

# Exhibit 1

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official  
capacity as President of the United States,  
et al.,

Defendants.

NO. 2:18-cv-00939-MJP

DECLARATION OF TAYLOR  
LEVY IN SUPPORT OF THE  
STATE OF WASHINGTON

I, Taylor Levy, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein.

2. I am the Legal Coordinator for Annunciation House, a charitable nonprofit in the El Paso-Juarez border community. I have worked and volunteered with Annunciation House for almost nine years, and been in my current position since January 2017. I am a Fully Accredited Representative, which is an alternative accreditation that allows me to represent clients in immigration proceedings before the Executive Office of Immigration Review (Immigration Court). I frequently represent clients in Immigration Court who are seeking relief

1 from removal through asylum, withholding of removal, cancellation of removal under the  
2 provisions of the Violence Against Women Act, and other forms of immigration-related relief.  
3 I have also recently graduated from law school.

4 3. I have been working on immigration issues along our Southwestern border for  
5 much of my career. For example, in the summer 2014, we began seeing a migration surge of  
6 asylum seekers along our border communities. At that time, I first worked with Annunciation  
7 House to coordinate an emergency humanitarian response to large groups of asylum-seeking  
8 family units released on recognizance by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in the  
9 El Paso area. In August 2014, I changed roles to become part of the emergency pro bono  
10 immigration legal team through Las Americas Immigrant Advocacy Center, providing  
11 representation to asylum-seeking mothers detained with their children in Artesia, New Mexico.  
12 I spent approximately five months in this role, traveling from El Paso to Artesia three days per  
13 week.

14 4. The El Paso and Ciudad Juarez metropolitan area where I work is the biggest  
15 border community in the world. The combined population of both cities is close to 3 million  
16 people. El Paso and Ciudad Juarez are one of the main Southwestern border entry points into  
17 the United States. Through my work, legal training, and physical proximity, I am familiar with  
18 the conditions in our border community and interact daily with immigrants who have entered  
19 the United States through the El Paso ports of entry.

20 5. Annunciation House is an independent organization rooting in Catholic social  
21 teaching that accompanies the migrant, homeless, and economically vulnerable peoples of the  
22 border region through hospitality, advocacy, and education. From its beginnings,  
23 Annunciation House has sought to serve the most vulnerable people in our community.  
24 Migrants and refugees, who often cannot receive services from most established social  
25 agencies, have become the primary focus of our work over the years. Aside from our Executive  
26 Director and me, Annunciation House operates with an all-volunteer staff.

1           6.       Annunciation House has been located in El Paso/Ciudad Juarez since 1978, and  
2 it operates three houses of hospitality for migrants and refugees. Apart from our general  
3 population of guests, we also typically receive and serve 10,000-15,000 immigrants a year as  
4 they are released from ICE custody. Many of these people travel on to other points in the  
5 United States within a day or so, to stay with family as their immigration cases proceed.

6           7.       **Annunciation House** is the entry point for most of our guests. It hosts guests  
7 with short-to mid-term needs, who stay for weeks to months. These range from people who  
8 have come to the US seeking work, to those who have fled violence and extortion in their home  
9 countries, to undocumented families living in El Paso who have come upon financial hardship.

10          8.       **Casa Vides** is a longer-term house of hospitality primarily for guests with  
11 ongoing needs, such as political asylum cases or other immigration proceedings, or medical  
12 situations. Casa Vides also provides hospitality to a number of Mexican nationals, widows of  
13 U.S. citizens, who must spend a certain amount of time in the U.S. each year to collect the  
14 Social Security benefits to which they are entitled.

15          9.       Additionally, since 2014, Annunciation House has overseen approximately one  
16 dozen different “overflow shelters” that serve our very short-term guests that have just been  
17 released from ICE custody. The overflow shelters are primarily located in churches and  
18 community centers, and they operate on a rotating basis depending on current needs and  
19 volunteer availability. The guests in these overflow shelters typically stay just 1-3 days, long  
20 enough to address their basic needs and connect with family or friends elsewhere in the U.S.  
21 These overflow shelters have high turnover and unpredictable numbers, with the guest  
22 population entirely dependent on ICE’s release schedule each week.

23          10.       In the summer and fall of 2017, I began to see a significant increase in clients  
24 that had suffered family separation in the El Paso area, meaning that parents were arriving at  
25 the border with their children but being separated and detained by immigration officials for  
26 long periods of time without reunification. Other advocates in our community reported similar

1 increasing separations during this time. This increase was later confirmed to be due to a shift  
2 in Department of Homeland Security (DHS) policy.

3 11. Specifically, Annunciation House is a member of the Borderland Immigration  
4 Council, a coalition of immigration attorneys and advocates. On Oct. 24, 2017, the Borderland  
5 Immigration Council met with government officials in El Paso about immigration. It is my  
6 understanding that representatives from Customs and Border Protection (CBP), ICE, and DHS  
7 were present at that meeting and that they claimed that the new CBP policy was to separate  
8 children over 10 from their parents when they were taken into custody.

9 12. During this time, I worked directly with two women (B. and J.), who had been  
10 separated from their children soon after entering the country. Both women were being detained  
11 in the El Paso Service Processing Center after having been separated from their minor children  
12 and charged criminally with illegal entry after having been apprehended in the El Paso area.

13 13. I began visiting J. first in the late fall of 2017, after she made multiple calls and  
14 sent letters to Annunciation House requesting assistance. I met with her for several months in  
15 detention while attempting to place her case with alternate counsel due to a lack of capacity  
16 within my own workload. I spoke about her case with various attorneys working with national  
17 organizations as I sought counsel. I visited J in detention numerous times for several months,  
18 including on Christmas morning; she was always despondent. I spoke to her son's case workers  
19 and legal team in Chicago and kept them informed of my ongoing efforts to assist J.

20 14. In January 2018, I was finally successful in securing immigration legal  
21 representation for J through a joint partnership between Linda Rivas of Las Americas  
22 Immigrant Advocacy Center and Innovation Law Lab. I then stopped working on the case. I  
23 know that she ultimately became one of the named plaintiffs in a lawsuit in the Southern  
24 District of California seeking reunification.

25 15. In April 2018, J was granted a bond from an Immigration Judge and began  
26 living at Annunciation House. J has lived at Annunciation House since that time. It took more

1 than two months for J to be reunited with her son, who was being detained in Chicago, even  
2 with the assistance of Annunciation House, Las Americas, and the ACLU.

3 16. In approximately January 2018, I also began assisting with the case of B,  
4 another woman who had been separated from her minor child in the fall of 2017 after being  
5 criminally prosecuted for illegal entry following apprehension in the El Paso sector. I began  
6 working on her case as an unpaid “on-the-ground” consultant for her immigration lawyers from  
7 ALDEA-The People’s Justice Center, an organization headquartered out of Pennsylvania. I  
8 visited with B in detention and consulted with her attorneys. B was eventually granted an  
9 immigration bond in March 2018 and came to stay at Annunciation House. She has since  
10 reunited with her family outside of El Paso.

11 17. Following B’s release from detention, on March 12, 2018, Annunciation House  
12 held a press conference to decry the practice of family separation. The press conference  
13 included the Annunciation House Director, Ruben Garcia; an Assistant Federal Public  
14 Defender, Sergio Garcia (B’s criminal attorney); Christina Garcia from Las Americas  
15 Immigrant Advocacy Center; private immigration attorney and member of the Borderland  
16 Immigration Council Eduardo Beckett; B; and myself.

17 18. Following the Press Conference, a journalist, Angela Kocherga, from the  
18 Albuquerque Journal reached out to DHS for comment. The following was published in that  
19 article: “DHS does not currently have a policy of separating women and children,” said Tyler  
20 Houlton, acting DHS press secretary in an emailed statement. “However, we retain the  
21 authority to do so in certain circumstances – particularly to protect a child from potential  
22 smuggling and trafficking activities.” See [https://www.abqjournal.com/1145759/advocates-  
23 decry-immigration-tactic.html](https://www.abqjournal.com/1145759/advocates-decry-immigration-tactic.html). I also read other articles in the press reporting similar  
24 statements denying family separation from DHS spokespersons.

25 19. I am aware that on or about May 7, 2018, the press reported on an internal DHS  
26 memo that confirmed that DHS had piloted a secret test of the family separation policy in the

1 El Paso area during July–November 2017. These news reports confirmed what I had observed:  
2 that DHS was intentionally separating families as they entered at the El Paso border as a  
3 deterrent to future immigrants. These news reports coincided with Attorney General Sessions’  
4 formal announcement of the “Zero Tolerance” border prosecutions policy, which effectively  
5 mandated family separation along the entire border. See  
6 [https://www.texasmonthly.com/news/homeland-security-promises-to-prosecute-100-percent-](https://www.texasmonthly.com/news/homeland-security-promises-to-prosecute-100-percent-of-illegal-immigration-cases/)  
7 [of-illegal-immigration-cases/](https://www.texasmonthly.com/news/homeland-security-promises-to-prosecute-100-percent-of-illegal-immigration-cases/)

8 20. After the announcement, I began to hear reports from other border areas that  
9 CBP and ICE were systematically turning asylum seekers away from ports of entry in other  
10 Southwestern border communities. I initially dismissed these reports as arising from a few  
11 individual CBP officers who were acting unlawfully, as I did not see a similar pattern in our  
12 El Paso community. While as early as the fall of 2016, I had heard some anecdotal reports of  
13 “metering”—a term that is frequently used to describe techniques to slow the number of asylum  
14 applicants who enter at any one time – at El Paso points of entry, I believed that these were  
15 isolated incidents.

16 21. During a press event in May 2018, I responded to a reporter’s question by  
17 stating my belief that local ICE and CBP officers were not refusing to accept asylum seekers  
18 in our area. At that point, a nun from our community who was sitting in the audience raised  
19 her hand and offered that she had observed such refusals on the Paso del Norte, El Paso’s main  
20 port of entry. That week, Annunciation House received a noticeable smaller number of ICE  
21 releases. Because of the week of lower client numbers, coupled with the reports from  
22 colleagues in other areas, increasing rumors in our community, and the nun’s remarks, I  
23 decided to observe for myself what was occurring at the Paso del Norte.

24 22. On May 25, 2018, at approximately 9:30 a.m., I went to the Paso del Norte  
25 alone to observe. The Paso del Norte is the main bridge into El Paso from Mexico, and to the  
26 best of my knowledge, it sees more than 10,000 pedestrians crossing per day, traveling between

1 the two countries. When I arrived that morning, there were CBP officers stationed near the  
2 middle of the bridge—where the border line is—but actually standing in a shady spot 5-10 feet  
3 onto U.S. soil. I observed them for approximately two hours, including during a few apparent  
4 shift changes when different CBP agents relieved the agents stationed at the middle of the  
5 bridge.

6 23. During those two hours, I watched the CBP officers conduct “random”  
7 identification checks of people crossing the middle point of the bridge. The officers did not  
8 appear to have a system (e.g., every ten people) for the checks; instead, to my observation, they  
9 primarily stopped those entrants who appeared to be Central American, particularly shorter,  
10 darker skinned people. During that time, I watched them turn away two people. I then  
11 approached those two people to ask what had happened; neither identified themselves as  
12 asylum-seekers. One was seeking assistance with obtaining medical records and the other said  
13 that he was simply waiting for a friend and had accidentally walked too far on the bridge.

14 24. At around 11:30 that morning, I watched a short, dark skinned man with a child  
15 approach the border and cross the middle of the bridge at the border line and into the United  
16 States. The CBP officers stopped the man. While I could not initially hear what they were  
17 saying, I watched them gesture to him to go back. As I watched, the CBP officer gestured  
18 forcefully again three times to the man to turn back and cross the border back into Mexico. I  
19 heard the CBP agent say to the man, “para alla” (“go there”), while gesturing forcefully  
20 towards Mexico. The man finally turned back.

21 25. When the man crossed back across the border line back into Mexico, I stopped  
22 him and introduced myself. He began shaking and crying. He told me that he was fleeing  
23 violence in Guatemala with his six-year-old son and that he had come to request asylum. As I  
24 had observed, he was prevented from presenting his claim by the CBP officers who he said  
25 told him to go away and that he cannot seek asylum. We stood and spoke for a while about  
26 what had happened and his intentions to seek asylum. The man was very afraid to return to

1 Mexico or to Guatemala. After this discussion, I offered to accompany him if he wanted to  
2 enter again to present his asylum claim.

3 26. Together, the three of us began walking back across the middle point of the  
4 Paso del Norte Bridge. As we passed the border line at the middle of the bridge, and came into  
5 the United States, the same CBP officers stopped us. “Didn’t we already tell you to go back?”  
6 one of them said to the man. They once again asserted that he could not come in to the United  
7 States.

8 27. I explained to the CBP officers that I was accompanying the man and his son in  
9 their attempt to lawfully assert a claim for asylum. Our conversation escalated, and the CBP  
10 officers called on their radio, saying “we have some noncompliance here,” “we need a  
11 supervisor,” and requesting additional support. Shortly thereafter, additional officers arrived,  
12 for a total of the two original CBP officers and four supervisors. They repeatedly told the man  
13 in my presence that he could not enter and claim asylum, that he and his child had to “wait  
14 until there was space” and similar statements.

15 28. During the course of our conversation, the CBP agents, including supervisors,  
16 made the following statements to me or in my presence: “We have orders not to let anybody  
17 in. As soon as we have room, yea.” “We have an order.” “This is a policy across the border.”  
18 “There is no room for them right now. You can wait in line. Once there is room they can come  
19 in.” “They can wait until we have room for them.” “It’s an order from Sessions.”

20 29. After I protested that the refusal was unlawful and that the man was already on  
21 American soil, the CBP officers eventually relented and allowed the man and his son to proceed  
22 to have their asylum claim entered for processing.

23 30. After this incident, the two men I believe to be CBP supervisors pulled me aside  
24 and said, approximately, “we’re all good now, right? We are being told to do this. We have  
25 bosses too.”  
26

1           31. Two days later, the man and his son were released from ICE custody pending  
2 resolution of their asylum claims. I believe that had I not been present and willing to directly  
3 advocate for their right to present their claims at the port of entry, that CBP officers would  
4 have continued to deny them entry until they either gave up or attempted to enter elsewhere.

5           32. This experience was very upsetting on a personal level, as someone who has  
6 dedicated her work to immigrant communities and the law. I had only just recently graduated  
7 from law school a few days earlier and was shocked to hear CBP agents refusing to allow this  
8 young man and his small child to be processed properly in accordance with the law. It was  
9 especially infuriating to be told by the agents that there was no space to process these people  
10 when I knew personally from my work with Annunciation House that this was simply not true.  
11 Regardless, even if there was an actual lack of capacity at the bridge, the Immigration and  
12 Nationality Act and U.S. treaty obligations do not allow agents to reject asylum-seekers for  
13 alleged lack of capacity, *especially* when already standing on American soil.

14           33. About a week later, on May 30, 2018, I returned to the Paso del Norte with  
15 others, including the Executive Director of Annunciation House, Ruben Garcia, and a local  
16 reporter Bob Moore. Again, we went with the express purpose of observing whether CBP  
17 officers were refusing to allow asylum seekers to enter the country.

18           34. We observed a group of about 15 Guatemalan refugees who had reportedly  
19 spent the night on the bridge after having been turned away the day before. We spoke with  
20 them, and confirmed that all were seeking asylum and had been turned away from the border  
21 multiple times. Many members of the group were fathers traveling with their children, but  
22 there was also one mother with a three year old child and several unaccompanied minors.

23           35. After hearing their stories of being turned away, we decided to accompany the  
24 mother and one of the unaccompanied minors, a teenage girl, as they tried again to present  
25 themselves at the port of entry.  
26

1           36.     Again we crossed the center of the bridge, over the border and onto U.S. soil.  
2     CBP officers stopped us, and told us and the women that there was “no space” and that they  
3     would have to come back some other time. In response to my protests that refusing an asylum  
4     applicant on U.S. soil is unlawful, again the officers called for a supervisor to assist with  
5     “noncompliers”.

6           37.     When the supervising officer arrived with other CPB officers, he asserted that  
7     the CBP was not “turning people away,” but that they were not allowing people to cross until  
8     there was space. As we continued to discuss, one of the officers who was carrying a large gun  
9     moved to stand very near the mother with her three-year-old son. I observed her to be  
10    frightened and intimidated by his behavior, which I believe to have been intentional. The man,  
11    who was not wearing a name tag or other identification, then deliberately discharged his Taser  
12    at the ground right in front of us.

13          38.     After more discussion, the CPB officers finally agreed to accept the women for  
14    asylum processing; once again, this seemed to occur in part because I pointed out that we were  
15    already standing on U.S. soil. Before we escorted them to the processing area, we saw one of  
16    the fathers and two other boys from the group standing on the U.S. side of the border. We  
17    explained to them that they did not have to leave, and were entitled to have their asylum  
18    applications heard. We left to accompany the other women to the processing area, leaving the  
19    other asylum-seekers behind. I did not return later to the bridge myself, but heard from Ruben  
20    Garcia and another Annunciation House volunteer that when they returned approximately an  
21    hour later with food and water, they could not find anyone else from the group.

22          39.     Bob Moore, who was present, reported on these events. *See* Bob Moore, *Border*  
23    *Agents are Using a New Weapon Against Asylum Seekers*, Texas Monthly (June 2, 2018),  
24    *available at* [https://www.texasmonthly.com/politics/immigrant-advocates-question-legality-](https://www.texasmonthly.com/politics/immigrant-advocates-question-legality-of-latest-federal-tactics/)  
25    [of-latest-federal-tactics/](https://www.texasmonthly.com/politics/immigrant-advocates-question-legality-of-latest-federal-tactics/), attached hereto as **Exhibit A**. I read the article at the time it was  
26

1 published, and both then and now I believe it to be an accurate recording of the events that he  
2 describes.

3 40. On or about June 20, 2018, I again went to Paso del Norte Port of Entry to  
4 observe and accompany asylum-seekers with Ruben Garcia. While I was walking across the  
5 bridge, I once again observed CBP officers stationed at the center of the bridge and checking  
6 documentation.

7 41. We crossed into Mexico and met up with two families of asylum-seekers who  
8 had previously been denied entry by agents stationed at the middle of the bridge. Annunciation  
9 House had become aware of these families through our contacts with nongovernmental  
10 humanitarian organizations in Ciudad Juarez. The two families were Mexican asylum-seekers  
11 with small children and they had agreed to allow the press to document the process of trying  
12 to seek asylum at the Paso del Norte Port of Entry.

13 42. There were approximately 30 reporters who joined us as we accompanied the  
14 two families across the bridge. At the middle point of the bridge, CBP agents once again turned  
15 us away, stating that they had no space. Several news outlets have published reports and video  
16 of the encounter. The agents did tell us that we could wait until there was space, and the two  
17 families were eventually permitted to cross the border onto U.S. soil and be processed as  
18 asylum-seekers.

19 43. Since the formal announcement of DHS' family separation policy,  
20 Annunciation house has seen a great number of separated parents. Many of these parents report  
21 that it was only when they had been turned away at the port of entry – sometimes multiple  
22 times – that they attempted to cross elsewhere and were prosecuted for unlawful entry.

