benefits. For services that prioritize agricultural workers, UFW direct membership establishes membership.

219. UFW brings this action on behalf of its members. UFW's members have been harmed by the ongoing immigration raids in Southern California and fear being subjected to unlawful stops, arrests, and detention practices in the future. At least one UFW member—Angel—has been subjected to Defendants' stop and arrest practices.

220. Despite UFW's lawsuit against DHS and the Border Patrol, filed on February 26, 2025,[127] these concerns remain today.

221. Many UFW members, regardless of the stability or permanence of their immigration status, fear that immigration agents will continue to subject farm workers and day laborers to unlawful immigration stops and arrests, especially those who appear non-white. These members face irreparable harm from Defendants' unlawful practices.

Plaintiff the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA)

222. CHIRLA was founded in 1986, and its mission is to advance the human and civil rights of immigrants and refugees. CHIRLA ensures immigrant communities are fully integrated into our society with full rights and access to resources.

223. As a membership organization, CHIRLA has approximately 50,000 members across California, including both U.S. citizens and noncitizens of varying immigration status. CHIRLA has members in every county in this District. Many of CHIRLA members are day laborers, car wash workers, and street vendors. CHIRLA's membership is predominantly Latino.

224. CHIRLA is the largest statewide immigrant rights organization in California, with over 185 staff members who provide services to thousands of Californians each year. Its legal department has assisted approximately 30,000 people with direct services and legal education, including numerous CHIRLA members.

225. Some of CHIRLA's members pay dues to the organization, and those dues help fund the organization's operations. Other CHIRLA members have become members by virtue of their participation in the organization's meetings, programs, and policy campaigns.

[127] Complaint, *UFW v. Noem*, No. 1:25-cv-00246 JLT CDB (E.D. Cal. Feb. 26, 2025), https://www.aclusocal.org/sites/default/files/001_complaint.pdf.

226. CHIRLA's members regularly meet with each other in regional committees. Committee meetings can range from a small handful of people to hundreds. In addition, CHIRLA's student members hold regional statewide conference calls and meetings throughout the year. During these meetings, CHIRLA's members plan local advocacy campaigns, share information, and discuss issues that affect them, their families, and their local communities. Information from these meetings is reported to CHIRLA's leadership and used to guide CHIRLA's programmatic agenda.

227. CHIRLA also holds quarterly membership retreats at which coreleaders discuss issues they are seeing in their communities and set priorities for the organization.

228. CHIRLA also coordinates the Los Angeles Rapid Response Network (LARRN) and educates its membership as well as the broader community through know your rights programming, workshops, social media, and educational literature about a variety of social services and benefits, including immigration law, financial literacy, workers' rights, and civic engagement. CHIRLA is often a first point of contact for individuals seeking direct assistance and accurate information about policy changes impacting immigrants.

229. CHIRLA brings this action on behalf of its members who reasonably fear being subject to the stop and arrest practices challenged in this case and subsequent detention at B-18. Since immigration authorities began arresting and detaining predominately Latino people across Southern California, including in places where CHIRLA members live and go, they have become terrified that they too will be taken from their families and communities. Indeed, some CHIRLA members, including those with legal status, have begun carrying around their passports, have refrained from being at bus stops, and have reduced how much they go out in public because they are afraid of being stopped and detained unlawfully.

230. As a result of Defendants' actions, CHIRLA's mission to serve the immigrant community, including through the provision of legal advice and services, is being frustrated. CHIRLA's attorneys and representatives have attempted to communicate with individuals at B-18, were denied access, and were thwarted in their efforts to offer legal advice to even those detainees they saw at a distance as government officials used car horns to drown them out. Defendants' actions are also thwarting CHIRLA's work to coordinate the LARRN as other attorneys and representatives summoned by CHIRLA to B-18 have been similarly denied access.

Plaintiff Immigrant Defenders Law Center (ImmDef)

231. ImmDef was founded in 2015 with the mission of protecting the due process rights of immigrants facing deportation. At its inception, it sought to achieve this goal through implementation of the universal representation model—i.e., ensuring that every immigrant appearing before the immigration court was represented by an attorney. ImmDef is now the largest removal defense nonprofit organization in Southern California, providing full-scale deportation defense, legal representation, legal education, and social services to approximately 30,150 detained and non-detained children and adults annually.