23 44. For example, on June 29, 2018, I interviewed a young woman from Guatemala  
24 who was recently released from ICE custody after paying an immigration bond. She has not  
25 seen her 3-year-old daughter in more than 2 weeks. This young woman explained to me that  
26 she spent 2 days and 2 nights on the Paso del Norte Port of Entry with her 3-year-old trying to

1 present herself for asylum-processing. She told me that she was turned away by the agents at  
2 the middle of the bridge several different times during those two days. Finally, someone  
3 walking on the bridge suggested that she instead try walking against pedestrian traffic on the  
4 other side of the bridge to present herself that way. Out of desperation—after having spent 2  
5 days in the hot sun on the bridge with her 3-year-old—this young woman decided to follow  
6 the man’s advice. She crossed the bridge horizontally and began walking against the pedestrian  
7 traffic leaving the U.S; this was in broad daylight. She was quickly apprehended by CBP agents  
8 and charged with unlawful entry even though she was still on the bridge, just walking in the  
9 wrong direction. She was then forcibly separated from her daughter.

10 45. On June 30, 2018, I interviewed a man from Honduras who is currently detained  
11 in the El Paso area after having been separated from his 3-year-old son since approximately  
12 May 25, 2018. This man told me about attempting to cross the Paso del Norte Port of Entry  
13 three times before eventually deciding to enter irregularly. This man told me that during his  
14 first attempt, he was not stopped at the middle of the bridge and actually made it all the way to  
15 building at the end of the U.S. side of the bridge where he waited in line and presented himself  
16 for asylum to a CBP agent. The CBP agent ordered him to leave the building, saying they had  
17 “orders from Washington” to not allow anyone else in. The man left the building to take his 3-  
18 year-old son to the public restrooms right outside; he then returned from the bathroom and got  
19 on his knees in front of the CBP agent and begged to be allowed in for asylum processing. The  
20 CBP agent yelled at him and told him to get up and leave, while putting his hand on his gun  
21 menacingly. The man left. A few hours later, he decided to try and cross again, this time being  
22 turned away by CBP agents near the middle of the bridge, but several feet onto U.S. soil. The  
23 next day, he tried to cross the bridge once again, but was turned away this time by a Mexican  
24 official who was standing near the bridge and told him to leave or her would call Mexican  
25 immigration. It was only then that this man decided to attempt to cross the border irregularly.  
26

1           46.     When ICE releases separated parents from custody here in El Paso, the parents  
2 are transported to our facility by bus or by van and dropped off with a 1-800 number for the  
3 Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to call to try to locate their children. These mothers  
4 and fathers have almost no information about when they will be reunited with their children,  
5 and they arrive here terrified and shaken by their experience.

6           47.     For example, on last Sunday, June 24, 2018, we received 32 parents who had  
7 been separated from their children. These parents arrived at Annunciation House absolutely  
8 despondent. The youngest separated child in the group of parents was only 4 years old, while  
9 the average age was 10 years old. The average length of separation was 25 days and the max  
10 was 40 days. Ninety-one percent of the parents said that they had never once spoken with their  
11 child since separation (though the majority said that their friends or family had been contacted  
12 by their children's social workers). Five of the parents reported that no one in their families  
13 had heard from the children since separation—they had absolutely no idea about their  
14 locations. It took Annunciation House volunteers four days and numerous phone calls to  
15 random social workers of other parents to find the location of one of these children; during  
16 those four days, we never received a call from ORR despite multiple calls to the ORR 1-800  
17 number.

18           48.     In my experience, ORR generally requires sponsor families who want to host  
19 an unaccompanied minor to complete a series of procedural checks. These include criminal  
20 background checks, fingerprinting, sometimes a blood test, and detailed financial information.  
21 ORR frequently requires a sponsor family to pay for the cost of airfare for the child and a  
22 roundtrip ticket for an ORR companion to accompany the child. A true and correct copy of  
23 ORR's Family Reunification Packet is attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

24           49.     The separated mothers and fathers that have arrived at Annunciation house  
25 recently are struggling to navigate ORR's reunification paperwork. They are being treated as  
26 new ORR sponsors – subject to a host of paperwork and procedural hoops – rather than the

1 acknowledged parents of their children. Their social workers are insisting that they would  
2 need to file all the Family Reunification paperwork and come up with airfare for their children  
3 and ORR escorts before they would see their children again. All of these parents are deeply  
4 worried about the ORR process taking too long and being overly cumbersome, especially given  
5 their emotional states and long periods of separation.

6 50. As such, the majority of these parents have decided to travel to their family and  
7 friends in other cities across the U.S. Annunciation House is maintaining contact with these  
8 parents and attempting to match them with pro bono legal counsel in their receiving  
9 communities. We are also attempting to help them navigate the complex ORR bureaucracy.

10 51. At least two parents have chosen to remain in El Paso while we attempt to  
11 reunite them with their minor children (all three of whom are under the age of 10). In the case  
12 of these two parents, their minor children are in ORR custody *in El Paso*. However, both  
13 parents were originally told by their children's social workers that it was impossible for them  
14 to reunited with their children while living at our shelter. I was able to speak to both of these  
15 social workers on Friday, June 29, and they told me that they were asking their supervisors  
16 about reunification at our shelter. We are currently assisting them with the standard ORR  
17 reunification packet, but this seems to be an unnecessary bureaucratic burden—as of today,  
18 these two parents have been living at our shelter for an entire week, but they do not have their  
19 children back, even though they are in ORR custody just a few minutes away.

20 52. On Wednesday, June 27, 2018, seven separated mothers arrived at  
21 Annunciation house after being released by ICE from three separate jails. These mothers had  
22 been told by CBP that they were on their way to be reunited with their children *immediately*;  
23 they all believed that their children were already at our shelter waiting for them. When they  
24 arrived and realized that their children were not there, they were heartbroken. I personally  
25 observed the pain and trauma that they experienced in that moment.  
26



# Exhibit A

**POLITICS**

# Border Agents Are Using a New Weapon Against Asylum Seekers

Federal law allows immigrants to step into United States and claim asylum; agents are physically preventing them from doing so.

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**BY**     **ROBERT MOORE**

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**DATE**    **JUN 2, 2018**

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**SHARE**

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**NOTES**   **159 COMMENTS**

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agents, asked for documents, and told they would not be allowed to go further into the United States because of capacity issues. So began a tense standoff Saturday that marks an escalation in U.S. tactics to keep immigrants out of the country—including those legally entitled to enter and seek asylum—and relieve crowded immigration facilities that officials say are filled beyond capacity.

“I know you’re not at capacity. I know that’s what you’ve been instructed to say,” said Ruben Garcia, a 72-year-old who was inspired by Mother Teresa to found Annunciation House in 1976. He has a good handle on how many people are being detained at the bridges, because Immigration and Customs Enforcement eventually releases many of them to Annunciation House. Taylor Levy, a recent law school graduate who is working with Annunciation House, told the agents they were legally required to let the Guatemalans make their asylum claim because they are already several steps inside the country, a boundary that exists at the bridge’s apex.

The two CBP agents, whose nametags identified them as Armendariz and Avila, politely but firmly held their ground. Garcia asked to speak to a supervisor, and they made the call. Before the supervisor arrived, another agent came up to the group. His nametag was obscured by a tactical vest and a semiautomatic rifle.

The agents said they had been assigned to check IDs as people cross the boundary line, a highly unusual effort coming at a time when President Trump is expressing increasing frustration that his administration cannot control the nation’s borders—a key campaign promise of his. IDs are usually required a couple hundred yards further north, and well into U.S. soil, at the port of entry, where people make citizenship and customs declarations—and apply for asylum. And while the agents at the top of the bridge said they were checking the identification of all people walking across the bridge, Levy noted that the agents weren’t checking many IDs other than those of people with the dark skin and threadbare clothing that is typical of many Central American migrants.

## **New Tactics**

Saturday morning, Garcia got a report that a group of Guatemalans was encamped in Juárez after being unable to cross the bridge. He invited me to accompany him and Levy as they investigated. We walked south across the Paso del Norte Bridge, the busiest pedestrian crossing between El Paso and Juárez, and saw two CBP agents standing at the top of the northbound pedestrian lanes. Minutes after crossing into Mexico, we spotted a group of about a dozen people huddled near public restrooms at the Mexican immigration office, one of the few spots offering shade. They told us that they had come from Guatemala and had been turned back by U.S. authorities the previous night.

CBP officials confirmed what Garcia has been hearing from immigrants, both at the bridge on this Saturday and in previous weeks at the Annunciation House shelter.

“Regarding what you witnessed today, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is taking a proactive approach to ensure that arriving travelers have valid entry documents in order to expedite the processing of lawful travel,” agency spokesman Roger Maier said in an email. “That being said, CBP processes undocumented persons as expeditiously as possible without negating the agency’s overall mission, or compromising the safety of individuals within our custody.

“The number of inadmissible individuals CBP is able to process varies based upon case complexity; available resources; medical needs; translation requirements; holding/detention space; overall port volume; and ongoing enforcement actions. No one is being denied the opportunity to make a claim of credible fear or seek asylum. Once space is available and/or other factors allow then CBP officers allow more people into our facilities for processing. This has been occurring intermittently as needed for about a month here in El Paso and other locations as well where the volume of arriving people exceeds the capacity of our facilities.”

Garcia, Levy, and other advocates for migrants say federal law prohibits agents from turning away people who say they want to seek asylum, which is a means of legal entry in to the United States. The Immigration and Nationality Act states: “Any alien who is physically present in the United States or who arrives in the United States ... irrespective of such alien’s status, may apply for asylum.” The

American Immigration Council last year filed a federal lawsuit in California challenging what it said was the Trump administration’s efforts to illegally thwart the efforts of asylum seekers. The case is pending.

The group of Guatemalans gathered on the Mexican side of the Paso del Norte Bridge were the latest to be caught up in the Trump administration’s efforts to reduce illegal immigration and clamp down on what it sees as exploitation of the asylum process. The group included several men traveling with their sons; a couple of teenage boys traveling without parents or guardians; the woman and her baby; and the 16-year-old girl traveling by herself.

Garcia and Levy introduced themselves and asked the migrants about their stories. They came from different villages but told similar tales of fleeing intense poverty, a corrupt government, and violent street gangs who were trying to dragoon young boys. The men and their sons wept openly as they spoke. The young mother told Garcia and Levy that she had been raped in Guatemala.

The only young girl in the group was more reticent to discuss what caused her to flee her home. “The pieces that she put out there was that she would go to school and then she would lock herself up in her room when she would come back. And I tried to get from her, ‘Why do you feel you need to do that?’, and I couldn’t get an answer to that,” Garcia said.

One man, barely over five feet tall and wearing a tattered orange t-shirt, told Garcia that his two sons had joined him on the trek from Guatemala. But as they attempted to cross the bridge earlier that day, he had gotten separated from his sons, who crossed the bridge while he was turned back. The man sobbed as he told his story.

“He said there was a group of people and they kind of merged in with that group, kind of included themselves in that group. So they got in and he didn’t, which is going to create a huge problem for him, huge problems not being with his kids,” Garcia said.

Levy and Garcia huddled briefly to determine how to proceed. They decided to focus their efforts on the teenage girl, as well as the mother and child. Garcia told

the group of men and boys a bit about the U.S. asylum process, telling them they had to make such decisions themselves. He and Levy then began walking up the bridge with the mother, her baby, and the teenage girl. That’s when they were met by the agents blocking their path at the top of the bridge.

## “I’m Following Directions”

After the initial standoff with agents Armendariz and Avila at the top of the bridge, a supervisor arrived. He introduced himself as Agent Gomez and recognized Garcia, who has a long history of working with border law enforcement agencies.

“This mom is saying to me, ‘I am afraid to be in my country, I’m afraid to go back to my country,’” Garcia said. Gomez asked, in Spanish, where the three migrants were from, and Garcia said Guatemala. Gomez replied, “OK, well, they’re not in Guatemala,” meaning they were now in Mexico. Levy corrected him, pointing out that they were standing in the United States.

Gomez told Garcia that he couldn’t allow the Guatemalans to come forward because the holding cells at the port were at capacity. He reminded Garcia of past surges of Central American migrants that led to what the CBP official called “inhumane” conditions in packed port of entry holding cells. “We are not absolutely saying that they cannot (make an asylum claim), we are just saying that we cannot process them at this time,” Gomez said.

When Garcia said the law required CBP to process their asylum claims, Gomez said: “Sir, I’m sure you know I’m following directions. And this is not even local directions.”

Garcia wasn’t buying it. “I know by the numbers (of migrants) that ICE is turning over to us that there is room, because the numbers are low and they have been low this whole week,” he told Gomez.

Garcia and Gomez had been talking for about four minutes when Garcia asked: “So right now, as far as they are concerned, I’m understanding you to say you will not

allow them to present (for asylum).” Then Gomez changed course. “They are, as (Levy) pointed out, stepping on U.S. soil, so we are going to take them in” to process their asylum claims. Agents Armendariz and Avila escorted the mother, her baby, and the teen girl to the port of entry.

By this time, some of the other Guatemalans had made their way up the bridge. Four were standing just inside U.S. territory; three—including the father who had been separated from his sons earlier in the day— were on the Mexican side of the line. Two CBP agents who had been standing a few feet from the border stepped forward and stood directly on the line. I witnessed one of the agents, whose nametag said Augustin, take a couple steps into Mexico to prevent one of the Guatemalans from crossing into the United States. CBP spokesman Maier later said port officials denied that any agent crossed into Mexico.

Garcia told the two boys and two men who were just inside U.S. territory that they could not be ordered to move back across the line. He told them he was going to get some sandwiches and water in El Paso, and would return.

When he came back an hour later, everyone was gone. The four people who had been just inside the United States, gone. The other Guatemalans who had been in Mexico, either just on the other side of the boundary or at the foot of the bridge, gone.

Garcia approached the agents. “I said, ‘What happened to them?’ They said, ‘They went back.’ And I said, ‘What happened to the ones that were standing right here on this side of the boundary line?’ And they said, ‘Well, they went back as well.’”

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**159**  
COMMENTS

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SHARE

TAGS: **IMMIGRATION, ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION, IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, PRESIDENT TRUMP**



# Exhibit B



**Administration for Children & Families**  
**Office of Refugee Resettlement**

# Family Reunification Application

## How to complete this application

**IMPORTANT:** If you cannot complete these steps within seven (7) days, please tell your Case Manager.

**Step 1**

If you have not already done so, you must immediately sign and return the **Authorization for Release of Information** form and a copy of your government issued photo ID to your Case Manager.

If you are required to submit fingerprints, your Case Manager will assist you to schedule an appointment to submit your fingerprints within three (3) days. Contact your Case Manager if you have questions.

**Step 2**

Read the **Sponsor Handbook** and the **Sponsor Care Agreement** which includes other important information you need to know about sponsoring a minor in our program.

**Step 3**

Complete and sign the **Family Reunification Application** (pages 3-7 in this packet).

**Step 4**

Gather the required documents listed on the **Supporting Documents** section (pages 8-10 in this packet).

**Step 5**

Submit the **Family Reunification Application** (this application) and the required supporting documents to your Case Manager.

# Family Reunification Application

## Office of Refugee Resettlement

### Frequently Asked Questions

#### **Can I sponsor my child if I am undocumented?**

Yes. ORR/DUCO prefers to release a child to a parent or legal guardian, regardless of your immigration status.

#### **Is there a cost to sponsor a child?**

No. There is no fee to complete the requirements to sponsor a child, however you may be responsible for costs associated with the child's travel and escort.

#### **Do I need an attorney to sponsor a child?**

No. You do not need an attorney to complete the requirements to sponsor a child. If you need help completing the requirements, your Case Manager can assist you. If you seek additional assistance, note that there is no fee to complete the requirements to sponsor a child.

#### **Why do I have to submit my fingerprints?**

ORR/DUCO requires background checks to ensure the safety of the child. If you are required to submit fingerprints, your Case Manager will assist you to schedule an appointment to submit your fingerprints within three (3) days. Contact your Case Manager if you have questions.

#### **What information do I have to provide?**

You must complete the Family Reunification Application and supporting documentation. You must also answer questions from your Case Manager about your household, your relationship with the child, and your ability to care for the physical and mental well-being of the child. You must provide proof of your identity.

#### **When do I need to give these documents to my Case Manager?**

You should submit all required information within seven (7) days or earlier, if possible. The sooner you submit all required documents, the sooner ORR will make a decision on releasing the child to your custody. ORR will promptly inform you of a decision on releasing the child to your custody or will notify you if additional information or assessment is required.

# Family Reunification Application

## Office of Refugee Resettlement

### About you - the sponsor - and the minor(s)

**1) Name(s) of the minor(s)**

List the names of all children you are applying to sponsor

**2) Your relationship to the minor(s)**

e.g., mother, uncle, family friend

**3) Your Name**

**4) Other names you have used**

List other names you have used, such as your name before you were married or maternal last names (separate with commas)

**5) Your country of origin**

Where you were born

**6) Your date of birth**

e.g., 12/31/1979

**7) Phone numbers**

e.g., 210-555-1234

Primary Phone

Secondary Phone

**8) Your email address or fax number**

**9) Language(s) you speak**



# Family Reunification Application

## Office of Refugee Resettlement

### Adult Who Will Care for the Minor(s) if You Cannot

If you might need to leave the United States or become unable to care for the minor(s), who will care for the minor(s)?

12a) Name of potential adult caregiver

12b) Date of birth of potential adult caregiver

12c) Contact information of potential adult caregiver

Phone Number

Street Address  
(+ apartment number, if applicable)

City

State

Zip code

12d) What is their relationship to the minor(s)?

(grandparent, aunt, sibling over 18 years old, etc.)

12e) What is their relationship to you, the sponsor?

12f) How will the minor(s) be cared for if you leave the United States or become unable to care for them?

# Family Reunification Application

## Office of Refugee Resettlement

### Financial Information

**13) How will you financially support the minor(s)?**

Include all sources and amounts of your income (for example, the amount you are paid each week) as well as explaining any financial support from others who will help financially support the minor(s).

### Health Information

**14a) Does any person in your household have any serious contagious diseases (TB, AIDS, hepatitis, etc.)?**

**If so, please explain:**

**14b) Are you aware of any health conditions the minor(s) may have (disabilities, allergies, diseases, etc.)? If so, please explain:**

# Family Reunification Application

## Office of Refugee Resettlement

### Criminal History

If you answer "YES" to either of these questions, you will need to provide more information. See the Supporting Documentation page (page 9 of this packet) for more information.

**15a) Have you or any person in your household ever been charged with or convicted of a crime (other than a minor traffic violation; e.g. speeding, parking ticket, etc.)?**

Yes  No

**15b) Have you or any person in your household ever been investigated for the physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, or abandonment of a minor?**

Yes  No

### Sign & Date Your Application

I declare and affirm under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this application is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

I attest that all documents I am submitting or copies of those documents are free of error and fraud.

I further attest that I will abide by the care instructions contained in the *Sponsor Care Agreement*.

I will provide for the physical and mental well being of the minor(s). I will also comply with my state's laws regarding the care of this minor including:

- enrolling the minor(s) in school;
- providing medical care when needed;
- protecting the minor(s) from abuse, neglect, and abandonment;
- and any other requirement not herein contained.