232. ImmDef's Welcoming Project provides "Know Your Rights" trainings throughout ImmDef's service area, which includes the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego. These trainings aim to educate immigrant community members about the immigration system and about their due process and civil rights.

233. ImmDef's Rapid Response team is also part of LARRN, with CHIRLA, and monitors a hotline and responds to notifications about individuals detained in enforcement actions. When possible, ImmDef takes referrals to represent detained individuals in their removal proceedings within ImmDef's service area. If ImmDef is unable to represent an individual referred through LARRN, ImmDef attempts to connect that individual with pro bono representation.

234. ImmDef's attorneys and representatives have been denied access to people in detention, including those being held at B-18. As a result of Defendants' actions, ImmDef's mission to serve the immigrant community, including through the provision of legal advice and services, is being fundamentally frustrated.

L. Defendants' Illegal Conduct Will Continue if Not Enjoined

235. The federal government has repeatedly made clear its intent to continue its operations and unlawful stops, arrests, and detentions. Defendants have been candid about their determination to continue pursuing these unlawful policies and practices, unless this Court enjoins them from doing so.

236. Indeed, federal officials have been open about the ongoing and expanding nature of these unlawful immigration raids.

237. White House official Tom Homan maligned Los Angeles as a sanctuary city and vowed, "We're going to send a whole boatload of agents. . . . We're going to swamp the city.[128] He has stated, "This operation is not going to end,"[129] and, "Every day in LA we're going to enforce immigration law. I don't care if they like it or not."[130] Kristi Noem has also said, "We're going to stay here and build our operations until we make sure that we liberate the city of Los Angeles."[131] Noem told agents "your performance will be judged every day by how many arrests

[128] Jenny Jarvie & Grace Toohey, *Trump immigration raids: Stunning, yet predictable*, L.A. Times Online (June 15, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2025-06-15/clash-trump-los-angeles-immigration-inevitable.

[129] Andrea Castillo, *'We need to find these people': L.A. immigration raids a sign of what's to come, officials say*, L.A. Times Online (June 12, 2025), https://www.latimes.com/politics/story/2025-06-12/we-need-to-find-these-people-l-a-immigration-raids-a-sign-of-whats-to-come-officials-say.

[130] Jacob Soboroff & Doha Madani, *Trump's border czar threatens arrest for immigration interference, warns Newsom and Bass not to 'cross that line'*, NBC (June 8, 2025), https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/tom-homan-trump-border-czar-los-angeles-rcna211701

[131] Adrian Florido & Liz Baker, *DHS vows immigration raids will continue as resistance mounts*, NPR (June 12, 2025), https://www.npr.org/2025/06/12/g-s1-72513/dhs-immigration-raids-los-angeles-protests.

you, your teammates and your office are able to effectuate. Failure is not an option."[132]

238. While immigration enforcement may be done lawfully, these statements demonstrate a commitment to continue operations at any cost, including at the expense of individuals' constitutional and legal rights. Plaintiffs have already been harmed, and they face a reasonable likelihood of continuing harm, as a result of Defendants' unlawful policies and practices described herein. Plaintiffs have no plain, adequate, or complete remedy at law to address the wrongs described herein. Injunctive and declaratory relief is necessary to redress their ongoing injuries.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

239. The Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves, and in the case of the organizational Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs, their members. In addition, the Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs bring this action under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(2), on behalf of classes of persons similarly situated to themselves and their members. The Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs seek to represent the following classes of individuals who have been or will be subjected to several of the unlawful practices this lawsuit challenges: suspicionless stops; discriminatory treatment based on race/ethnicity; unreasonable manner of stops; warrantless arrests without evaluations of flight risk; and the failure to identify authority and the reason for arrest.

The Suspicionless Stop Class

240. The Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs seek to represent a class under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) consisting of:

> All persons who, since June 6, 2025, have been or will be subjected to a detentive stop by federal agents in this District without a pre-stop, individualized assessment of reasonable suspicion concerning whether

[132] Tyler Pager, et al., *Trump's Conflicting Messages on Workplace Raids Leave Businesses Reeling*, N.Y. Times (June 17, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/2025/06/17/us/politics/trump-conflicting-messages-workplace-raids.html.

the person (1) is engaged in an offense against the United States or (2) is a noncitizen unlawfully in the United States.

241. *Numerosity.* The proposed class meets the numerosity requirements of Rule 23(a)(1) because it consists of a large number of similarly situated individuals located within this District, such that joinder of all members of the class is impracticable. Although the number of individuals who have been or will be subject to unconstitutional detentive stops by federal agents is not known with precision, class members number in the thousands. Since June 6, 2025, federal agents have arrested more than 1,500 people within the District, and likely conducted unconstitutional detentive stops on many more.

242. *Common Questions of Law and Fact.* The proposed class meets the commonality requirements of Rule 23(a)(2) because all members of the proposed class have been or will be subjected to the same unconstitutional practices. Thus, there are numerous questions of law and fact common to the proposed class, which predominate over any individual questions, including:

(a) Whether Defendants have a policy, pattern, or practice of conducting stops without regard to whether reasonable suspicion exists that the person (1) is engaged in an offense against the United States or (2) is a noncitizen unlawfully in the United States; and

(b) Whether Defendants' policy, pattern, or practice of conducting stops without regard to whether reasonable suspicion exists that the person (1) is engaged in an offense against the United States or (2) is a noncitizen unlawfully in the United States violates the Fourth Amendment or applicable regulations.

The Discriminatory Treatment Classes

243. The Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs also seek to represent two classes of individuals who have been subject to racial and/or ethnic discrimination consisting of:

All persons in this District who, since June 6, 2025, have been or will be subject to a detentive stop by federal agents at least in part because of their apparent Latino race, color and/or ethnicity; and

All persons in this District who, since June 6, 2025, have been or will be subject to discriminatory treatment during immigration enforcement operations—including through investigating, questioning, arresting and/or subjecting individuals to different, burdensome, stigmatizing, and/or injurious treatment—at least in part because of their apparent Latino race, color and/or ethnicity.

244. *Numerosity*: The proposed classes meet the numerosity requirements of Rule 23(a)(1) because they consist of a large number of similarly situated individuals located within the District, such that joinder of all members of the class is impracticable. Although the number of individuals who have been or will be subject to Defendants' policies of racial discrimination in this District is not known with precision, class members number in the thousands. Since June 6, 2025, federal agents have relied on apparent ethnicity in conducting their immigration enforcement in this District, and continue to investigate, stop, and arrest individuals based on apparent Latino ethnicity.

245. *Common Questions of Law and Fact*: The proposed classes meet the commonality requirements of Rule 23(a)(2) because all members of the proposed classes have been or will be subjected to the same unconstitutional practices. Thus, there are numerous questions of law and fact common to the proposed class, which predominate over any individual question, including:

(a) Whether Defendants have a policy and practice of (1) stopping individuals at least in part on the basis of apparent Latino ethnicity or of (2) intentionally discriminating against individuals based on apparent Latino ethnicity while conducting immigration operations in this District; and

(b) Whether such policies violate the equal protection principles enshrined in the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause.

The Unreasonable Manner of Seizure Class

246. The Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs also seek to represent a class under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) consisting of:

> All persons who, since June 6, 2025, have been or will be subjected to a detentive stop by federal agents or officers in this District executed by using highly intrusive tactics, including but not limited to handcuffing, confinement, relocation, and prolonged detention, without regard to whether the circumstances of the stop specifically justify such tactics.

247. *Numerosity.* The proposed class meets the numerosity requirements of Rule 23(a)(1) because it consists of a large number of similarly situated individuals located within this District, such that joinder of all members of the class is impracticable. Although the number of individuals who have been or will be subjected to highly intrusive stops without an assessment of individual circumstances of such stops is not known with precision, class members number in the thousands. Federal agents have arrested thousands of people within the District and likely have conducted such stops on many more.

248. *Common Questions of Law and Fact.* The proposed class meets the commonality requirements of Rule 23(a)(2) because all members of the proposed class have been or will be subjected to the same unconstitutional practices. Thus, there are numerous questions of law and fact common to the proposed class, which predominate over any individual questions, including:

(a) Whether Defendants maintain a policy, pattern, or practice of employing highly intrusive tactics "normally associated with arrests" during encounters Defendants purport to be detentive stops;

(b) Whether Defendants' policy, pattern, or practice of handcuffing individuals (including those already fully compliant), relocating, and

detaining them for extended periods imposes restraints on liberty to a degree that converts purported stops into de facto arrests; and

(c) Whether Defendants' policy, pattern, or practice of effectuating investigatory stops in a systematically highly intrusive manner violates the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against unreasonable seizures.