**YOUR SIGNATURE**

**DATE**

# Family Reunification Application

## Office of Refugee Resettlement

### Supporting Documents

Please provide a copy of the following documents below. If you are unable to provide the documents we ask for, please explain why. We may reject your application if any of the required information is missing, incomplete, or inaccurate.

#### 1) Proof of Identity for you and any household members

A copy of a government issued ID. You may present one selection from List A or two or more selections from List B. If you present selections from List B, at least one selection must contain a photograph. Expired documents are acceptable.

List A
U.S. Passport or U.S. Passport Card
Foreign Passport that contains a photograph
Permanent Resident Card or Alien Registration Receipt Card (Form I-551)
Employment Authorization Document that contains a photograph (Form I-766)
U.S. Driver's License or Identification Card

List B
U.S. Certificate of Naturalization
U.S. Military Identification Card
Birth Certificate
Marriage certificate
Court order for name change
Foreign national identification card
Consular passport renewal receipt that contains a photograph
Mexican consular identification card
Foreign driver's license that contains a photograph
Foreign voter registration card that contains a photograph
Canadian border crossing card that contains a photograph
Mexican border crossing card that contains a photograph with valid Form I-94
Refugee travel documents that contains a photograph
Other similar government documents

# Family Reunification Application

## Office of Refugee Resettlement

### 2) Proof of Minor's Identity

A copy of the minor's birth certificate

### 3) Proof of Relationship

Copies of documents to provide proof of a relationship between you and the minor. Expired documents are acceptable.

Your Relationship to the Minor	Acceptable Documents
<b>Parent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth certificates</li> <li>• Court records</li> <li>• Parent's government issued photo ID</li> </ul>
<b>Step-Parent</b> You have legally adopted the minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth certificates</li> <li>• Parent's government issued photo ID</li> <li>• Step-Parent's government issued photo ID</li> <li>• Marriage certificate</li> <li>• Court order documents confirming adoption or legal guardianship has been established</li> </ul>
<b>Legal Guardian</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Court order documents confirming adoption or legal guardianship has been established</li> <li>• Birth certificates</li> <li>• Legal guardian's government issued photo ID</li> <li>• Guardianship records</li> <li>• Death Certificates</li> <li>• Hospital records</li> </ul>
<b>Family Member</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth certificates</li> <li>• Trail of familial birth and/or death certificates showing that you and the minor are related</li> <li>• Marriage certificates</li> <li>• Hospital records</li> <li>• Court records</li> <li>• Guardianship records</li> <li>• Baptismal certificate</li> </ul>
<b>You are not related to the minor</b>	Please contact your Case Manager

# Family Reunification Application

## Office of Refugee Resettlement

#### 4) Legal Records (if applicable)

If you answered "YES" to either question 15(a) or 15(b) on this form, please provide us with the following information for each charge/conviction:

- Name of person involved
- Place and date of the incident
- Explanation of the incident
- Disposition of the incident (e.g., charges dropped, fined, imprisoned, probation)
- Copy of court record(s), police record(s), and/or governmental social service agency record(s) related to the incident(s)

#### 5) Proof of Address

A copy of at least one form of documentation verifying your current address. Acceptable forms of documentation include:

- Your current lease with your name, dated within the last two months
- Your current mortgage statement with your name, dated within the last two months
- Your bank statement dated within the last two months
- An official payroll check stub issued by your employer, dated within the last two months
- Your valid unexpired State ID with your photograph and your current address
- Mail, preferably a utility bill or insurance statement, addressed to you at your current address, dated within the last two months
- A notarized letter from your landlord confirming your address and containing your name, the date you moved in, the number of bedrooms, and the expiration date of the lease
- Other similar documents reliably indicating that you live at your current address, dated within the last two months

# Exhibit 2

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, *et al.*,  
  
Plaintiffs,  
  
v.

NO. 2:18-cv-MJP  
  
DECLARATION OF  
ALMA POLETTI MERLO

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, *et al.*,  
  
Defendants.

I, Alma Poletti Merlo, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein.
2. I am an investigator for the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Washington, in the Civil Rights Unit (CRU), where I have worked since May 2017.
3. Prior to joining the AGO, I investigated document fraud and human trafficking cases in Paraguay, my native country, for the U.S. State Department. This work involved interviewing victims who had experienced significant trauma and had limited knowledge of Paraguayan and/or United States laws. Many times, the people I interviewed feared that cooperation with my investigation could endanger themselves or their families. I am native Spanish speaker.
4. In my time with the AGO's CRU, I have served as the lead investigator on several cases involving vulnerable populations and victims. I have worked directly with sexual

1 harassment and assault victims in our workplace cases, and conducted interviews with dozens of  
2 immigration detainees at the Northwest Detention Center in connection with another lawsuit.

3 5. Between the dates of June 13 and June 18, 2018, I interviewed eight children in  
4 the Seattle area who were separated from their parent at the border and placed in Washington  
5 State by the Office of Refugee Resettlement. My observations and their accounts are as follows:

6 6. G is 15 years old and originally from El Salvador. In her home country, G was  
7 being threatened by a member of a criminal association. Her mother cried when G told her about  
8 this person. G and her mother fled to the U.S. They arrived in Texas in early June, 2018.  
9 Immigration officials at the border took them to a place G calls "the icebox."

10 7. They told her mother that G would be taken to another place where she would be  
11 able to visit her. G and her mother said goodbye to each other while crying, but G's mother  
12 comforted her, saying she was going to visit her wherever she was going. Only later did G  
13 realize this was not true. As she recounted this moment, G was sobbing and visibly distraught.

14 8. G was taken to a shelter about 15 minutes away, where she was detained for three  
15 days. G described this place as awful. It was a room with no windows divided in three by wire  
16 fencing that made them look like three cages. 20 girls were detained in each cage. The place  
17 was freezing because they kept the air conditioner on all the time, and each child was given a  
18 mat and an aluminum blanket to keep themselves warm. The girls placed their mats in the floor  
19 very close to one another, since there was not enough space to fit them more comfortably. Girls  
20 as young as 3 years old were detained in this place and without their mothers.

21 9. G described an incident where a 4 year old girl was crying and walking towards  
22 a female guard seeking comfort. The guard turned her away saying she had no time to lose and  
23 the girl was disrupting her work. The older girls attempted to console the girl.

24 10. G felt hungry most of the time she was there because the food they provided her  
25 wasn't good in quality or quantity. She could not sleep through the night; the guards would wake  
26 all the girls up at 4 am to count them by kicking on their mats. When G was finally able to fall

1 back asleep, guards woke the girls up again to feed them. G cried when she told me she kept  
2 hoping her mother would show up to take her out of that horrible place, but that never happened.  
3 G asked the guards if they knew where and how her mother was, but they told her they knew  
4 nothing about her. G overheard a girl asking to make a phone call to her family, but she was  
5 told they did not allow girls to make phone calls while detained.

6 11. During these three days, G had no idea where her mother was, or how long she  
7 would be detained in that place. On the third day, G was told that since her mother did not show  
8 up to pick her up, she was going to be taken to a home. She was taken to the airport, where she  
9 flew to Washington State accompanied by two officers. She arrived in Washington State  
10 approximately June 4, 2018, and it was a few days later when G was finally able to talk to her  
11 mother. She told G she was still detained at the first icebox where Immigrations took her. G  
12 again broke down in tears when she explained that her mother reports going hungry at the place  
13 they are keeping her. She said her mother is her hero, a brave woman who always worked hard  
14 to support her and give her the best she could. G said that no Immigration official has ever asked  
15 her why they fled El Salvador.

16 12. V is 17 years old and originally from Guatemala. V came to the United States  
17 with her father on or about May 13, 2018. Immigration officials in the United States took V and  
18 her father to a house where they took away their belongings. They were then taken to another  
19 house about two hours away. At this house they separated V from her father. The separation  
20 was hard, V did not want to stay there without her father and cried when they told her they were  
21 taking her father to another place. She was crying when they took her father away, and the guards  
22 told her to shut up. V said she was detained for about three days in this place without her father.  
23 The guards gave her a mat and an aluminum blanket, the place was really cold. They fed her  
24 burritos and cookies about three times a day, it wasn't very good food so she didn't eat it most  
25 of the time.  
26

1 13. There were other 10 or 12 girls detained with V, some as young as 6 or 7 years  
2 old. The guards scared the girls saying things like “You will see what will happen next to you  
3 girls”, frightening them. The guards told the younger girls they would be taken to jail afterwards,  
4 which frightened them. There was a female officer who would tell them that was a lie and tried  
5 to calm the girls down saying her colleagues were lying. On the fourth day, V was put on a bus  
6 and brought to Washington state, arriving here on or about May 16, 2018. It was another 15  
7 days before she was able to talk to her father, who she believes is still detained in Arizona.

8 14. As of the time of our interview, V had only been able to speak to her father once,  
9 which caused her visible distress. She is worried about her dad being treated well. She is working  
10 with a therapist because she has nightmares.

11 15. On her journey with her father, V got hurt and received deep scratches from  
12 thorns in the bushes. At the time of our interview, she still had one thorn deeply lodged in her  
13 shoulder that was infected. She reported that she had been given medication for it and received  
14 treatment when she arrived to the home where she is currently living.

15 16. A is 15 years old and originally from Guatemala. A said that a man attempted to  
16 rape her in her home country, but the Guatemalan police did nothing to find or arrest this person.  
17 Her father decided to bring her to the United States. They arrived in Texas in mid-May, 2018.  
18 Immigration officers at the border drove them both to an icebox, but they were separated once  
19 they arrived and placed into different cells. They never warned them they were going to be  
20 separated, so she did not get a chance to say goodbye to her father.

21 17. A was placed in a room with other 12 women and girls. Most of the girls who  
22 were there were 17 or 16 years old, but there was one girl about 6 years old who was there  
23 without her mother. A was detained at the icebox for three days. She did not like the food she  
24 was given. The guards were angry and yelling, which scared her and the other girls.

25 18. A told the officer that interviewed her that she was afraid to go back home because  
26 of the man that tried to rape her. The guard told her he did not believe her, that she was telling a

1 bunch of lies. He also told A that her father was going to be sent to jail for a long time, which  
2 scared A and left her very worried. A had tears in her eyes and was visibly upset while recounting  
3 these events. A was then told her father had been deported so she was going to be taken to a  
4 home. After three days of being detained in the icebox, she was escorted in a flight to Washington  
5 State where she arrived on or about May 16, 2018. Afterward, she was finally able to contact  
6 her family in Guatemala and speak to her father.

7 19. H is 13 years old and originally from Guatemala. She came to the United States  
8 with her father around mid-May 2018. Immigration officers took them to a house where another  
9 father and three kids were detained. They spent the night at this house and the following morning  
10 the officers took her to another house, without her father. They did not let her say goodbye to  
11 her father or tell them in advance that they were separating them. H started crying while  
12 recounting these events and was unable to continue speaking for some time.

13 20. H reported that the guards threatened the people that they detained with separating  
14 them and sending them back home, she overheard them telling others they would be jailed for  
15 about 10 or 15 years, which scared her. The younger children were crying.

16 21. H arrived in Washington State on or about May 22, 2018. At the time of our  
17 interview, H had not spoken with her father since they were separated. She believes he continues  
18 to be detained in the US but she is not sure where he is. She was visibly worried about him and  
19 could not talk about her father without breaking in tears. H had a hard time talking during most  
20 of the interview, was visibly upset and broke down in tears frequently.

21 22. T is 12 years old and originally from Guatemala. T came to California with his  
22 father but he was not sure when, he thinks in early January 2018. They were detained by  
23 Immigration officers at the border and taken to a house that was basically a room without a  
24 window. T could not tell night from day, so he is not sure how long they spent there. The room  
25 was divided in what seemed like halls with low walls that divided them. Two people slept in  
26 each hall. He and his father were given a mat and aluminum blankets to cover themselves.

1           23.     When they woke up, immigration officials told T to say goodbye to his father,  
2 and that his father was going to another place. T said this moment was sad, both cried, hugged  
3 and said goodbye. T was then taken to another house where he was hungry most of the time.  
4 He thinks he was detained at this house for two more days. He was sad because his father was  
5 not there and he felt lonely. After those two days they flew him to Washington State where he  
6 was able to speak to his family in Guatemala and to his father, who had been deported.

7           24.     M is 13 years old and originally from Honduras. M came to the United States  
8 with her father in early June 2018. They encountered Immigration officers at the border, who  
9 took her backpack away and drove them both to the icebox. When they arrived the officers  
10 separated her from her father, she went to a room where only women were detained. They told  
11 her she was going to see him afterwards, but she never saw him again. M had tears in her eyes  
12 while recounting this part of the story, and said she misses her father and was scared when this  
13 happened.

14           25.     M described the icebox as a very cold room with one window facing the offices,  
15 so they could not see outside the room. The air conditioner was always on. They gave the girls  
16 aluminum blankets to cover themselves. They fed her apples, cookies, chips and tacos. She was  
17 hungry sometimes. She was afraid because her father was no longer with her. After a while, she  
18 was taken to a second place, where people were separated in areas divided by wire fencing. M  
19 said some of the guards were mean to people, they scolded them and told them “we are in charge  
20 of this place, not you”. It was only after she arrived in Washington State at the home where she  
21 is now living that she was able to speak with her dad. Her dad is still at the icebox in Texas and  
22 as of our interview, she had only spoken to him once.

23           26.     D is 14 years old and originally from Guatemala. D came to Arizona with his  
24 father about four months ago, but he is not sure when. Immigration officers at the border took  
25 them to a house where they fed them a tamale and juice. The guards threw away their belongings,  
26 and left them with the clothes they were wearing. Right after this, they moved both of them to

1 another house where he was able to sleep with his father. They gave him a thin mat and an  
2 aluminum blanket. The next day, Immigration officials moved them both to a different house  
3 where he spent half a day with his father.

4 27. The following day, Immigration officials told D's father that they were going to  
5 send D to a program where if he behaved well he was going to be able to stay in the United  
6 States. D was sad and upset; he did not want to leave his father. D was taken to a home in  
7 Arizona where he lived for a while. Weeks passed during which D had no information or contact  
8 with his father. He was then transferred to the home where he lives now in Renton, WA, several  
9 weeks ago.

10 28. D believes his father is still detained in Arizona. At the time of our interview, D  
11 had been able to speak to his father only once. He would like to speak to him again, he wants to  
12 know how he is doing, what food he is getting, and if they have given him clothes. D got  
13 emotional while talking about his worries about his father, he was visibly affected by it.

14 29. MN is 15 years old and originally from Guatemala. He came to the United States  
15 in January 2018 with his father. Immigration officials at the border took them to a house where  
16 he spent two days with his father. Afterwards, they told MN his father was going to be deported,  
17 so they had to move MN to another place. MN and his dad said goodbye, but officials never told  
18 him or his dad where they were taking MN. MN said he was sad to leave without his father.

19 30. MN was taken to a place that he described as very cold, there were no mats or  
20 blankets to rest and keep him warm. After a day he was sent to another location where they gave  
21 him a mat and blankets. The food was not much, and MN was hungry. After a day or two, MN  
22 was moved to a home he thinks is located in Arizona, where he was able to speak to his mother  
23 in Guatemala.

24 31. MN was only able to speak to his father afterwards, when he learned that his  
25 father had spent 22 days in jail and was deported without MN. MN was reluctant to speak much  
26 about his father, in my observation he appeared very concerned about his father's well-being.

1           32.     At the time of our interview, MN was in a home in Tacoma. He had been treated  
2 by a dentist in Arizona who had filled a cavity, but he did not do a good job. The filling did not  
3 last, and his tooth began hurting again. The day of our interview, his tooth hurt so much that  
4 MN had not been able to eat that day. MN wants to be reunited with his parents and siblings.  
5 He has asked for voluntary departure but has been told that he must wait 2 or 3 more months to  
6 have a hearing with a Judge before he can see his family. In the meantime, MN says that time  
7 goes by very slowly and that he misses his family very much.

8           33.     Some of the other children I interviewed at the homes mentioned that when they  
9 were being transferred from a home in one State to the one they are now living in Washington  
10 state, they were told they were going to be reunited with family or that they were going to a  
11 better and bigger home. They expressed anger and feeling deceived when, after their flight  
12 landed in Washington, they realized they were brought to another facility and that reunification  
13 was not actually planned.

14           34.     On June 20th, 2018, I went with five colleagues from the Attorney General's  
15 Office to visit the Federal Detention Center (FDC) located in SeaTac. We were received by  
16 FDC's Warden and other authorities who took us first to a pod of detained women identified as  
17 pod FC. The women who were detained in that pod gathered in the common area to speak to us.

18           35.     We asked if any of the women there were mothers who had been separated from  
19 their children at the border. The women told us there had been more than 10 mothers in the pod  
20 that were separated from their children at the border, but that ICE had moved them out of the  
21 FDC the day of our planned visit. When asked where they were moved to, some said that ICE  
22 told the mothers they were going to be reunited with their children. They provided us a list of  
23 names of some of the mothers that were moved that morning.

24           36.     Only two mothers who were separated from their children at the border remained  
25 in that pod. I conducted a more detailed interview with one of those mothers. She cried and had  
26 tears in her eyes from the beginning to the end of the interview. She has a 14 year old daughter

1 from whom she was separated at the border over a month ago. As of the day I interviewed her,  
2 she had not been able to speak to her daughter and was deeply concerned about her wellbeing.

3 37. When we finished with these two interviews, we were taken to women's pod FB.  
4 Similarly to the previous pod, the women gathered in the common area and told us that 13 or 15  
5 women who had been separated from their children at the border had been moved out of the FDC  
6 that morning. They also provided us with names of some of the mothers that were moved that  
7 morning.

8 38. A few days after our visit to the FDC, I looked up the names of the mothers that  
9 were moved out of the FDC the morning of our visit, using the ICE detainee locator website and  
10 Access Corrections website, and found out that most of those mothers are now detained in the  
11 Tacoma Northwest Detention Center.

12 39. Some of the women who were detained in pod FB told us about the poor treatment  
13 they received while being detained by ICE at the border. They were detained in places they  
14 called "hieleras" (iceboxes) because it was freezing in there. The floor was wet with water. The  
15 detainees knew their personal belongings were stored somewhere there by ICE, so they requested  
16 to get their coats back not to freeze in the iceboxes, but they wouldn't give them back to them.  
17 She said that they were only fed two tacos in the whole day. They gave them water with ice to  
18 drink, which was awful considering they were already freezing. They would sometimes provide  
19 them aluminum foil blankets. The women weren't allowed to shower, and the guards would  
20 make fun of them, telling them they stank.

21 40. Some of the women described how when they were taken to the airport in Laredo  
22 to wait for their flight to Seattle, they were detained in a small room from about 6 pm until early  
23 morning. They weren't able to sleep because there wasn't enough room for them to lay down.  
24 They were hungry the whole night because they weren't given any food. They also said they  
25 were disgusted when they were given used stained underwear to wear.  
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# Exhibit 3

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, *et al.*,

Defendants.