The Warrantless Arrest Class

249. The organizational Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs—LAWCN, UFW, and CHIRLA—also seek to represent a class consisting of:

All persons, since June 6, 2025, who have been arrested or will be arrested in this District by federal agents without a warrant and without a pre-arrest, individualized assessment of probable cause that the person poses a flight risk.

250. *Numerosity.* The proposed class meets the numerosity requirements of Rule 23(a)(1) because it consists of a large number of similarly situated individuals located within this District, such that joinder of all members of the class is impracticable. Although the number of individuals who have been or will be subject to unlawful warrantless arrests by Defendants is not known with precision, class members number in the thousands. Since June 6, 2025, federal agents have arrested more than 1,500 people within the District, with no indications of possessing a warrant or conducting any sort of pre-arrest, individualized assessment of probable cause that the person poses a flight risk.

251. *Common Questions of Law and Fact.* The proposed class meets the commonality requirements of Rule 23(a)(2) because all members of the proposed class have been or will be subjected to the same unconstitutional practices. Thus, there are numerous questions of law and fact common to the proposed class, which predominate over any individual questions, including:

(a) Whether Defendants have a policy, pattern, or practice of conducting warrantless arrests without probable cause that an individual is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained for the arrest;

(b) Whether Defendants' policy, pattern, or practice of conducting stops without probable cause that an individual is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained for the arrest violates 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2); and

(c) Whether Defendants' policy, pattern, or practice of conducting stops without probable cause that an individual is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained for the arrest violates 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(ii).

The Failure to Identify Class

252. The organizational Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs—LAWCN, UFW, and CHIRLA—also seek to represent a class consisting of:

> All persons who, since June 6, 2025, have been arrested or will be arrested in this District by federal agents, where agents (1) fail to identify as an immigration officer who is authorized to execute an arrest, and/or (2) fail to state that person is under arrest and the reason for arrest, after it is practical and safe to do so.

253. *Numerosity.* The proposed class meets the numerosity requirements of Rule 23(a)(1) because it consists of a large number of similarly situated individuals located within this District, such that joinder of all members of the class is impracticable. Although the number of individuals who have been or will be subject to unlawful arrests in which agents failed to identify themselves in the manner required by law is not known with precision, class members number in the thousands. Since June 6, 2025, federal agents have arrested more than 1,500 people within the District, and it has been widely reported that Defendants do not generally identify themselves during these arrests.

254. *Common Questions of Law and Fact.* The proposed class meets the commonality requirements of Rule 23(a)(2) because all members of the proposed

class have been or will be subjected to the same unconstitutional practices. Thus, there are numerous questions of law and fact common to the proposed class, which predominate over any individual questions, including:

(a) Whether Defendants have a policy, pattern, or practice of (1) failing to (1) identify as an immigration officer who is authorized to execute an arrest, or (2) failing to state that person is under arrest and the reason for arrest, after it is practical and safe to do so; and

(b) Whether Defendants' policy, pattern, or practice of (1) failing to identify as an immigration officer who is authorized to execute an arrest, or (2) failing to state that person is under arrest and the reason for arrest, after it is practical and safe to do so violates 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(iii).

Allegations Common to All Classes

255. The proposed classes satisfy the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1) because they are sufficiently numerous so as to make joinder impracticable.

256. Joinder is also impractical because the proposed class includes individuals who will be subject to Defendants' unlawful practices in the future and therefore cannot be joined.

257. *Typicality.* The proposed classes further meet the typicality requirement of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(3). Plaintiffs' legal claims are typical to all members of the proposed classes. Plaintiffs have no interests separate from those of the classes they seek to represent, and seek no relief other than the relief sought on behalf of each class. Defendants have acted and intend to act in a manner adverse to the rights of the Suspicionless Stops Class, the Discriminatory Treatment Classes, the Unreasonable Manner of Seizure Class, the Failure to Identify Class, and the Warrantless Arrest Class, making final injunctive and declaratory relief appropriate with regard to each class as a whole.

258. *Propriety of Class Action Mechanism.* The prosecution of individual actions against Defendants by individual members of the proposed class would be inefficient and create a risk of inconsistent and varying adjudications.

259. *Adequacy of Class Representation.* The proposed classes meet the adequacy requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4). Each putative class representative has committed to fairly and adequately representing the interests of the Suspicionless Search Class, the Discriminatory Treatment Classes, the Unreasonable Manner of Seizure Class, the Warrantless Arrest Class, and the Failure to Identify Class. Plaintiffs know of no conflict between their interests and those of the proposed class and, in fact, seek relief identical to the relief sought by all class members.

260. *Adequacy of Counsel for the Class.* The Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs' counsel are experienced in class action, civil rights, and immigrants' rights litigation. Plaintiffs' counsel have the requisite level of expertise to adequately prosecute this case on behalf of Plaintiffs and the proposed classes. Plaintiffs' counsel will fairly and adequately represent the interests of each class.

261. Finally, the proposed classes satisfy Rule 23(b)(2) because Defendants have acted on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making equitable relief appropriate with respect to the class as a whole.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT ONE

Violation of Fourth Amendment: Suspicionless Seizures
On Behalf of the Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs and the Suspicionless Stop Class Against All Defendants

262. Plaintiffs repeat, re-allege, and incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

263. Except at the border and its functional equivalents, the Fourth Amendment prohibits Defendants from conducting a detentive stop to question a

person without reasonable suspicion that a person is a noncitizen unlawfully in the United States.

264. "A person's mere propinquity to others independently suspected of [unlawful] activity does not, without more, give rise to probable cause to search [or seize] that person." *Perez Cruz v. Barr*, 926 F.3d 1128, 1138 (9th Cir. 2019) (quotation omitted). "'Reasonable suspicion' is no different." *Id*.

265. Defendants have a policy, pattern, and practice of stopping individuals without regard to reasonable suspicion that they are unlawfully in the United States.

266. As a part of Defendants' policy, pattern, and practice, when conducting stops, Defendants engage in a show of force so overwhelming that a reasonable person would not feel free to leave. As a matter of policy, pattern, and practice, Defendants do not evaluate the need for force or tailor the force they use to the circumstances of individual stops and arrests.

267. Defendants' policy, pattern, and practice violates the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

COUNT TWO

Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2)
Warrantless Arrests Without Probable Cause of Flight Risk
On Behalf of Plaintiffs LAWCN, UFW, CHIRLA,
and the Warrantless Arrest Class
Against All Defendants

268. Plaintiffs repeat, re-allege, and incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

269. 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2) requires that arrests without a warrant be accompanied by "reason to believe" that an individual is "likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained for [their] arrest."

270. Defendants have a policy, pattern, and practice of making arrests without any warrant without making an individualized determination of flight risk. They have no mechanism for ensuring compliance with the statutory limits of agents' and officers' warrantless arrest authority and do not provide guidance to

agents and officers on how to make an individualized determination of likelihood of escape. Defendants permit agents and officers to make warrantless arrests *carte blanche* in violation of law.

271. Defendants' policy, pattern, and/or practice of making warrantless arrests without the required individualized flight risk analysis is a "final agency action" that is "in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations" under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2). 5 U.S.C. §§ 704, 706(2)(C).

272. Separate from the APA, Defendants' policy, pattern, and practice of making warrantless arrests without the required individualized flight risk analysis is *ultra vires*.

COUNT THREE

Violation of 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(ii)
Standards for Stops and Warrantless Arrests
On Behalf of Plaintiffs LAWCN, UFW, CHIRLA,
and the Warrantless Arrest Class
Against All Defendants

273. Plaintiffs repeat, re-allege, and incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

274. Defendants are bound by regulation to conform warrantless arrests to the standards in 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c), including the requirement at 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(ii) that officers have reason to believe that an individual is "likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained."

275. Defendants have a policy, pattern, and practice of making arrests without any warrant without making an individualized determination of flight risk. They have no mechanism for ensuring compliance with the regulatory limits of agents' and officers' warrantless arrest authority and do not provide guidance to agents and officers on how to make an individualized determination of likelihood of escape. Defendants permit agents and officers to make warrantless arrests *carte blanche* in violation of law.

276. Defendants' policy, pattern, and practice is "final agency action" that is "in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations" under 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(ii). 5 U.S.C. §§ 704, 706(2)(C).

COUNT FOUR

Violation of 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(iii)
Failure to Identify Authority and Reason for Arrest
On Behalf of Plaintiffs LAWCN, UFW, CHIRLA and the Failure to Identify Class
Against All Defendants

277. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations in the paragraphs above as though fully set forth here.

278. The regulations require agents and officers, at the time of an arrest or as soon as it is practicable and safe to do so, to identify themselves as "an immigration officer who is authorized to execute an arrest" and "state that the person is under arrest and the reason for the arrest." 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(3).