NO. 2:18-cv-00939 - MJP

DECLARATION OF  
NICOLE ELIZABETH RAMOS

I, Nicole Elizabeth Ramos, declare as follows:

1. I am a U.S. licensed attorney practicing in the area of immigration law and human rights. I am barred by the State of New York, and I am a former Assistant Federal Public Defender. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein.

2. At present, I serve as the Project Director for the Border Rights Project of Al Otro Lado, a nonprofit organization based in Los Angeles. The Border Rights Project provides pro bono representation and know-your-rights education to refugees in Tijuana. As part of this representation, I accompany asylum seekers who wish to present themselves to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers at the San Ysidro port-of-entry (POE), and represent them at their credible fear interviews before the Asylum Office. In addition, I work with asylum seekers

1 and other community advocates to document human rights violations by both U.S. and Mexican  
2 immigration authorities against asylum seekers.

3 3. In my experience, refugees seeking asylum at the POE near Tijuana face a  
4 widespread practice of CBP officers who refuse to allow them to access the legal process for  
5 asylum. In December 2015, I first began accompanying asylum seekers to the port-of-entry.  
6 Since that time, I have accompanied hundreds of asylum seekers to the port-of-entry over the  
7 course of dozens of different occasions. In addition, I also served as an organizing member of  
8 the legal team for five group presentations of asylum seekers from May 2017-May 2018, at the  
9 San Ysidro POE. Of those asylum seekers dozens had been previously turned away by CBP  
10 when they arrived at the port-of-entry to seek asylum.

11 4. With the exception of the large group presentations of asylum seekers, which  
12 were executed with the accompaniment of significant media attention, I have frequently  
13 observed CBP officers attempting to prevent asylum seekers from accessing the asylum process  
14 in violation of their obligations under Title 8 United States Code, Section 1225 and the 1951  
15 Refugee Convention. The following are some examples of the obstacles that I have witnessed  
16 for asylum seekers attempting to present themselves at a POE in the last several years. These  
17 accounts are not comprehensive, but they are illustrative of the barriers that asylum seekers  
18 encounter here.

19 5. For example, on December 23, 2015, I accompanied a Salvadoran family, ABC  
20 and his three minor children to the San Ysidro POE. ABC fled El Salvador because of death  
21 threats and attempts on both his life, and the life of his then 16-year-old son. ABC was a  
22 testifying witness against one of the gangs during the investigation of his coworker's murder.  
23 His teenage son experienced three attempts on his life for refusing to disclose his father's  
24 whereabouts, and refusing to join the gang. These attempts included being stabbed and  
25

1 kidnapped, being shot as he rolled down a hillside after throwing himself off in an effort to  
2 escape, and being beaten unconscious and left to die in the street.

3 6. Upon approaching the POE, I spoke with a CBP officer, indicating that ABC and  
4 his family wished to seek asylum. The CBP officer told me that the family could not apply for  
5 asylum at the POE, and they had to apply at the consulate. I informed the CBP officer that this  
6 was not correct, and that inside the POE there was a line to the far left where asylum seekers  
7 lined up, waiting to be processed by officials.

8 7. The CBP officer then asked me whether I was an attorney. I informed him that I  
9 was indeed an attorney. He then inquired whether I was a U.S. licensed attorney or a Mexican  
10 attorney. Only when I informed him that I was a U.S. licensed attorney did he allow us to pass  
11 through the gate into the building of the POE.

12 8. During ABC's processing by CBP, he reported that officers insisted that he  
13 disclose the whereabouts of his children's mother, which he was unable to do. Despite these  
14 explanations, CBP officers threatened ABC and told him that if he did not disclose the location  
15 of his children's mother, that his children would wind up in foster care because he would remain  
16 detained.

17 9. On or around December 28, 2015, I accompanied DE, a Honduran mother, and  
18 her small child to the San Ysidro POE. DE was also then-pregnant with another child. DE fled  
19 Honduras because of brutal domestic violence at the hands of her cartel-connected long-time  
20 partner. In addition to subjecting her to years of brutal violence, he also attempted to have her  
21 killed by other members of his organization who once pushed her into oncoming traffic.

22 10. After arriving to the POE, I approached a CBP officer and explained that I was  
23 an attorney, and DE wished to apply for asylum. He stated that he was not sure whether she  
24 could do that at the POE, and I explained that she could. He then allowed us to pass the gate into  
25 the building of the POE.

1           11.     On February 18, 2016, I accompanied FG, a 15 year old child, to the POE. FG  
2 fled El Salvador alone after being threatened several times with death for refusing to join the  
3 local clique and help MS-13. FG never knew his father, was abandoned by his mother, and left  
4 to live with a grandparent at a very young age. FG was referred to me by Uriel Gonzalez, the  
5 director of the Casa YMCA, a shelter for migrant youth in Tijuana. The basis for this referral  
6 was because FG had previously tried to turn himself in to CBP on two separate occasions, at  
7 both the San Ysidro and Otay POEs and had been turned away and advised that he had to apply  
8 for asylum at the local consulate or at the U.S. embassy in El Salvador.

9           12.     I approached a CBP officer with FG and explained that he was an unaccompanied  
10 child from El Salvador, and that he was there to present himself for asylum. The CBP officer  
11 advised that FG would have to apply for asylum at the consulate. I explained to the CBP officer  
12 that I had already brought asylum seekers to the POE before to present themselves, and that I  
13 already knew where FG was to wait for a CBP officer to process him.

14           13.     The CBP officer asked whether I was an attorney, and I explained that I was an  
15 attorney. He then asked whether FG had a completed asylum application. I advised the officer  
16 that we did have a completed I-589. Only after this did he allow us to pass the gate into the  
17 building of the POE.

18           14.     On March 17, 2016, I accompanied HI, a Mexican transgender woman to the POE  
19 to present herself as an asylum seeker. HI suffers from severe PTSD and a seizure disorder, is  
20 the survivor of multiple sexual assaults and domestic violence, and was once a victim of human  
21 trafficking. After advising the CBP officer on arrival that HI intended to apply for asylum, we  
22 were permitted to pass through the gate to the POE building. I left HI standing in the line with  
23 other asylum seekers and assumed that she would be processed several hours later. However, HI  
24 was not processed until approximately 36 hours later, during 30 of which HI and other asylum  
25

1 seekers had not been fed. Throughout HI's entire encounter in the POE she was subject to verbal  
2 degradation and abusive language by CBP officers.

3 15. At the end of May 2016, Tijuana experienced a significant increase in its refugee  
4 population, with hundreds of people arriving overnight. This sudden spike in asylum seekers  
5 included refugees from countries not typically seen in large numbers at that POE, including Haiti,  
6 Sierra Leone, Congo, Cameroon, Bangladesh, Armenia, Ukraine, and Russia, in addition to  
7 asylum seekers from southern Mexico and the Northern Triangle. In the weeks following, U.S.  
8 and Mexican authorities developed an ad hoc plan to have asylum seekers first "process through  
9 the shelters." This required all asylum seekers to first go to one of the four main migrant shelters  
10 in the city, even if they had never been to one, and give their name to be placed on a wait list.  
11 Each day Grupo Beta, an arm of Mexican immigration authorities, would ferry asylum seekers  
12 to the border in groups, with numerical limits, for processing by CBP.

13 16. On June 20, 2016, I contacted Casa Migrante, a migrant shelter in Tijuana, to  
14 arrange for housing for a Mexican female asylum seeker JK and her daughter. My reason for  
15 contacting the shelter, instead of simply accompanying JK and her daughter to the POE was  
16 because I was advised by Ms. Viruete, the staff attorney at Casa Migrante, that all asylum seekers  
17 had to process through the shelter system, regardless of nationality.

18 17. Ms. Viruete advised that asylum seekers would be placed on a waiting list, and  
19 then taken down to the POE in groups, by Grupo Beta, in order to be processed by CBP. She  
20 further advised that these instructions had come to all the shelters housing migrants, and were  
21 the result of meetings between CBP officials and Mexican immigration officials after hundreds  
22 of asylum seekers arrived at the POE and had been waiting to be processed for several days,  
23 creating a humanitarian crisis.

24 18. On June 21, 2016, I met my client at Casa Migrante. After escorting her to the  
25 room she would be sharing with other families, I made sure that JK was placed on the "list." On  
26

1 June 22, 2016, JK was brought down to the POE and processed by CBP officers. During JK's  
2 processing she was subject to verbal degradation and abuse. Even though JK explained that she  
3 was the survivor of a sexual assault, the victim of an international criminal organization, and a  
4 material witness for an ongoing FBI investigation (and even possessed a copy of the investigating  
5 FBI agent's business card) she was told by CBP officers that she was "full of shit" and a liar.  
6 After telling her story to one officer, he told JK "no mames," which, in Mexico, is a vulgar way  
7 of saying "stop kidding". I reported JK's terrible treatment to the FBI victim services  
8 coordinator.

9 19. The system of asylum seekers processing through the shelters was abandoned in  
10 the summer of 2016 in favor of a new ticket system. Specifically, CBP officers began directing  
11 asylum seekers to obtain a "ticket" from Grupo Beta, in order to seek asylum in the United States.  
12 By obtaining a "ticket," asylum seekers would be given a date, at some time in the future, when  
13 the asylum seeker could return to the POE to be processed by U.S. immigration authorities.

14 20. During this time, construction began at the San Ysidro POE and all asylum seeker  
15 processing shifted to the new Pedwest POE. At that time, CBP began refusing to process asylum  
16 seekers who showed up at the two other POEs in Tijuana - the old San Ysidro POE and the Otay  
17 POE. I am not aware of any legal basis for CBP to limit the processing of asylum seekers to one  
18 POE, particularly since for some asylum seekers, any delay in entering U.S. custody could mean  
19 the difference of life or death.

20 21. On August 4, 2016, I accompanied four Guatemalan youth (LM, NO, PQ, RS) to  
21 the Pedwest POE. On or about July 20, 2016, they attempted to turn themselves in to CBP  
22 officers at both the Otay and San Ysidro POEs, but were denied. Two were under the age of 18  
23 years old.

24 22. I first attempted to present these youths to CBP officers at the San Ysidro POE. I  
25 was advised by Supervisor Abts that all asylum seekers must first obtain a ticket from Mexican

1 immigration in order to be seen by CBP officers, even unaccompanied minors. He further  
2 advised that processing of asylum seekers was only occurring at the Pedwest POE, a 15 minute  
3 walk from the San Ysidro POE, and a nearly 30 minute drive from the Otay POE.

4 23. At Pedwest POE, I approached CBP Officer Saucedo and advised him that I was  
5 an attorney, and that I was presenting unaccompanied minor asylum seekers. Officer Saucedo  
6 advised that all asylum seekers, regardless of age, had to obtain a ticket from Mexican  
7 immigration authorities, and could not be processed right at that time. I explained that under the  
8 Trafficking Victim's Protection Act, there were specific protocol for processing unaccompanied  
9 minors, and that CBP had an obligation to process these asylum seekers in accordance with those  
10 regulations. I then requested to speak with a supervisor. A female supervisor arrived, and after  
11 explaining the situation to her, she advised Officer Saucedo that unaccompanied minors were  
12 not subject to the ticket system, and accepted the children for processing.

13 24. On August 23, 2016, I held a mini-legal clinic at the office space of the  
14 community organization Deported Mothers in Action. There I interviewed two young women  
15 from Guatemala. Both were fleeing extortion threats by the gangs in their city. They had  
16 attempted to enter the U.S. without inspection, through the mounts, approximately two weeks  
17 prior. They were apprehended by CBP, whom they told that they feared return to Guatemala,  
18 and their intention to seek asylum. However, neither woman was referred for a credible fear  
19 interview. Rather both reported being physically manhandled by CBP officers, and literally  
20 tossed back over the fence. One of the women showed me bruises and cuts on her legs from the  
21 fall. Neither woman wished to try to seek asylum in the U.S. again after this treatment. Both  
22 appeared very afraid.

23 25. On September 17, 2016, I accompanied VW, a Mexican woman, and her minor  
24 child, to the Pedwest POE. I approached the CBP officer and explained that my client was a  
25 Mexican citizen, and that I would not have her ask Mexican immigration authorities for  
26

1 permission to apply for asylum in the United States. The CBP officer allowed my client to pass  
2 through into the building of the POE.

3 26. As I turned to leave the POE, I could see some adult men, and male children lying  
4 on the floor outside the gate. I approached them and asked what they were all doing there. It was  
5 at this time that members of the group advised me that they were trying to apply for asylum but  
6 that no one would talk to them. I immediately inquired of the CBP officer what was going to be  
7 done about the people waiting to seek asylum. I was advised that if the men were Mexican, they  
8 could stand in the regular pedestrian lane, and wait to be processed. However, if the individuals  
9 waiting were from another country, that they would first have to obtain a ticket from Mexican  
10 immigration authorities.

11 27. I then advised the group, which was for the most part Mexican citizens, to get in  
12 the pedestrian line and to advise the CBP officer that they wished to seek asylum and wanted a  
13 credible fear interview with an asylum office. Two members of the group waiting were from El  
14 Salvador. I learned that they were cousins, and one was an unaccompanied minor, and the other  
15 was only 18 years old. Concerned for their safety, I explained to the boys that I was an  
16 immigration attorney, and if they wished, I would help them for free, and take them to a shelter  
17 for migrant youth where they would be safe. They agreed, and from there I drove XY and ZA to  
18 Casa YMCA.

19 28. The boys advised that they had been waiting at the POE for a few hours. They  
20 explained that they initially lined up with the other pedestrians and walked through the first gate  
21 into the POE without being stopped by a CBP officer. However prior to presenting for admission,  
22 the boys were approached by a CBP officer who asked for their documents. The boys explained  
23 that they were there to apply for asylum because they faced death threats in El Salvador. Both  
24 boys reported that the CBP officer told them that they could not apply for asylum right there,  
25 that they had to be put on a list. The boys were advised to go back out the gate of the POE and  
26

1 wait there until someone came out to speak to them. The boys reported waiting there for almost  
2 three hours without any CBP officer acknowledging their existence, despite them laying there in  
3 plain view for hours in the hot sun.

4 29. On October 28, 2016, I spoke on a panel at a binational border rights conference  
5 at Colegio de la Frontera in Tijuana. This conference was organized by the Los Angeles County  
6 Bar Association. At that conference, Assistant CBP Port Director, Nancy Carrillo, spoke about  
7 several matters, and fielded questions from the audience. During this meeting AD Carrillo  
8 addressed the “metering” system in Mexico, through which asylum seekers obtained a ticket  
9 from Mexican immigration authorities, and unequivocally stated that CBP did not have any  
10 involvement with the ticketing system.

11 30. During the question and answer session of AD Carrillo’s presentation, I raised  
12 the issue of CBP officers turning away unaccompanied minors, advising them to obtain tickets  
13 from Mexican immigration, in violation of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Following  
14 her talk, I approached her personally to advise her that I had serious concerns regarding human  
15 rights violations occurring in the POE, and that I had collected significant data on this issue. I  
16 advised her that I could send her this information in writing. She declined to receive such  
17 document, and suggested I provide information through a “working group in San Diego.” The  
18 gentleman standing next to her, who was also a higher-level official with CBP at the San Ysidro  
19 POE (one of two other CBP officers in addition to AD Carrillo in attendance) advised me in  
20 passing that he recognized my name “from a lot of paperwork” that I had been filing.

21 31. On November 15, 2016, I accompanied a Honduran family to the Pedwest POE.  
22 The family consisted of three adults (two parents, and a grandmother), FG, HIJ, KL, and FG and  
23 HIJ’s three minor children. KL is a senior citizen and mentally ill. The family fled Honduras due  
24 to death threats by a gang who had kidnapped and held HIJ hostage for ransom for a week before  
25

1 her escape. The family fled out the back door of their home just as the gang had arrived in front  
2 of their house, with cans of gasoline to burn the family alive inside their home

3 32. At the POE, I spoke with a CBP officer and explained that this family was there  
4 to present themselves as asylum seekers. Upon hearing my explanation, the CBP officer at the  
5 gate advised that the family would first have to seek a ticket from Mexican immigration, and  
6 they could not apply for asylum at that time. I requested to speak with a supervisor. A CBP  
7 supervisor then came out to speak with me, and I advised the supervisor that the family was  
8 seeking asylum. The CBP supervisor also advised me, as did the officer before; that this family  
9 would first need to speak with Mexican immigration authorities and obtain a ticket before they  
10 would be permitted to seek asylum from U.S. immigration authorities. I explained to the  
11 supervisor that the ticket system was not designed to handle any other nationalities outside the  
12 influx of Haitian migrants, and that Mexico was not dispensing tickets to individuals without the  
13 appropriate voluntary departure documents, a particular document given to Haitian migrants at  
14 the southern border of Mexico. There was back-and-forth discussion with the supervisor before  
15 it was finally agreed that CBP would accept this family for processing.

16 33. On December 10, 2016, I organized a legal clinic to work with asylum seekers  
17 who had been identified by local migrant shelters and human rights observers as having been  
18 illegally turned away by CBP. At this clinic, volunteer attorneys worked with 8 people: two  
19 brothers from El Salvador KL and MN; a Salvadoran couple, OP and her husband QR, and their  
20 8 month old baby; a single man from Belize ST; UV, a man from Colombia; and XY, a former  
21 policeman from Guatemala. All of these asylum seekers had attempted to present themselves  
22 multiple times at the Pedwest POE. All of these asylum seekers were told by CBP that they first  
23 had to obtain a ticket from Mexican immigration authorities.

24 34. On December 21, 2016, I accompanied UV, a cognitively disabled Mexican man,  
25 to the Pedwest POE. I was contacted regarding UV by his attorney, Nancy Alexander, in the

1 United States. UV was involved in removal proceedings, was pursuing asylum relief, and had  
2 been designated as eligible for *Franco-Gonzalez* protections by the Immigration Court. UV had  
3 wandered into Mexico by accident, and had come to be interned and held against his will in a  
4 rehabilitation center. UV had no recollection how he had been committed to this facility, as he  
5 does not have a substance abuse problem. After securing UV's release from the facility, I  
6 presented UV to CBP officers at the Pedwest POE. Once again, I spoke with a CBP officer,  
7 advising him that UV was a mentally challenged asylum seeker already involved in proceedings  
8 in the U.S. I further advised the officer that we had with us court orders from the Immigration  
9 Court stating that UV was mentally incompetent, had appointed counsel, and had a hearing date  
10 in March 2017. A supervisor was called to come speak with us.

11 35. A few minutes later, Supervisor Wong approached with approximately four other  
12 CBP officers. Supervisor Wong asked why we were at the POE, and I explained to him the same  
13 information that I had explained to the previous officer. It was then that Supervisor Wong  
14 advised that I was "not in court of law," and that I had no right to present evidence. He further  
15 inquired whether I was a member of the American Immigration Lawyers' Association (AILA),  
16 to which I responded that I was not in fact a member. Supervisor Wong explained that CBP and  
17 AILA had been having meetings in which "the new policy" had been explained. However, when  
18 pressed to discuss what that new policy was, Supervisor Wong merely stated that if I was a  
19 member of AILA that I would know the policy. I inquired whether he was referring to the system  
20 by which CBP officers were refusing to process asylum seekers without them first obtaining a  
21 ticket from Mexican immigration authorities. Supervisor Wong advised that CBP had no  
22 involvement in that system and that was not the process to which he was referring, without ever  
23 clarifying the procedures asylum seekers were now to follow.