279. Defendants have a policy, pattern, and practice of not timely identifying themselves, their authority to execute an immigration arrest, or the reasons for an arrest.

280. Defendants' policy, pattern, and practice is a "final agency action" that is "in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations" under 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(ii). 5 U.S.C. §§ 704, 706(2)(C).

COUNT FIVE

Violation of the Fifth Amendment:
Access to Counsel
On Behalf of the Access/Conditions Plaintiffs
Against Defendants Noem, Lyons, and Rios

281. Plaintiffs repeat, re-allege, and incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

282. Individuals detained at B-18 have the right to hire and consult with attorneys. Due process also requires that detainees have adequate opportunities to obtain counsel and to visit and communicate with counsel once counsel is retained.

Defendants have a policy, pattern, and practice of turning away attorneys at the door of B-18 and depriving detainees of access to confidential legal consultations by phone. This lack of counsel has severe consequences. Detainees are forced to interact with federal immigration officials without the benefit of legal advice even though it is readily available.

283. Defendants' actions violate the Fifth Amendment.

COUNT SIX

Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1362
Access to Counsel
On Behalf of the Access/Conditions Plaintiffs
Against Defendants Noem, Lyons, and Rios

284. Plaintiffs repeat, re-allege, and incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

285. The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) guarantees noncitizens the right to counsel in connection with inadmissibility and deportability proceedings. 8 U.S.C. §1362; *see also* 8 U.S.C. § 1229a(b)(4)(A); *Colmenar v. INS*, 210 F.3d 967, 971 (9th Cir. 2000); *Orantes-Hernandez*, 919 F.2d at 564.

286. This protection necessarily entails the right to consult with an attorney in advance of any hearing—especially a hearing at which a noncitizen faces potentially permanent banishment from the United States. *Rios-Berrios*, 776 F.2d at 862. The same substantive standards that protect the Plaintiffs' right to counsel under the Due Process Clause apply to their statutory rights under the INA. *See Agyeman v. INS*, 296 F.3d 871, 877 (9th Cir. 2002) ("If a[] [noncitizen] is prejudiced by a denial of any of the applicable procedural protections, he is denied his constitutional guarantee of due process.").

287. Defendants have a policy, pattern, and practice of turning away attorneys at the door of B-18 and depriving detainees of access to confidential legal consultations by phone. This lack of counsel has severe consequences. Detainees are

forced to interact with federal immigration officials without the benefit of legal advice even though it is readily available.

288. Defendants' policy, pattern, and practice of denying detained individuals access to legal advice is "final agency action" that is in excess of statutory authority. *See* 5 U.S.C. §§ 704, 706(2)(C).

COUNT SEVEN

Violation of the Fifth Amendment: Conditions of Confinement On Behalf of the Access/Conditions Plaintiffs Against Defendants Noem, Lyons, and Rios

289. Plaintiffs repeat, re-allege, and incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

290. Civil detainees' conditions of confinement are unconstitutional if they "amount to punishment." *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 535 (1979).

291. Defendants have allowed conditions to deteriorate at B-18 to an extent that they amount to punishment. They have failed to provide basic necessities like food, water, adequate hygiene facilities, and medical care. Defendants have also violated detainees' constitutional right to due process by subjecting them to overcrowding and failing to provide adequate sleeping accommodations at B-18. Defendants' ongoing violations of the Fifth Amendment directly harm CHIRLA and ImmDef's missions to provide legal services and assistance to community members, and harm CHIRLA members who will be subject to detentions at B-18 by depriving them of their fundamental right to an "appropriate place of detention," and serving to coerce some detained individuals into accepting voluntary departure or to self deport before they have an opportunity to consult counsel.

COUNT EIGHT

Violation of Fifth Amendment: Due Process On Behalf of the Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs and the Discriminatory Treatment Classes Against All Defendants

292. Plaintiffs repeat, re-allege, and incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

293. The Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause prohibits states from "deny[ing] any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the law." U.S. Const. amend XIV, § 1. The Fifth Amendment's Due Process clause applies this protection to the federal government. *See* U.S. Const. amend V; *Washington v. Davis*, 426 U.S. 229, 239 (1976). The equal protection component of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment prohibits the federal government from discriminating on the basis of a protected class, including on the basis of race, color and/or ethnicity.

294. Individual Plaintiffs, many of organizational Plaintiffs' members, and the putative class are members of a protected class on the basis of Latino race, color, and/or ethnicity.

295. Defendants, acting under color of federal law, have adopted and continue to engage in officially sanctioned policies and practices of racially and ethnically discriminatory treatment of individuals they perceive to be Latino, without regard to citizenship or immigration status, in violation of the Constitution.

296. By purposefully and systematically stopping individuals based on apparent race, color, and/or ethnicity, and/or selecting locations to raid, investigating, questioning, arresting and/or subjecting individuals to different, burdensome, stigmatizing and/or injurious treatment because of their apparent race, color and/or ethnicity, Defendants deprive Plaintiffs and members of the putative class of the equal protection of the law within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

297. As a direct, proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs and putative class members continue to suffer significant and substantial harm.

298. Defendants' policies and practices of racial and ethnic discrimination do not satisfy strict scrutiny. Defendants' policies are not narrowly tailored to serve a compelling government interest.

299. Defendants' policies and practices of racial and ethnic discrimination violate the Fifth Amendment's guarantee of equal protection under the law.

COUNT NINE

Violation of Fourth Amendment:
Unreasonable Manner of Seizure
On Behalf of the Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs and the Unreasonable Manner of Seizure Class
Against All Defendants

300. Plaintiffs repeat, re-allege, and incorporate by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

301. The Fourth Amendment prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures, including detentive stops executed in a manner that exceeds the bounds of *Terry*.

302. Defendants maintain an ongoing policy, pattern, or practice of routinely using highly intrusive tactics during detentive stops, including but not limited to, handcuffing, confinement, relocation, and prolonged detention, which convert purported stops into de facto arrests requiring probable cause. Defendants deploy these tactics as their standard operating procedure, rather than in limited circumstances based on specific, articulable threats. These seizures are disproportionate to any legitimate investigative purpose and are indistinguishable from formal arrests.

303. In the alternative, the Fourth Amendment prohibits highly intrusive measures during a detentive stop unless justified by specific circumstances demonstrating an immediate threat. Defendants rely systematically on such measures without regard to whether the circumstances warrant them, thus rendering their seizures unreasonable.

304. Defendants' tactics reflect Defendants' policies and operational planning, which authorize, encourage, tolerate, and/or fail to correct the routine use of such tactics in disregard of the Fourth Amendment's proportionality principle.

305. By executing detentive stops in a highly intrusive manner that exceeds what is permitted under *Terry* for a stop based on reasonable suspicion, Defendants deprive Plaintiffs and putative class members of their constitutional right to be free from unreasonable seizures as guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

306. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs and putative class members continue to suffer significant and substantial harm.

307. Defendants' policy, pattern, and practice violates the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that this Court grant the following relief:

(1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;

(2) Certify this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2);

(3) Appoint the counsel for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs as class counsel pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(g);

(4) Declare that Defendants' policy, pattern, and practice of conducting stops without reasonable suspicion violate the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution;

(5) Declare that Defendants' policy, pattern, and practice of discriminating on the basis of Latino ethnicity in conducting stops and throughout their immigration operations violates the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution;

(6) Declare that Defendants' policy, pattern, and practice of highly intrusive stops violates the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution;

(7) Declare that Defendants' policy, pattern, and practice of making warrantless arrests without individualized flight risk determinations violate 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2); 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(ii); and the APA;

(8) Declare that Defendants' policy, pattern, and practice of failing to identify the authority and reasons for arrests violate 8 C.F.R. § 287.8(c)(2)(iii); and the APA;

(9) Declare that Defendants' denial of access to counsel violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution;

(10) Declare that Defendants' policy and practice of denying access to counsel violate the rights of the Access/Detention Plaintiffs under 8 U.S.C. § 1362 and the APA;

(11) Declare that the conditions of confinement imposed by Defendants at B-18 violate the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution;

(12) Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining further violations of Plaintiffs' rights;

(13) Vacate Defendants' unlawful policies and practices that violate statutory and regulatory law under the APA;

(14) Award reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and other disbursements permitted under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, and any other applicable statute, and;

(15) Order any and all such other relief as the Court deems just, equitable, and proper.

DATED: April 9, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorneys for Stop/Arrest Plaintiffs

By: /s/ *Mohammad Tajsar*
Mohammad Tajsar
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