24 36. As a Mexican asylum seeker, UV was not even subject to the ticket system. When  
25 Supervisor Wong approached us with four other CBP officers in tow, seemingly in a display of  
26

1 official intimidation, my client immediately became very afraid as he has impaired cognitive  
2 functioning mimicking that of a child. I advised Supervisor Wong that I was aware CBP would  
3 not make a final decision on asylum, but that certainly asylum seekers could enter the POE and  
4 present themselves as asylum seekers, as I had been accompanying asylum seekers to the POE  
5 for a year. It was then that Supervisor Wong looked at me and stated “we know who you are,  
6 and what you do.” It became clear to me then that CBP’s responses to me would become more  
7 personal and retaliatory as I continued to accompany asylum seekers and demand they be  
8 afforded access to the asylum seeker process as laid out in federal law.

9         37. On December 28, 2016, and on January 4, 2017, I accompanied Attorney Tatyana  
10 Edwards to the Pedwest POE with her clients. On each occasion, we accompanied families from  
11 the Uzbek Republic, consisting of two parents and two children in each family. On each  
12 occasion, upon arriving at the POE, I explained to the front line CBP officer that I was an  
13 attorney, there with an asylum seekers and their attorney. On each occasion, the front line CBP  
14 officer advised that the family would first have to seek a ticket from Grupo Beta. On each  
15 occasion, I requested to speak with a supervisor. On each occasion, after speaking with the  
16 supervisor, we were asked whether the asylum seekers had brought with them immigration form  
17 G-28 (Notice of Attorney Representation), despite there being no requirement for an asylum  
18 seeker to be represented by an attorney to present themselves at the POE. After explaining to  
19 each supervisor that these families would be denied the ticket by Grupo Beta because they did  
20 not have the appropriate entry or exit documents for Mexico, the asylum seekers were permitted  
21 to enter the POE and referred for a credible fear interview.

22         38. On January 3, 2017, I accompanied WX to the Pedwest POE, along with her three  
23 minor children and her nephew. I approached the CBP officer at the front gate and advised that  
24 I had a family of Mexican asylum seekers. A supervisor then came out to take the family for  
25

1 processing. I provided the supervisor with the family's turn-in packets, which clearly stated that  
2 they were seeking asylum, and wished to have a credible fear interview with an asylum officer.

3 39. While waiting for the supervisor to arrive, I observed a CBP officer speaking with  
4 a woman clutching papers who appeared to be crying. I then saw the woman walk away. I waved  
5 to my paralegal and legal assistant waiting nearby so that they could intercept the woman, and  
6 ask if she needed help. Upon leaving the POE, I spoke briefly with this woman, also a female  
7 Mexican asylum seeker whose husband had been killed. She explained that the CBP officer at  
8 the gate had advised her that Mexicans were no longer getting asylum and that if she persisted  
9 in her claim the only result would be that she would be detained for a long time, and deported  
10 anyway.

11 40. Within less than 24 hours, WX and her children were deported. She had no idea  
12 where her nephew had been transferred, or whether he would be deported as well. WX contacted  
13 me from the office of Mexican Immigration at the Pedwest POE to advise me she was in the  
14 process of completing repatriation paperwork. I traveled to the POE and spoke with WX  
15 regarding what had transpired. She advised me that CBP officers berated her for several hours,  
16 before forcing her to recant her fear of return to Mexico on video. She made repeated requests  
17 for counsel which were ignored. Indeed, she was advised that if counsel cared about WX then  
18 counsel should have been there (despite the fact that CBP prohibits attorneys' presence during  
19 asylum seeker processing).

20 41. WX stated that CBP officers informed her that Mexicans did not qualify for  
21 asylum, that the practice of accepting Mexican asylum seekers "had ended five years ago." CBP  
22 officers advised WX that if she did not agree to state that she was not afraid on video, she would  
23 be banned from the U.S. for life, and never be able to fix her status. She was advised to return to  
24 Mexico and apply for a visa. WX reported feeling emotionally beaten down by the CBP officers,  
25 such that she felt like the only choice she had to make them stop berating her would be to do  
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1 what they were demanding of her. After hearing WX's account, I brought her back to the POE  
2 and requested to speak to a supervisor, advising the front line CBP officer that WX was an  
3 asylum seeker who I had brought to the POE the day before, and who had been pressured by  
4 CBP officers to recant her fear of return on video. I demanded that she be reprocessed and  
5 referred for a credible fear interview. Supervisor Schneider arrived, and I explained the same to  
6 her, that WX had been coerced by CBP officers into recanting her fear on video, and that I  
7 expected her to be processed and referred for a credible fear interview in accordance with the  
8 agency's obligations under the law. WX was then taken back for processing by Supervisor  
9 Schneider.

10 42. On January 20, 2017, I accompanied four asylum seekers to the Pedwest POE,  
11 asylum seekers from El Salvador, 16-year-old, YZ and AB, his father, as well as YZ's 18 year  
12 old cousin CD. This family had fled El Salvador because of threats against their lives by the  
13 gang MS13. CD continued to face attempts on his life by MS members sent to hunt him because  
14 of his status as the last remaining witness to his sister's kidnapping. Within a week, her body  
15 was found, and since that time all other remaining witnesses had been killed, leaving only CD  
16 remaining. In addition, all three Salvadoran asylum seekers had survived a kidnapping in  
17 Chiapas, where they were held hostage in a house for one month, with approximately 30 other  
18 migrants, and were regularly starved, deprived of sleep, and beaten with fists and objects.

19 43. On this same date, I presented EF at the POE. EF is 20 year old Mexican woman  
20 with a gender-based asylum claim. EF's asylum claim was based on a similar nucleus of facts as  
21 that of her mother, who had received a grant of withholding of removal by an immigration court.  
22 Within 24 hours, I received a call from EF stating that she had been deported back to Mexico. I  
23 immediately went to the POE and interviewed EF regarding what happened. I later memorialized  
24 that interview by producing a video declaration of EF describing what CBP officers had done to  
25 her. Specifically, EF reported that CBP officers told her she did not qualify for asylum, that she

1 did not meet the requirements for “one of the six categories.” She was told by CBP officers that  
2 Mexicans did not qualify for asylum. When EF tried to explain to CBP officers that she had an  
3 attorney, and she wanted an asylum interview, she was told that if her attorney really cared about  
4 EF then she would be present, but since EFs attorney was not present, they would proceed  
5 without her. EF was further advised she had no right to an attorney, and that she had no other  
6 choice but to recant her fear on video. It took a few takes for EF to be able to state on camera  
7 what the CBP officers wanted her to say, i.e. that she no longer feared return to Mexico.

8 44. After completing EF’s video declaration, I returned with her to the POE, and  
9 advised the front line CBP officer that I needed to speak with a supervisor. Shortly thereafter,  
10 the chief on shift for the POE on January 21, 2017, came striding over demanding to know the  
11 nature of my complaint. It was apparent from the outset that the chief was hostile to my presence  
12 with my client. I explained to the shift chief, a tall African American gentleman, what had  
13 happened, and demanded that EF be reprocessed, and referred for a credible fear interview with  
14 an asylum officer. The shift chief became visibly agitated, and warned me that I had no right to  
15 be there presenting clients, that they had to present themselves. I advised him that my presence  
16 would not be necessary if the agency would comply with its existing legal obligations with  
17 respect to processing of asylum seekers. I advised the shift supervisor that the violations against  
18 asylum seekers have already been documented by journalists, including the Washington Post,  
19 and that if CBP officers continued to violate the law, I would continue to ensure that these  
20 violations were reported. The shift supervisor again told me that I had no right to be presenting  
21 asylum seekers, before taking EF back for processing.

22 45. I have interviewed dozens of other Mexican asylum seeking families who have  
23 also been forced to recant their fear of return under similar circumstances on video. All reported  
24 being berated for significant periods of time until agreeing to consent to removal, and to  
25 recanting on video.

1           46.     On January 26, 2017, I accompanied Attorney Tatyana Edwards, another male  
2 attorney, and Attorney Edward's client, a Turkish asylum seeker, to the Pedwest POE. This  
3 individual fled Turkey after being imprisoned by the government for his political views. His  
4 passport, along with his still-valid U.S. visa had been confiscated by his government. Upon  
5 arrival to the POE, I spoke with a front line CBP officer and advised him that we were there to  
6 present a Turkish asylum seeker. He advised that the asylum seeker would first have to go to  
7 Grupo Beta. I requested to speak with a supervisor, explaining that Grupo Beta did not give  
8 tickets to individuals present in Mexico on tourist visas, like this particular asylum seeker.

9           47.     Shortly thereafter Supervisor Gomez arrived. She was immediately hostile and  
10 ordered the other two attorneys present, the Turkish asylum seeker's actual legal representative,  
11 to either enter the U.S. or to return to Mexico. Both complied with her order, and I was left  
12 standing with the asylum seeker. I attempted to explain to Supervisor Gomez the basic facts of  
13 this case, that the asylum seeker was a former political prisoner, whose valid U.S. tourist visa  
14 had been confiscated by the same government which persecuted him. Supervisor Gomez  
15 repeatedly told me, each time louder, that she would not speak with me, and that I had no right  
16 to be there. She refused to check the system to determine whether the asylum seeker did in fact  
17 have a valid tourist visa (and thus had been pre-vetted). She insisted that the asylum seeker first  
18 obtain a ticket from Grupo Beta despite me repeatedly trying to explain to her that this was not  
19 possible.

20           48.     It was at this point that the interaction became more threatening. Supervisor  
21 Gomez at this point was shouting to the client that I was a liar, and a troublemaker, and that she  
22 knew that I had taught the client "how to lie." She then threatened several times to have me  
23 physically removed from the POE by Mexican authorities, Grupo Beta. Because of these threats  
24 we left the POE, and I drove the asylum seeker back to his hotel.

1           49.     On February 3, 2017, I presented eight asylum seekers at the POE, a Honduran  
2 family consisting of two parents and two children, a Colombian gentleman who had been turned  
3 away from the POE two times previously, two Mexican men, and the Turkish gentleman who I  
4 had previously attempted to present unsuccessfully. I arrived at the POE with three reporters,  
5 four other attorneys, and two other human rights monitors. Upon seeing the crowd, among which  
6 several were dressed in professional attire signaling the possibility that they could be attorneys,  
7 and noting that press were among us, CBP supervisors took the group in for processing.

8           50.     I chose to present this group of asylum seekers in a group because I now feared  
9 for my safety. In addition, I enlisted the support of Amnesty International, who developed a  
10 check-in system with me to help ensure for my safety should American authorities again threaten  
11 me with arrest by Mexican officials, and should those Mexican officials actually follow through  
12 on that threat.

13           51.     On February 5, 2017, I presented a Mexican woman and her two children at the  
14 POE to seek asylum. GH had attempted to seek asylum at the POE two times before, the second  
15 time the day before on February, 4, 2017, with the assistance of my colleagues Ian Philibaum  
16 and Alex Mensing, independent human rights monitors. Despite them presenting GH to CBP,  
17 with documents to show she was represented and seeking a credible fear interview, and despite  
18 the fact that I emailed these same documents to the designated supervisor email for CBP  
19 supervisors at the POE, GH was forced to recant her fear of return to Mexico on video.

20           52.     GH was told that simply, by virtue of her being Mexican, she did not qualify for  
21 asylum. She was threatened, that if she did not withdraw her asylum claim, that the "next time  
22 she tried" to seek asylum, she would be facing a deportation.

23           53.     When I re-presented GH to the POE on February 5th, I requested to speak with a  
24 supervisor. Several minutes later, I spoke with Supervisor DeJesus, and explained that CBP  
25 officers had been coercive and verbally abusive with GH, and that she had been removed despite  
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1 her request, and my clear written request, that she be referred to an asylum officer for a credible  
2 fear interview. Supervisor DeJesus then advised me that they would “take her back and decide  
3 what she qualifies for.” I reminded Supervisor DeJesus that making decisions as to eligibility  
4 was not within his authority under Title 8 of the United States Code, Section 1225.

5 54. In March 2017, I began working with two families, one family of five from  
6 Guatemala, and one family of four from El Salvador, both of whom had been turned away by  
7 CBP when they sought asylum at the port-of-entry. These families later joined the large group  
8 presentations of 94 asylum seekers at the San Ysidro POE in May 2017.

9 55. On the afternoon of April 9, 2017, at approximately 2:00 p.m., I, along with  
10 Attorney Seungwon Chung, approached the Pedwest port-of-entry with DS, a Honduran asylum  
11 seeker, and her three year old son, DG, a Mexican citizen, who was also seeking asylum with his  
12 mother. Upon approaching the gate, Attorney Chung and I informed CBP Sergeant Pacheco that  
13 we were present with an asylum seeker who was requesting a credible fear interview with an  
14 asylum officer. Sergeant Pacheco asked what country the adult asylum seeker was from, and  
15 whether the asylum seeker was a minor. We advised him that the asylum seeker was a mother  
16 and child. Sergeant Pacheco advised us to stand to the side of the gate and to wait for a supervisor.

17 56. Several minutes later Chief Soto approached and engaged Attorney Chung. She  
18 explained the purpose of our presence in the port-of-entry, and Chief Soto asked Attorney Chung  
19 whether she was aware of the process that she must follow. Attorney Chung advised Chief Soto  
20 that she was there to turn in a Honduran asylum seeker. Chief Soto then advised Attorney Sung  
21 that the asylum seeker would have to go to INAMI (Mexican Immigration) to be placed on a list  
22 and obtain a ticket, and that without this ticket, CBP would not process her.

23 57. Chief Soto's demeanor was hostile and insistent. He repeated that we needed to  
24 follow the rules, however, when presented with the plain language of the statutory language  
25 which requires CBP officers to refer asylum seekers for a credible fear interview with an asylum  
26

1 officer, Chief Soto replied "I don't care." We attempted to show Chief Soto written  
2 correspondence received by the Mexican National Human Rights Commission, in relation to  
3 another asylum seeker's case, in which the Instituto Nacioal de Migracion, officially stated that  
4 its agency is not responsible for giving asylum seekers tickets to seek asylum in the United  
5 States. Chief Soto refused to read this one-page document. Chief Soto then indicated that he  
6 would speak with us no longer, and that we needed to leave. Upon walking away, he advised the  
7 other officers who were standing at the gate that they were not to allow us in.

8 58. On May 7, 2017, we presented 78 asylum seekers to the port-of-entry as part of  
9 the Viacruzis Refugee Caravan. Of those asylum seekers, 8 family units -- totaling 39 family  
10 members -- were previously turned away by CBP between the months of February and April.

11 59. Throughout the remainder of 2017 and into 2018, I have continued to present  
12 asylum seekers at the POE, and routinely witness the kinds of resistance and obstacles detailed  
13 above. In almost every instance in which I have accompanied asylum seekers to the port of entry,  
14 CBP officers have attempted to turn them away. These interactions have often required a  
15 supervisor to address the matter, and reiterate the refusal. These issues are so prevalent that in  
16 July 2017, Al Otro Lado joined with individual asylum seekers to file a lawsuit challenging these  
17 practices. That case is pending in the Southern District of California.

18 60. I understand that some of the recalcitrance that I have encountered with CBP  
19 officers may have been a localized practice in the past, but it is also my understanding from my  
20 colleagues in other areas of the Southwestern border that CBP officers' refusal to process asylum  
21 seekers who present at regular POE may be developing into a policy across the Southwestern  
22 border.

23 61. I have seen crowds of asylum seekers gathered outside the POE due to refusal to  
24 process by CBP for at least the last 7 months. Since the announcement in April 2018 by Attorney  
25

1 General Sessions of the “100% enforcement” and family separation policy, I have not noticed  
2 any reduction in the numbers of people gathered at the POE to request asylum.

3 62. I have seen separated families struggle with the Office of Refugee Resettlement’s  
4 (ORR’s) requirements for reunification. For example, one of my clients was separated from his  
5 child upon entry. The child’s mother later sought asylum at the POE with the couple’s older  
6 child. It took her several weeks to obtain reunification, because she was required to complete  
7 the ORR paperwork required of family members seeking to sponsor an unaccompanied minor –  
8 including several weeks of delay for finger printing and blood tests. She was also required to  
9 pay for the airfare for her child and an ORR companion to escort the child back to her.

10 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington and the  
11 United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

12 DATED this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of July, 2018 at New York, New York.

13 

14 Nicole Elizabeth Ramos  
15 Nicole Elizabeth Ramos

# Exhibit 4

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et  
al.,

Defendants.

NO. 2:18-CV-00939

DECLARATION OF OLIVIA  
CACERES IN SUPPORT OF  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR  
EXPEDITED DISCOVERY

I, Olivia Caceres, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of the facts herein. If called as a witness, I could and would testify competently to the matters set forth below.

2. My partner J. and I have two children, M. who was born in August 2016 and A. who was born in May 2013.

3. On October 8, 2017, my family and I left El Salvador to seek asylum in the United States. We traveled with a caravan of more than 230 persons, with the goal of presenting ourselves at a United States point of entry and seeking asylum.

4. As we traveled through Mexico, my youngest son, M., became ill. Due to M.'s illness and that we did not have enough money for the bus ticket to travel to Tijuana, Mexico, my partner and I decided to split up in the last part of the trip to reach Tijuana. We were concerned about M.'s health because he was only 14 months old and we wanted him to reach a

1 safe place as soon as possible. Because my eldest son A. wanted to stay with me, J. went ahead  
2 with M. Before J. left with M., I made sure he was carrying his original identification and M.'s  
3 original birth certificate.

4 5. On November 12, 2017, before J. presented himself at the San Ysidro point of  
5 entry, I spoke with him. I confirmed that he was carrying his identification and M.'s birth  
6 certificate and that the attorneys from Pueblo Sin Fronteras had made copies of the documents.

7 6. On November 12, 2017 J., along with other caravan families, presented himself  
8 at the San Ysidro point of entry with M. Two days later, I arrived in Tijuana with A.

9 7. On November 16, 2017, I learned from other members of the caravan who crossed  
10 successfully the border that immigration officers took M. from J. I felt as if someone had  
11 dumped a bucket of cold water on me. I was very angry at J. for letting someone take the child  
12 away from him.

13 8. When I was able to speak with J. he was very desperate and anxious and told me  
14 that there was nothing he could have done to keep M. because the immigration agents threatened  
15 to use force to take M. away if he did not give him up. J. did not know where M. was or why  
16 they took him away from him.

17 9. I was desperate to find M. With the help of Pueblo Sin Fronteras I was able to  
18 obtain phone numbers for ICE and shelters where U.S. authorities keep immigrant children. I  
19 was never able to get a response from the ICE number. I called the shelters three times a day and  
20 at first they told me that M. was not in the system.

21 10. Finally, after 7 days of desperately searching for M. I was able to locate him in a  
22 shelter in Los Fresnos, Texas. While the person in the shelter confirmed that M. was there, he/she  
23 did not give me more information or let me speak to M. until my attorney sent documents  
24 verifying that he was my son.

25 11. Through my attorney I sent copies of M.'s birth certificate, the footprints of when  
26 he was born, and copies of J.'s and my identification cards and birth certificates.

1           12.     After 10 to 12 days I was finally able to speak with M. by video -- it was only for  
2 5 minutes two times a week. During the first 3 or 4 calls M. would look around to find me in the  
3 room where he was and did not see me on the phone.

4           13.     The agency would not release him to me. They were not satisfied with my birth  
5 certificate because it did not look the same as M.'s so I had to request a new copy from El  
6 Salvador which took almost a week to get.

7           14.     Then they asked J. and me to interview with the Salvadoran consulate. I  
8 understand that J. was interviewed by video in December 2017, but M. was not released or  
9 reunited with J.

10          15.     On December 28, 2017, I presented myself at the San Ysidro point of entry with  
11 my son A. and sought asylum. We were held in the iceboxes. While I was there, I witnessed two  
12 mothers being separated from their children. The mothers were taken to their interviews.  
13 Meanwhile, officers arrived with the kids' birth certificates and called their names. The kids  
14 looked scared and did not know what to do but went with the officers. When the mothers finished  
15 their interviews, the officers took them to a different room. At that point the children were outside  
16 and the mothers saw them, but they could not talk to them. Although one of the mothers was in  
17 a room where I could not hear her, I saw her crying and screaming for her children. The children  
18 were also crying and looked paralyzed.

19          16.     On January 1, 2018, A. and I were released from immigration custody. I was required  
20 to wear an ankle monitor for a few months.

21          17.     In early January I was interviewed by the Salvadoran consulate. Although we had  
22 provided all the information requested from us, I was still unable to get M. back.

23          18.     The last requirement was for me to undergo a DNA test to confirm that I was  
24 M.'s mother. At that point, my attorney threatened to file a suit because each time we provided  
25 the required information they kept asking for more and more proof.  
26

1           19.     Finally, on February 7, 2018, I received a call indicating that M. would arrive at  
2 the Los Angeles airport the next day. On February 8, 2018, after 85 days, I went to the Los  
3 Angeles airport, showed my identification, signed some documents and they returned M. to me.

4           20.     M. looked scared, he looked absent, he did not seem to capture that he was with  
5 me. He would only stare. When we got to the car, M. started crying and screaming. He seemed  
6 really scared. He continued to cry when we got home and would hold on to my leg and would  
7 not let me go.

8           21.     When I took off his clothes he was full of dirt and lice. It seemed like they had  
9 not bathed him the 85 days he was away from us.

10          22.     I cannot forget the first night after we were reunited. He cried the moment we got  
11 to the bed and refused to sleep. He finally fell asleep from exhaustion but he only slept on my  
12 chest. When I tried to put him on the bed he would cry again.

13          23.     During the first few days after we were reunited, when I would tell him not to  
14 touch things around the house because he was going to break them he would run and hide in a  
15 corner. He seemed very afraid.

16          24.     One day when we were returning home, I found some magazines in the mailbox,  
17 I rolled them up and put them under my arm. When M. saw what I was doing he immediately  
18 started crying and did not stop until I put the magazines away. His reaction makes me think he  
19 was abused in the shelter.

20          25.     M. is not the same since we were reunited. I thought that, because he is so young  
21 he would not be traumatized by this experience, but he does not separate from me. He cries when  
22 he does not see me. That behavior is not normal. In El Salvador he would stay with his dad or  
23 my sister and not cry. Now he cries for fear of being alone.

24          26.     Our family separation has also affected my son A. He asks me why we left M.  
25 alone. He is scared every time he sees a police car. Although he is attending a summer camp, he  
26 cries and is scared. He does not want to play with other kids or want to make friends.

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27. Before I was reunited with M., I could not sleep, I had headaches and I did not feel comfortable.

28. J. is still detained and, although we have tried to visit him twice, we have not been allowed to do so. His detention is causing our family more stress.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated this 28th day of June 2018 in Santa Monica, California.

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OLIVIA CACERES

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CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

Manuel Duran, a translator certified by the Judicial Council of California and the Office of Federal Courts, certifies that he translated/transcribed completely and accurately, and to the best of his ability the English translation of the following Spanish document(s):

NO. 2:18-CV-00939

DECLARATION OF OLIVIA CACERES IN SUPPORT OF CLAIMANTS' MOTION FOR EXPEDITED DISCOVERY

I swear under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Signed on June 29, 2018 in Oceanside, California.



*Manuel Duran*  
Manuel Duran  
California Certification No. 300344  
Federal Court Certification No. 93-462

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et  
al.,

Defendants.

NO. 2:18-CV-00939

DECLARACIÓN DE OLIVIA  
CÁCERES APOYANDO PETICIÓN  
DE LOS DEMANDANTES PARA  
EXHIBICIÓN DE PRUEBAS  
ACCELERADA

Yo, Olivia Cáceres, declaro lo siguiente:

1. Tengo más de 18 años de edad y tengo conocimiento personal de los hechos en este documento. Si se me llamara como testigo, podría y testificaría de manera competente a las cuestiones que se exponen a continuación.

2. Mi pareja J. y yo tenemos dos niños, M. quien nació en agosto de 2016 y A. quien nació en mayo de 2013.

3. El 8 de octubre de 2017, mi familia y yo salimos de El Salvador para pedir asilo en los Estados Unidos. Viajamos con una caravana de más de 230 personas, con la meta de presentarnos en un punto de entrada de los Estados Unidos y pedir asilo.

4. Mientras viajábamos por México, mi hijo menor, M., se enfermó. Debido a la enfermedad de M. y que no teníamos suficiente dinero para el pasaje de autobús para viajar a Tijuana, México, mi pareja y yo decidimos separarnos en la última parte del viaje para llegar a

1 Tijuana. Estábamos preocupados por la salud de M. porque solo tenía 14 meses de edad y  
2 queríamos que llegara a un lugar seguro lo más pronto posible. Porque mi hijo mayor A. se  
3 quería quedar conmigo, J. se fue adelante con M. Antes de que J. se fuera con M., me aseguré  
4 que llevara su identificación original y el acta de nacimiento original de M.

5 5. El 12 de noviembre de 2017, antes de que J. se presentara en el punto de entrada  
6 en San Ysidro yo hablé con él. Yo confirmé que él llevaba su identificación y el acta de  
7 nacimiento de M. y que los abogados de Pueblo Sin Fronteras habían tomado copias de los  
8 documentos.

9 6. El 12 de noviembre de 2017 J., junto a otras familias de la caravana, se  
10 presentaron en el punto de entrada en San Ysidro con M. Dos días después yo llegué a Tijuana  
11 con A.

12 7. El 16 de noviembre de 2017, yo me enteré por medio de otros miembros de la  
13 caravana que habían cruzado la frontera exitosamente que a J. oficiales de inmigración le habían  
14 quitado a M. Yo sentí como si me habían tirado una cubeta de agua fría. Estaba muy enojada  
15 con J. por dejar que alguien le quitara al niño.

16 8. Cuando al fin pude hablar con J. él estaba muy desesperado y ansioso y me dijo  
17 que no había nada que el pudiera haber hecho para quedarse con M. porque los oficiales de  
18 inmigración lo amenazaron con usar fuerza para quitarle a M. si no se los entregaba. J. no sabía  
19 dónde estaba M. o porque se lo quitaron.

20 9. Yo estaba desesperada por encontrar a M. Con la ayuda de Pueblo Sin Fronteras  
21 pude obtener los números de teléfono de ICE y albergues donde autoridades de los Estados  
22 Unidos mantienen a niños inmigrantes. Nunca obtuve una respuesta del número de ICE. Yo  
23 llamaba a los albergues tres veces al día y al principio me dijeron que M. no estaba en el sistema.

24 10. Finalmente, después de 7 días de buscar a M. desesperadamente pude localizarlo  
25 en un albergue en Los Fresnos, Tejas. Mientras que la persona en el albergue me confirmó que  
26

1 M. estaba ahí no me dio más información ni me dejó que hablara con M. hasta que mi abogada  
2 enviara documentos verificando que era mi hijo.

3 11. Por medio de mi abogada envié copias del acta de nacimiento de M., las huellas  
4 de los pies de cuando nació, y copias de las identificaciones y actas de nacimiento de J. y mías.

5 12. Después de 10 a 12 días finalmente pude hablar con M. por video – solo fue por  
6 5 minutos dos veces por semana. Durante las primeras 3 o 4 llamadas M. me buscaba en el  
7 cuarto donde él estaba y no me veía en el teléfono.

8 13. La agencia no me lo entregaba. No estaban satisfechos con mi acta de nacimiento  
9 porque no se parecía a la de M. así es que tuve que pedir una copia nueva de El Salvador que  
10 tomó casi una semana para obtener.

11 14. Después nos pidieron a J. y a mí que nos entrevistáramos con el consulado de El  
12 Salvador. Tengo entendido que J. fue entrevistado por video en diciembre de 2017, pero M. no  
13 salió ni lo reunieron con J.

14 15. En diciembre 28 de 2017, yo me presenté en el punto de entrada de San Ysidro  
15 con mi hijo A. y pedí asilo. Nos tuvieron detenidos en las hieleras. Mientras que estuve ahí, yo  
16 fui testigo de dos madres quienes fueron separadas de sus niños. Las madres fueron llevadas a  
17 sus entrevistas. Mientras tanto, oficiales llegaron con las actas de nacimiento de los niños y  
18 llamaron sus nombres. Los niños se veían asustados y no sabían que hacer, pero se fueron con  
19 los oficiales. Cuando las madres terminaron sus entrevistas, los oficiales se las llevaron a un  
20 cuarto diferente. En ese momento los niños estaban afuera y las madres los veían, pero no podían  
21 hablar con ellos. Aunque una de las madres estaba en un cuarto donde no la podía escuchar yo  
22 la veía llorando y gritando por sus niños. Los niños también estaban llorando y se veían  
23 paralizados.

24 16. El 1 de enero de 2018, A. y yo salimos de custodia migratoria. A mí se me  
25 requirió que tuviera un monitor en el tobillo por unos meses.

26

1           17. A principios de enero fui entrevistada por el consulado de El Salvador. Aunque  
2           habíamos proporcionado toda la información que nos habían pedido todavía no podía recuperar  
3           a M.

4           18. El último requisito fue que yo me sometiera una prueba de ADN para confirmar  
5           que yo era la madre de M. En ese momento, mi abogada amenazó con entablar una demanda  
6           legal porque cada vez que proporcionábamos la información requerida nos seguían pidiendo más  
7           y más pruebas.

8           19. Finalmente, el 7 de febrero de 2018 recibí una llamada donde me dijeron que M.  
9           llegaría al aeropuerto de Los Ángeles el próximo día. El 8 de febrero de 2018, después de 85  
10          días, fui al aeropuerto de Los Ángeles, presenté mi identificación, firmé unos documentos y me  
11          regresaron a M.

12          20. M. se veía con miedo, se miraba ausente, no parecía capturar que estaba conmigo.  
13          Nada más se quedaba viendo. Cuando llegamos al carro M. empezó a llorar y gritar. Se veía  
14          con mucho miedo. Siguió llorando cuando llegamos a la casa, se agarraba de mi pierna y no me  
15          dejaba ir.

16          21. Cuando le quité la ropa estaba lleno de tierra y piojos. Parecía que no lo habían  
17          bañado los 85 días que no estuvo con nosotros.

18          22. No puedo olvidar esa primera noche después de que nos reunimos. El empezó a  
19          llorar al momento que llegamos a la cama y no se quería dormir. Al fin se durmió de cansancio,  
20          pero solo durmió en mi pecho. Cuando yo trataba de ponerlo en la cama él lloraba otra vez.

21          23. Durante los primeros días después de reunirnos cuando le decía que no tocara  
22          cosas en la casa porque las iba a quebrar él corría y se escondía en una esquina. Parecía tener  
23          mucho miedo.

24          24. Un día cuando regresábamos a casa, encontré unas revistas en el buzón, las  
25          enrollé y me las puse debajo del brazo. Inmediatamente cuando M. vio lo que estaba haciendo  
26

1 se puso a llorar y no paró hasta que guardé las revistas. Su reacción me hace pensar que fue  
2 abusado en el albergue.

3 25. M. no es igual desde que nos volvimos a reunir. Yo pensaba que, porque está  
4 pequeño no iba a estar traumatizado por esta experiencia, pero no se separa de mí. Él llora  
5 cuando no me ve. Ese comportamiento no es normal. En El Salvador él se quedaba con su  
6 papá o mi hermana y no lloraba. Ahora llora por miedo a estar solo.

7 26. La separación de nuestra familia también ha afectado a mi hijo A. Él me  
8 pregunta porque dejamos solo a M. Se asusta cada vez que ve un carro de policía. Aunque  
9 está asistiendo a un campamento de verano, él llora y está asustado. No quiere jugar con otros  
10 niños ni quiere hacer amigos.

11 27. Antes de reunirnos con M., yo no podía dormir, tenía dolores de cabeza y no me  
12 sentía a gusto.

13 28. J. todavía está detenido y aunque hemos intentado visitarlo dos veces no nos lo  
14 han permitido. Su detención está causando más estrés a nuestra familia.

15  
16 Declaro bajo pena de perjurio bajo las leyes del Estado de California y las leyes de los  
17 Estados Unidos que lo anterior es verdadero y correcto.

18 Fechado este 28 día de junio de 2018 en Santa Mónica, California.

19  
20   
21 OLIVIA CÁCERES

# Exhibit 5

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
et al.,  
  
Defendants.

NO. 2:18-CV-00939  
  
DECLARATION OF VERONICA  
SILVA TAPIA IN SUPPORT OF  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR  
EXPEDITED DISCOVERY

I, Veronica Silva Tapia, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein.
2. I presented myself at the San Ysidro Port-of-Entry as an asylum seeker on April 25, 2018, with the following people:
  - a. My partner, AVV;
  - b. My daughter, NCCS;
  - c. And my grandchildren DSDG age 7, AOHG age 3.
3. My daughter (grandchildren's mother) was kidnapped and then murdered in Mexico on August 15, 2017.
4. Upon arrival to the San Ysidro Port-of-Entry on April 25, 2018, I presented my daughter's death certificate to Customs and Border Protection officials to explain the absence of my daughter (grandchildren's mother).

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- 5. While being processed, my grandchildren were separated from me.
- 6. I was told by Customs and Border Protection officials that I would see my grandchildren within 1-2 days.
- 7. I was transferred to the Otay Mesa Detention center on April 28, 2018, where I remain detained.
- 8. I did not receive any information about my grandchildren’s whereabouts after they were separated from me on April 25, 2018.
- 9. On June 13, 2018, my grandchildren were released to my other daughter NCCS (my grandchildren’s aunt).

After my grandchildren were released to my daughter NCCS, I learned they had been sent to a detention facility in Arizona. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 28 days of June, 2018 at San Diego, California.

(SIGNATURE)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Veronica Silva Tapia

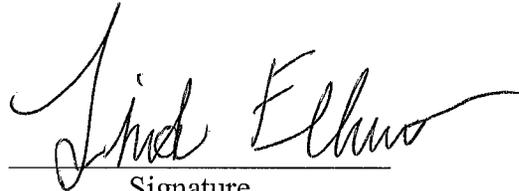
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**Certificate of Translation**

I, Linda Feldman, declare under penalty of perjury that I am fluent in English and Spanish languages and that the above translation of the declaration, related to Veronica Silva Tapia, the original of which is in the Spanish language, is a complete and correct translation from Spanish to English to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Dated: June 28, 2018  
San Diego, California

Linda Feldman  
Printed Name

  
Signature

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
et al.,  
  
Defendants.

NO. 2:18-CV-00939  
  
DECLARATION OF VERONICA  
SILVA TAPIA IN SUPPORT OF  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR  
EXPEDITED DISCOVERY

Yo, Veronica Silva Tapia, declaro as lo siguiente:

1. Soy mayor de 18 y tengo conocimiento personal de todos los siguientes datos.
2. Me presente en la frontera de San Ysidro solicitando asilo en el 25 de abril, 2018 con las siguientes personas:
  - a. Mi pareja, AVV;
  - b. Mi hija, NCCS
  - c. Y mis nietos DSDG que tiene 7 años y AOHG que tiene 3 años.
3. Mi hija (la madre de mis nietos) fue secuestrada y después asesinada el 15 de agosto 2017 en México.
4. Apenas llegando a la frontera de San Ysidro en el 25 de abril, 2018, presente el certificado de defunción de mi hija a los oficiales de Aduanas y Protección Fronteriza para explicar la ausencia de mi hija (la madre de mis nietos).
5. Al momento que nos empezaron a procesar, separaron a mis nietos de mí.
6. Los oficiales de Aduanas me dijeron que podría ver a mis nietos en 1-2 días.
7. A mi luego me mandaron al centro de detención de Otay Mesa el 28 de abril 2018, donde ahorita aún sigo detenida.
8. No recibí información de mis nietos desde que nos separaron el 25 de abril 2018.

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9. El 13 de junio 2018 por fin soltaron a mis nietos y los mandaron con mi otra hija NCCS (la tía de mis nietos).

Después de que soltaron a mis nietos, me enteré de que ellos estaban detenidos en un centro de detención en Arizona.

Juro bajo pena perjurio y bajo las leyes del Estado de California y Estados Unidos que toda esta información es completa y verdadera.

Fecha: el día 28 del mes junio, 2018 en San Diego, California.

VERONICA SILVA  
Veronica Silva Tapia

# Exhibit 6

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,

v.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,  
Defendants.

Civil Action No. \_\_\_\_\_

**DECLARATION OF ANGELICA GONZALEZ-GARCIA**

1. My name is Angelica Rebeca Gonzalez-Garcia.
2. I am 31 years old. I have an eight-year old daughter, S.K., who is currently being held away from my custody in a town called Harlingen, Texas. I have not seen her since May 11, 2018 and this hurts me deeply considering we have always slept in the same bedroom since the day she was born.
3. I came to the United States via Arizona on May 9, 2018 after leaving my country on April 26, 2018.
4. My daughter and I were fleeing Guatemala for many reasons, including abuse, domestic violence and discrimination against me and, consequently, my daughter. When I felt I could no longer live safely in my country, I left Guatemala.
5. I have no family in the United States, all of my family lives in Guatemala.
6. I was previously married in Guatemala. My husband was abusive to me and he is part of the reason I fled. When I fled, I had almost completed the process of divorce but could not pay the last filing fee.

7. When I first arrived near the border of the United States, I saw a group of other people who were also looking to find a way into the United States. Someone had told me to walk through a field with tall grass. I did that and saw a fence/wall type structure. I was able to go underneath that structure with my daughter. One person, who entered at the same time as I did, fell from the structure and broke her leg.
8. Shortly after entry into the United States, I would say about 40 meters into the United States, I was surrounded by what I now know to be Border Patrol officers. Approximately three cars surrounded us. The officers instructed my daughter and me to take off our jewelry, socks and shoes and laces. We complied.
9. The officers placed my daughter and me in the back of a pick-up truck. They drove us about ½ hour until we reached a stopping point. More people entered the car. The Officers then switched us to another car. The second drive took about 45 minutes or so.
10. When we arrived at the second stop, I was placed in a room with windows and cement floors. My understanding is this facility was in Arizona. Approximately 30-40 women and children stayed in this room. We had one mattress that four people had to sleep on, including my daughter and me. The locked room had a toilet and walls. The toilet had a partial wall and people laying on the floor could see. My daughter felt embarrassed to pee in that room with all those people. The guards were mostly men and could monitor the room through the windows, as well as enter and exit the room with a key. Although we left with clothes in a bag, the Officers took the clothes. When we were left in the room we were told not to complain or bang on the walls because we would be there for “four days at most” and that I would then be deported.

11. On May 10, 2018, the day after our arrest, Officers came into the room and told me that they intended to take my daughter away from me. The Officers told us that the law with minors was “done” and again said I was going to be deported. Most devastating of all, the Officers said I would never see my daughter again. When the Officers told me this, I felt like collapsing and dying. I cannot express the pain and fear I felt at that point. My daughter was only seven years old and she was much too young to be taken from me. When I asked why the Officers said that I had “endangered” her by bringing her here. They told me to sign a consent form to take my daughter, but that it did not matter whether or not I signed, because they were going to take her either way.
12. The officer came into the cell and called my daughter and me into the big office space. They told me that if I did not sign the paper they would still take my daughter from me, and they also said it would be worst for me. During this same conversation one of the officers asked me “In Guatemala do they celebrate mother’s day?” When I answered yes he said, “then Happy Mother’s Day” because the next Sunday was Mother’s day. I lowered my head so that my daughter would not see the tears forming in my eyes. That particular act of cruelty astonished me then as it does now. I could not understand why they hated me so much, or wanted to hurt me so much.
13. The next morning, at five a.m., the Officers made me bathe my daughter and put oversized clothes on her, as well as put a ponytail in her hair. We were in a trailer-like vehicle with three shower stalls. My daughter and I were in one and there was another mother with her child in another stall. My body was shaking and I felt like dying. Instead, I tried to be strong for my daughter. I even remember trying to laugh so my daughter would not be scared. I told her that she did not need to cry and that it would

only be a couple of days that they would take her. I dressed her in the stall and then there was a little room where I brushed her hair.

14. We waited in that room until all of the kids had been bathed, and then they took all of us into a big office room. Then they told us that would be as far as we would go with our children and they made all of the children stand in a straight line. All of the kids were given the same jacket, pants, and oversized shirt to wear. The uniforms were dark blue but had no identifying information such as a number or facility name. The youngest child in line was about 5 years old and the oldest was about 12 years old. There were approximately 10 kids and the youngest ones were crying. My daughter looked like she wanted to cry; I held back my tears so she would not. I had no idea where they were taking her, they only told me they were going to take her to a shelter. The children were lead out of the building in a single line. All of the mothers were told to return to their cells. Only two women from my cell were separated from their children. We sat next to each other in the cell and cried together and asked God to give us strength.
15. I still cannot stop crying over this incident. Nothing can prepare a person for the pain of watching their child be forcibly removed from them. Heart wrenching and devastating are the only words I have. It is not clear that I can recover fully from this incident.
16. After they took my daughter from me, I immediately started looking for her. When I asked where they had taken my daughter, the guards told me there were many shelters and they did not know where she would end up. I put in request slips to the guards at the facility I was in and did not hear back. I was moved from that facility to another facility on May 16, 2018.

17. On May 18, 2018, I was moved to a facility in Colorado. The whole time I searched for my daughter. I cannot remember how many request slips I put in, but I recall filing many. The day I arrived to the facility in Colorado they did a medical check-up and asked me a lot of questions. I told them that I thought I was going to go crazy if I would have to be separated from my daughter for a long time. I told them I had trouble sleeping, I was crying a lot, and not eating. The next day they took me to see a psychologist. The psychologist asked me if I wanted to kill someone and I said no. Then they asked me if I was going to take my own life or hurt someone and I said no. I repeatedly told them I just wanted my daughter returned to me. I wanted to know about her and I wanted to hear her voice and know that she was okay.
18. One of the request slips I placed was on May 24, 2018. After I filed that May 24, 2018 slip, I gathered enough money to call home to Guatemala. When I called home, I learned that a shelter in Texas had called about my daughter. This was the first time I heard about my daughter's location. I believe I finally spoke to my daughter around May 26<sup>th</sup> or 27<sup>th</sup>. This call gave me such joy. I was so relieved to know they had not deported my daughter.
19. Since the day she was taken away from me, I have only spoken to my daughter five times. Three times, I was allowed a video link conversation and twice by phone. The rule at the shelter is I can call Tuesdays and Saturdays. However, the phone number I have only sends me to a phone manned by a person named Julian. Sometimes, when I call, Julian does not answer. Sometimes they cannot locate my daughter. I just cannot bear the pain of never speaking with my daughter. She is my only child and I miss her terribly.

20. My daughter is not happy in this shelter. First, she just wanted to be with me. Then she told me she had been sick with both a cough and a fever. She also told me that a boy had hit her in the head and she had a bruise as a result of the assault. She also told me that she has a problem with her eye which she was told was conjunctivitis, and that because of this she is being isolated from the other children in detention.
21. My daughter's 8<sup>th</sup> birthday passed in the shelter. I could hear the pain in her voice when she told me how upset she was to spend her birthday away from me. Most often, my daughter simply asks when she is going to see me again. It breaks my heart and I don't know what to tell her.
22. One thing my daughter always asks me is "can I have pizza mommy?" I promised her, when I found her again, I would buy her a pizza all for herself.
23. After weeks in detention, I was finally able to complete asylum forms and I saw an immigration Judge on June 18, 2018 and was released the following day. I have continued to try to get my daughter back ever since I know my daughter at least takes comfort from the fact that I have been released from custody, but more than anything, she just wants to be with me. While in Jail, and still today, I have had trouble sleeping knowing my daughter could not be protected by me.
24. After I was released, I flew to Massachusetts because I had a friend from my town in Guatemala who said he would help me. My friend picked me up from the airport in Boston early in the morning on Wednesday, June 20, 2018 and brought me to Framingham, Massachusetts. In Framingham, I connected with a local advocacy organization that helped me find a lawyer and other community resources.

25. This past Friday, June 22, 2018, I was finally able to get through to someone at the shelter, but learned that the only way for S.K. to be returned to me was to submit a “reunification packet request” to the shelter in order to be qualified as a “sponsor” of my own daughter. The package was about 36 pages and someone had to help me fill it out. I am lucky that someone helped me.
26. On Sunday, June 24, 2018, an advocate from a local immigrant’s rights organization obtained an attorney for me.
27. When the Attorney and I called the shelter, we were told we could not get help because “it was the weekend.” This felt very frustrating to me, as my daughter and I had not seen each other in person since May 11, 2018.
28. After further calls, I have learned that in order to get my daughter back, I and every person in the house where I am staying will have to travel to New Jersey to provide fingerprints, and the government will only allow this to occur on July 16, 2018. Before they spoke to the Attorney, they told me that I could not have prints until July 31, 2018. I don’t understand this because my fingerprints were taken when I was arrested at the border. We have tried to offer to send these fingerprints more quickly by sending them through organizations in Massachusetts, but those requests have been refused.
29. I feel terrible that my daughter remains alone, sick, and scared in the shelter for more weeks.
30. This delay is going to be extremely difficult for me and for my daughter, and I can’t understand why the government won’t recognize that I am her mother and release her to me.

31. I plan to stay in Massachusetts and hope to work to support my family once I get permission.

32. I would like my daughter to come to Massachusetts to live with me. I feel like I'm developing a support network for us here.

33. Once my daughter is in Massachusetts, I plan to enroll her in school in Framingham.

Though I worry that it will be difficult for my daughter to leave my side and feel safe at school, I want her to get an education.

34. I also will make sure she gets the care that she needs for her psychological and physical health. I need to see my daughter to determine whether she needs mental health services because of the separation. I know she has received counseling at the shelter because she was crying so much.

Signed under pains and penalties for perjury, this 26 day of June, 2018.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
ANGELICA REBECA GONZALEZ-GARCIA

I, Diego Low, certify that I am a disinterested adult competent to interpret from Spanish to English and that I interpreted the above-referenced document from English to Spanish for the above-referenced affiant.

Signed under pains and penalties for perjury, this 26 day of June, 2018.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DIEGO LOW

# Exhibit 7

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

Defendants.

NO. 2:18-CV-00939-MJP

**DECLARATION OF ELMER OLIVA AND LUDIN JIMENEZ**

1 We hereby declare that we, Elmer Oliva and Ludin Jimenez, with our minor children,  
2 E.O., who is 17 years of age, and K.O., who is 9 years of age:

3 1. We are both over the age of 18, and we have personal knowledge of the facts  
4 herein expressed.

5 2. Elmer, Ludin, E.O., and K.O. are Guatemalan citizens.

6 3. Elmer fled from Guatemala fearing for his life, after several members of his  
7 family were murdered. He arrived to the United States two years ago, seeking asylum. Since  
8 then, he has lived in Westboro, Massachusetts.

9 4. When Elmer left Guatemala, he had to leave his wife Ludin Jimenez, and his  
10 children behind. Eventually, in May 2018, Ludin fled Guatemala with her children, after being  
11 threatened with kidnapping and violence.

12 5. Ludin crossed the border with her children at McAllen, Texas, looking for a place  
13 to seek asylum. They were detained by immigration officers, and taken to a detention center.  
14 Ludin was not charged with any crime. She never saw a judge, nor went to court.

15 6. At the detention center, officers told Ludin that she was to be separated from her  
16 children. She was told that she would be deported, and that her children would be put up for  
17 adoption. Ludin begged to not be separated from her children, and tried to explain to the officers  
18 that they were fleeing violence in Guatemala. Her daughter was crying.

19 7. Afterwards, the immigration officers took Ludin to a place called "the dog pound"  
20 without her children. There, Ludin was kept in a cell, with nearly fifty other mothers. The officers  
21 told them that they could not eat because they were asking about their children. There was a  
22 pregnant woman who fainted from hunger. The immigration officers took this woman to a clinic.

23 8. One immigration officer told Ludin, "how a drop of water destroyed a country."

24 9. The officers insulted Ludin and the other women in the cage. They called them  
25 names, and told them they were stupid when they asked about their children.  
26

1           10.     There was an immigration officer who was a good person. He said that he  
2 understood what was going on, but could not help. He brought them cookies, since he knew they  
3 did not get enough to eat.

4           11.     Ludin was not allowed to bathe or brush her teeth for the eight days that she spent  
5 in the “dog pound.”

6           12.     Afterwards, they took Ludin to another detention center, in Laredo, Texas. There,  
7 they said she could bathe, they were going to give Ludin a telephone card with 3 minutes to call.  
8 Ludin called Elmer, who said he had spoken to their children, and that they were in Michigan.

9           13.     Ludin was afraid to ask about her children, so she asked an officer when she could  
10 see a judge in court. The officer said they were investigating Ludin and Elmer, and that she must  
11 be patient.

12          14.     After nine or ten days, they took Ludin to another detention center, in Taylor,  
13 Texas.

14          15.     In Taylor, Ludin was finally able to speak to her children, after being separated  
15 from them for 21 days.

16          16.     Ludin contacted someone in Catholic Charities in Taylor, Texas. Two days after  
17 speaking to the person from Catholic Charities, Ludin was able to obtain an interview of credible  
18 fear, and was granted freedom under a bail of \$1,500.

19          17.     After leaving the detention center in McAllen, E.O. and K.O. were taken to  
20 another detention center. They separated E.O. and K.O. in different cells, one in front of the  
21 other. Even though E.O. was able to see his sister, when he tried talking to her, the immigration  
22 officers yelled at him.

23          18.     In the Texas center, there were two year old children in the same cages as older  
24 children.

1           19.     An immigration officer told E.O. that he knew that he was over 17 years of age,  
2 and that his birth certificate was a fake. When E.O. insisted that he was 17, the officers kicked  
3 him.

4           20.     Once, they awoke K.O. in the early morning, pulling his hair, and saying he had  
5 to take a shower.

6           21.     K.O. and E.O. did not have shoes or blankets in the detention center, and there  
7 were people in the cells that had to sleep standing up. They did not have enough to eat either,  
8 and could not drink the water, because of the chlorine they added to it.

9           22.     E.O. and the incarcerated children were insulted - called named such as “animals”  
10 and “donkeys.”

11           23.     They took E.O. and K.O. to Michigan in an airplane, but upon arriving Michigan  
12 they were separated. They took E.O. to a shelter, whereas K.O. went to a foster home.

13           24.     In the Michigan shelter, the children could speak to Elmer several times per week.

14           25.     After 21 days of separation from their mother, finally E.O. and K.O. were able to  
15 speak to their mother on the phone. K.O. was so sad after this first call that the shelter officers  
16 took E.O. to a place to comfort his little sister.

17           26.     After filling a lot of forms, the shelter allowed Elmer to meet his children in  
18 Massachusetts. They flew to Boston from Michigan on June 19th, 2018; after five weeks of  
19 separation.

20           27.     On June 28th, 2018, Elmer, E.O. and K.O. met with Ludin at the Boston airport,  
21 after more than six weeks of separation.

22           28.     Elmer is going to enroll E.O. and K.O. in the Westboro Public Schools, in  
23 Massachusetts.

24           29.     Elmer and Ludin are working to find medical attention for the family. They think  
25 that K.O., in particular, needs to see a psychologist.

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We declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States of America that the  
aforementioned is true and correct.

Given on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the month of June of 2018, in Boston, Massachusetts.

\_\_\_\_\_  
ELMER OLIVA

\_\_\_\_\_  
LUDIN JIMENEZ

With our minor children, E.O. and K.O.

# **EXHIBIT A**

1           Nosotros, Elmer Oliva, y Ludin Jiménez, con nuestros hijos menores, E.O., quien tiene  
2 17 años, y K.O., quien tiene 9 años, declaramos lo siguiente:

3           1.       Ambos tenemos más que 18 años y uno o ambos tenemos conocimiento personal  
4 de los hechos aquí expresados.

5           2.       Elmer, Ludin, E.O., y K.O. son ciudadanos de Guatemala.

6           3.       Elmer huyó de Guatemala por miedo por su vida después de que varios de los  
7 miembros de su familia fueron asesinados. Él llegó a los Estados Unidos hace dos años para  
8 buscar asilo. Desde entonces, él ha vivido en Westboro, Massachusetts.

9           4.       Cuando Elmer dejó a Guatemala, tuvo que dejar a su esposa, Ludin Jimenez, y  
10 sus hijos. Eventualmente, en mayo de 2018, Ludin huyó de Guatemala con sus hijos después de  
11 recibir amenazas de secuestro y violencia

12           5.       Ludin cruzó la frontera con sus hijos en McAllen, Tejas, buscando un lugar para  
13 presentarse para pedir el asilo. Fueron detenidos por oficiales de inmigración y los llevaron a un  
14 centro de detención. Ludin no fue cargada con un delito. Ella nunca vio a un juez o fue a la corte.

15           6.       En el centro de detención, oficiales dijeron a Ludin que le iba a separarse de sus  
16 hijos. Se dijeron que les iban a deportar y sus hijos serian puestas en adopción. Ludin les suplicó  
17 que no la separara de sus hijos e intentó de explicar a los oficiales que estaban huyendo de  
18 violencia en Guatemala. Su hija estaba llorando.

19           7.       Luego, los oficiales de inmigración llevaron Ludin a un lugar que se llama “la  
20 perrera” sin sus hijos. Allí, Ludin estuvo en una jaula con casi cincuenta otras madres. Los  
21 oficiales dijeron que ellas no podían comer porque estaban preguntando por sus hijos. Había una  
22 mujer embarazada que se desmayó debido al hambre. Los oficiales de inmigración llevaron esta  
23 mujer a una clínica.

24           8.       Un oficial de inmigración dijo a Ludin, “como una gotita de agua, destruyó su  
25 país.”

26

1           9.       Los oficiales insultaron a Ludin y las otras mujeres en la jaula. Las llamaron  
2 nombres malos, y dijeron que fueran estúpidas cuando preguntaron por sus hijos.

3           10.       Había un oficial de inmigración muy bueno. Él dijo que el entendía lo que estaba  
4 pasando, pero no podía ayudar. Él les traía galletitas, porque sabía que no tenían suficiente de  
5 comer.

6           11.       Ludin no fue permitida bañarse ni cepillarse los dientes durante los ocho días que  
7 estaba en la perrera.

8           12.       Luego, llevaron a Ludin a otro centro de detención en Laredo, Texas. Alla, dijeron  
9 que después de ducharse, ellos iban a regalar a Ludin una tarjeta de llamada con tres minutos.  
10 Ludin llamó a Elmer, quien dijo que había hablado con sus hijos y que ellos estaban en Michigan.

11           13.       Ludin tenía miedo de preguntar por sus hijos, así que preguntó a un oficial cuando  
12 podía ir a ver a un juez en una corte. El oficial dijo se estaban investigando a Ludin y a Elmer, y  
13 que ella debería tener paciencia.

14           14.       Después de 9 o 10 días, llevaron Ludin a otro centro de detención en Taylor,  
15 Texas.

16           15.       En Taylor, por fin Ludin fue capaz de hablar con sus hijos, después de 21 días de  
17 separación.

18           16.       Ludin se conectó con alguien de Caridades Católicos en Taylor, Texas. Dos días  
19 después de hablar con la persona de Caridades Católicos, Ludin logró a conseguir una entrevista  
20 de temor creíble, y salió bajo una fianza de \$1,500.

21           17.       Después de salir del centro de detención en McAllen, E.O. y K.O. fueron llevados  
22 a otro centro de detención. Separaron E.O. y K.O. en jaulas diferentes, uno frente al otro. Aunque  
23 E.O. podía ver a su hermana, cuando intentó de hablar con ella, los oficiales de inmigración lo  
24 gritaban.

25           18.       En el refugio en Texas, había niños que tenían dos años en las jaulas juntos con  
26 niños mayores.

1           19.     Un oficial de inmigración dijo a E.O. que él sabía que E.O. tenía más que 17 años  
2 y que su acta de nacimiento era falsa. Cuando E.O. insistía que tenía 17 años, los oficiales le  
3 patearon.

4           20.     Una vez, se despertaron a K.O. en la madrugada, jalando por el pelo diciendo que  
5 tenía que ducharse.

6           21.     K.O. y E.O. no tenían ni zapatos ni mantas en el centro de detención y había tantas  
7 personas en las jaulas que tenían que dormir a pie. Ellos tampoco tenían suficiente de comer y  
8 no podían tomar el agua debido al cloro que añadieron.

9           22.     E.O. y los otros niños encarcelados fueron insultados – llamados nombres como  
10 “animales” y “burros.”

11          23.     Llevaron E.O. y K.O. a Michigan juntos en un avión, pero al llegar a Michigan  
12 los separaron. Llevaron a E.O. a un refugio, mientras K.O. fue a una casa foster.

13          24.     En el refugio en Michigan, los hijos podían hablar con Elmer varias veces cada  
14 semana.

15          25.     Después de 21 días separados de su madre, por fin E.O. y K.O. podían hablar con  
16 su mama por teléfono. K. O. estaba tan triste después de esta llamada que los oficiales del refugio  
17 llevaron a E.O. a un lugar para consolar a su hermanita.

18          26.     Después de llenar muchos formularios, el refugio dejó Elmer reunir con sus hijos  
19 en Massachusetts. Ellos volaron a Boston desde Michigan el día 19 de junio, 2018, después de  
20 cinco semanas de separación.

21          27.     El día 28 de junio, 2018, Elmer, E.O. y K.O. se reunieron con Ludin en el  
22 aeropuerto en Boston después de seis semanas de separación.

23          28.     Elmer va a inscribir a E.O. y K.O. en escuelas públicas en Westboro,  
24 Massachusetts.

25          29.     Elmer y Ludin están trabajando para encontrar atención médica para la familia.  
26 Ellos piensan que K.O., en particular, necesita ver a una psicóloga.

1 Declaramos bajo la pena de perjurio de las leyes de los Estados Unidos de América que lo  
2 anterior es verdadero y correcto.

3  
4 Ejecutado el día 28 de junio de, 2018 en Boston, Massachusetts.

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7 \_\_\_\_\_  
8 ELMER OLIVA

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11 LUDIN JIMENEZ

12 Con nuestros hijos menores, E.O. y K.O.  
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**EXHIBIT B**



# Baystate Interpreters, Inc.

55 Lake Street  
Gardner, MA 01440



Phone (888) 663-8000  
Fax (888) 663-9000

Website: [www.BaystateInterpreters.com](http://www.BaystateInterpreters.com)  
Email: [service@BaystateInterpreters.com](mailto:service@BaystateInterpreters.com)

## CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
County of Worcester

I, Mellissa Richard, Translation Coordinator, Baystate Interpreters, Inc., hereby attest that the attached translation has been made by qualified bilingual staff of Baystate Interpreters, Inc. and that it is a true and correct English version of the document provided in Spanish to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I also certify that the attached is an accurate and certified copy of the document provided by the client who understands that he/she may be required to submit the original document at a later date.

Signature *Mellissa Richard* Date: 06/29/2018

File Registration Code: SPA.

On this 29th day of June, 2018 before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Mellissa Richard, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding document and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

*Gayle S. LeClair*  
Print Name: Gayle S. Leclair  
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: March 23, 2023

# Exhibit 8

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE**

STATE OF WASHINGTON; COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; STATE OF CALIFORNIA; STATE OF MARYLAND; STATE OF OREGON; STATE OF NEW MEXICO; COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA; STATE OF NEW JERSEY; STATE OF IOWA; STATE OF ILLINOIS; STATE OF MINNESOTA; STATE OF RHODE ISLAND; COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA; STATE OF NEW YORK; STATE OF VERMONT; STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA; STATE OF DELAWARE; and THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

No.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; DONALD TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States of America; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT; U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION; U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES; OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT; KIRSTJEN NIELSEN, in her official capacity as Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; THOMAS HOMAN, in his official capacity as Acting Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; KEVIN K. MCALEENAN, in his official capacity as Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection; ALEX AZAR, in his official capacity as Secretary of U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; SCOTT LLOYD, in his official capacity as Director of Office of Refugee Resettlement; and JEFFERSON BEAUREGARD SESSIONS III, in his official capacity as the Attorney General of the United States,

Defendants.

**DECLARATION OF MR. C** 

I, Mr. C [REDACTED] hereby declare as follows:

1. I am pursuing claims for asylum, withholding of removal, and for relief under the Convention Against Torture. My daughter and I have been the target of extortion, violence, and death threats by gang members and police officers in Honduras, and for that reason I wish for my identity to remain anonymous. If my identity were publicly revealed, I fear that the individuals who have pursued me in Honduras would harm me and my family. They have already killed [REDACTED] [REDACTED], as well as [REDACTED]. I am willing to submit an unredacted version of this declaration to the court for inspection, and for the Defendants to confirm my identity, but I am not willing to identify myself publicly.

2. In March 2018, my daughter and I entered the United States at a legal port of entry at Hidalgo, Texas. Upon reaching the border guards and showing our Honduran identification, both my daughter and I were detained. After several hours, my daughter was taken from me without any explanation. The separation was very difficult for me and my daughter who suffers from asthma. The border guards were verbally abusive and refused to allow me to speak with her to assure her that everything would be okay. My daughter was very upset and confused.

3. I have not seen my daughter since that day in Hidalgo, Texas, more than three months ago.

4. During my detention, I repeatedly asked for information regarding my daughter and when we could be reunited. No one provided me with an answer to these questions. I did not know where she was or if she was safe.

5. During my detention, I was transferred to several different facilities. At one point, I was transferred—in the dead of night, shackled at the wrists, waist and ankles with other detainees—to a bus and then an airplane, eventually arriving at [REDACTED] after a full

day of travel. Because the detainees were chained together at the ankles, several stumbled and fell as we struggled to ascend and descend the steps of the bus and airplane. One man urinated himself as the detainees were not given bathroom privileges.

6. I have been detained in [REDACTED] for the past several months. My detention center provided me with a telephone number to obtain information about my daughter. I called that telephone number repeatedly but was not able to get information about my daughter's whereabouts from anyone.

7. In April 2018, I passed my "credible fear interview."

8. Although the authorities did not notify me of my daughter's whereabouts and did not put me in contact with my daughter, I was able to discover her location through the help of [REDACTED]. My daughter had memorized the phone number of [REDACTED] who lives in the states. [REDACTED] was able to arrange a three-way call approximately two months after I had been separated from my daughter.

9. I now understand that my daughter has been placed at a crowded facility with many other children. I will not say specifically where my daughter is located for fear of her safety.

10. Since my first contact with my daughter, approximately one month ago, we have been permitted to speak once per week for only a few minutes each time. My daughter and I miss each other very much and I can tell that she is upset on our phone calls.

11. I understand that my daughter is being held at a facility that is very close to where I am being held. Although the authorities at the facility where I am being held have said that they allow visitations, the people who are holding my daughter have not permitted her to visit me. My

attorneys have offered to arrange for transportation and to coordinate with the facility, but these people have not allowed me to see my daughter.

12. I have submitted an application for parole. I have a parole sponsor who is a legal resident of the United States, and I am willing to cooperate fully with the authorities. I hope that I can be released on parole and reunited with my daughter.

13. I fully intend on pursuing my claims for asylum, withholding of removal, and for relief under the Convention Against Torture. I was a victim of gang and police violence in Honduras and I understand that my claims are strong.

14. Both my daughter and I are scared. I just want to see her again and to know that she is okay.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on this 20th day of June, 2018 in [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]  
Mr. C [REDACTED]

#### Certification of Translation

I am fluent in English and Spanish. I read the above declaration to the declarant, Mr. C [REDACTED], and he confirmed its accuracy before he executed the declaration. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing certification is true and correct.

Executed on this 20th day of June, 2018 in [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]  
Mr. J [REDACTED]

# Exhibit 9

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,  
  
Plaintiffs,  
  
v.  
  
DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,  
  
Defendants.

NO. 2:18-cv-00939-RAJ

DECLARATION OF G. DOE IN  
SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR A  
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

I, G. Doe, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein.
2. I am currently being held in the Federal Detention Facility in Sheridan, Oregon. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) brought me to Sheridan after presenting myself as an asylum applicant at a border port of entry.
3. I respectfully ask the Court allow me to submit this declaration under a pseudonym, G. Doe. I came to the United States seeking asylum for my family and myself. I am afraid that if my name, or my family members' names, are publically available, that we will be subject to retaliation, abuse, and more violence.
4. I am twenty-five years old. I have been with my partner and the mother of my child for over five years. Our son is four.

1           5.       My family traveled to the United States seeking safety from threats and violence  
2 in our home country. Many horrible things happened to people in my community at home. For  
3 example, a close friend of mine was murdered for his beliefs, leaving behind eight children.  
4 When they began to come for me, threatening my family, we had no choice but to leave.

5           6.       We arrived at the border on the third week of May. We told the officials there  
6 that we were afraid to return to our country.

7           7.       On the first night we arrived, my family and I were taken to a large room  
8 without beds or other facilities and we waited out the night there.

9           8.       The following day they took my partner and four-year-old son away from me.  
10 ICE didn't explain why they were taking them away. I asked to speak with my partner. All they  
11 said was that they didn't have time for me; nothing more was explained.

12           9.       After they separated me from my family, I was then taken to a room where sixty  
13 men were kept caged in very tight quarters, with only three toilets to share. We were in there,  
14 day and night, for thirteen days. During those thirteen days, I hardly slept. People were getting  
15 sick and catching coughs and flus. There was hardly any food provided to us and I went to bed  
16 hungry most nights.

17           10.      After thirteen days in this cell, I was transferred to Sheridan, Oregon. I still had  
18 not spoken to my partner or my son for weeks.

19           11.      When I arrived at Sheridan, many more days passed until I was finally able to  
20 speak with my partner. I waited, not knowing where they were, or what had happened to them  
21 since we had been torn apart weeks before.

22           12.      I was finally able to speak with my partner and receive news of my son on June  
23 23, 2018 – over a month after being separated from them. I was able to speak with them for  
24 only fifteen minutes.

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13. I cannot describe the relief I felt when I spoke with my partner. Until that point, I was ready to give up on everything. They had taken everything away from me and it was like I was living in purgatory. I knew I could not protect my son or my partner and this caused me so much pain. My stomach hurt constantly, and the racing thoughts I had at night kept me awake.

14. I want to be with my family, to see my son and my partner. I have to find the strength to keep going. I want to know when this will end.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the States of Oregon and Washington and the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 27th day of June, 2018 at Sheridan, Oregon.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
G. Doe

# Exhibit 10

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,

NO. 2:18-cv-00939-RAJ

Plaintiffs,

DECLARATION OF L. DOE IN  
SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR A  
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

I, L. Doe, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein.

2. I am currently being held in the Federal Detention Facility in Sheridan, Oregon. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) brought me to Sheridan after presenting myself as an asylum applicant at a border port of entry.

3. I respectfully ask the Court allow me to submit this declaration under a pseudonym, L. Doe. I came to the United States seeking asylum for my family and myself. I am afraid that if my name, or my family members' names, are publically available in connection with this lawsuit, that we will be exposed to more retaliation, abuse, and more violence.

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4. I came to the United States a month ago with my wife, my five-year-old son and my one and a half year-old daughter.

5. My family and I travelled to the United States to pursue asylum and other humanitarian relief.

6. Once we entered the border, they began separating us. They sent the men in one direction and the women and children in another.

7. I did not know where my wife and two children were going or why they were taking them away from me.

8. For eight days I was held in a small room with over 60 men. We called it The Freezer because the air conditioning was so strong that we felt like ice. The men got sick inside and we had to sleep, use the toilet, and pass the time all in the same tiny room.

9. The day before I was transferred, I was informed that I was going to Tacoma and was given some sort of card. I had no idea where my family was or whether they were going to join me in Tacoma, Washington.

10. I wasn't taken to Tacoma, however, I was taken to a federal corrections facility in Sheridan, Oregon.

11. It wasn't until June 14 that I was finally able to speak with my wife, briefly on the phone.

12. Being separated from my children has been so hard. I have been very stressed, I have headaches, and I can't sleep.

13. When I finally spoke to my wife, my five-year-old son cried and cried. I know that I cannot stop his crying and that every day his pain is worse. My son offered to ride his bike here, to try to get me out. He doesn't understand that he can't save me.

14. My daughter is at such an enjoyable age, when it is so sweet to be with her. I am sad because she is so young and I cannot watch her grow.

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15. My thoughts run in circles, and I feel as though I am going to lose my mind. I need to see my family and take care of them.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the States of Oregon and Washington and the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 27th day of June, 2018 at Sheridan, Oregon.

JAVIER  
L. Doe

# Exhibit 11

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

NO.

**DECLARATION OF  
DELFINA ISMELDA  
PAZ RODRIGUEZ**

I, Delfina Ismelda Paz Rodriguez, am over eighteen years of age, have personal knowledge of and am competent to testify regarding the facts contained herein, and declare the following:

I am from Nueva Concepción, Chalatenango, El Salvador. I am 23 years old. I was born on July 31, 1994. I left my town on February 11, 2018 with my daughter, Ashley Erlinda. She is 6 years old. I left El Salvador to protect us from the abuse and violence of her father, Romel, and his colleagues. We were not married but we lived together.

He is an agent of National Civil Police Force (*Policía Nacional Civil*). His brother, Genesis, is also a policeman. I left my country to be able to protect my daughter and myself. I was afraid because the policemen were in my house every day. I filed

1 a complaint of domestic violence against Romel in December of 2017. It was not  
2 the first time that I had been harmed by him. After filing the complaint, he was  
3 taken to court in front of the judge. The judge put a restraining order on him, but it  
4 did not do anything. On the first days of January, he was in my house. I called the  
5 police. 5 or 6 policemen came, but did not do anything. So I went to the court. They  
6 advised me that they could not protect me, and that I had to leave to protect us.

7 I left El Salvador with my daughter because no one could protect us from Romel.  
8 We arrived at the United States border on May 9, 2018. We crossed the river  
9 together. After an hour, a car from the border patrol arrived and picked us up. We  
10 had crossed the border in Texas. They took us in the car to a detention center. Then  
11 they took us to Macali [*tr*: McAllen], Texas. It was a trip of 5 or 6 hours. We spent  
12 2 days in McAllen. The first day, we were together in a dog kennel (*perrera*) with  
13 25 or 30 other people. The conditions were terrible. We slept on the floor. It was  
14 very cold. They gave us food that was inedible. That was on May 10<sup>th</sup>.

15 In McAllen, the immigration officer told me that I had to go to court. After one  
16 night of being unable to sleep, some officers came very early. I did not have the  
17 time, but it was before dawn, more or less at 4 in the morning. They told me that I  
18 had to go to court and that my daughter had to stay there. At that time, she was  
19 completely asleep. There was no one to protect her. There were only other children.  
20 They put cuffs on our hands and feet, and took all of the adults to court. We were in  
21 a group of 60 or 70 people.

22 Before speaking with the judge, a lawyer told all of us that we had to declare  
23 ourselves guilty. The lawyer said that if I did not declare myself guilty, I would be  
24 unable to contact my daughter.

25 When we went in front of the judge in McAllen, he told us that it he did not agree  
26 with the separation of parents from their children, since he did regret what was

1 happening to us. But he said that he could not do anything. He gave me a fine of  
2 \$10. That was the 11<sup>th</sup> of May.

3 The next day, May 12<sup>th</sup>, we went in a bus to another detention center in Laredo.  
4 That was a trip of approximately 3 hours. The conditions in the detention center  
5 were awful. I was unwell and I couldn't sleep. I think that I had a nervous  
6 breakdown because of what I was going through. The officers yelled at us  
7 constantly and insulted us. For example, they told us that we were filthy. It was  
8 psychological torture. I spent 17 days in Laredo.

9 During the first few days in Laredo, I didn't hear anything about my daughter.  
10 Finally, the manager helped me communicate with my daughter. She is now with  
11 my sister in Los Angeles. I don't know how she got there.

12 I arrived here on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of June, at night.

13 I certify under pain of perjury that the above is true and correct.

14 Dated this 20<sup>th</sup> of June, 2018, in SeaTac, Washington.

15 [Signature]

16 Delfina Ismelda Paz Rodriguez  
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# CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I certify that the Declaration of Delfina Rodriguez was translated into English by a translator and editor working for Multilingual Connections who are both competent and qualified to perform translation into this language. These document has not been translated for a family member, friend, or business associate. I attest that the final target file is an accurate and complete translation of the original Spanish version.

Raudel Caldera  
Senior Project Manager  
Multilingual Connections, LLC

June 26, 2018  
Date



Multilingual Connections, LLC #255450

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
26 day of June, 20 18, in  
Evanston, County of Cook, State of Illinois.  
Notary Public



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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

NO.

Plaintiff,

DECLARACIÓN DE

v.

Delfina Ismelda  
Paiz Rodriguez

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

Yo, Delfina Ismelda Paiz Rodriguez, tengo más de dieciocho años de edad, tengo conocimiento personal y soy competente para testificar sobre los hechos aquí contenidos, y declaro lo siguiente:

Yo soy de Nueva Concepción Chalatenango,  
El Salvador. Tengo 23 años. Nací el  
31 de julio de 1994. Yo salí de mi  
pueblo el 11 de febrero de 2018 con  
mi hija, Ashley Eirlinda. Ella tiene  
6 años. Yo salí de El Salvador para  
protegerlos del abuso y la violencia de  
su padre Romeo y sus compañeros. No  
fuimos mandados pero vivimos juntos.

DECLARACIÓN DE  
Delfina Ismelda  
Paiz Rodriguez

1 El es agente de la corporación  
 2 de la policía nacional civil. Su hermano  
 3 General también es policía. Salí de mi  
 4 país para poder proteger a mi hijo y  
 5 a mi. Tenía miedo por que la policía estaba  
 6 en mi casa todos los días. Yo le puse  
 7 una denuncia <sup>contra Romel</sup> en diciembre de 2017 por  
 8 violencia doméstica. No fue la primera vez  
 9 que sufría <sup>por</sup> parte de él. Después  
 10 de hacer la denuncia lo llevé a la  
 11 corte frente el juez. El juez hizo una  
 12 sentencia de orden de alojamiento contra  
 13 él, pero no hizo nada. En los primeros  
 14 días de enero él estaba en mi casa.  
 15 Yo llamé a la policía. Llegaron 5 o  
 16 6 hombres de policía pero no hicieron  
 17 nada. Entonces yo fui al juzgado.  
 18 Ellos me aconsejaron que no me  
 19 podían proteger y que tenía que  
 20 salir para protegerme.  
 21 Yo salí de El Salvador con mi  
 22 hijo por que nadie nos podía proteger  
 23 de Romel. Llegamos a la frontera  
 24 con estados unidos el 9 de mayo  
 25 de 2018. Cruzamos el río juntos.  
 26

DECLARACIÓN DE  
 Delina Ismelda  
 Paz Rodríguez

Page 2 of 5

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON  
 800 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2000  
 Seattle, WA 98104-3188  
 (206) 464-7744

1  
2 Después de una hora, un camión  
3 del "borden patrol" llegó y nos  
4 agarraron. Cruzamos la frontera en  
5 Texas. Nos llevaron en el camión a  
6 un centro de detención. Luego nos  
7 trasladaron para Macali, Texas.  
8 fue un viaje de 5 o 6 horas.  
9 Pasamos 2 días en Macali. El primer  
10 día estamos juntos en una perrera  
11 de 25 o 30 personas. Las condiciones  
12 fueron pésimas. Dormimos en el suelo.  
13 Hacía mucho frío. Nos dieron comida  
14 que no fue comestible. Eso fue el  
15 día 10 de Mayo.

16 Allí en Macali me dijo el oficial  
17 de la inmigración que tenía que ir a  
18 la corte. Después de una noche de no  
19 poder dormir, unos oficiales llegaron muy  
20 temprano. No tenía la hora, pero fue  
21 antes de la medianoche, más o menos  
22 a las 4 de la mañana. Me dijeron  
23 que tenía que ir a la corte y  
24 que mi hijo tenía que quedarse  
25 allí. En ese momento estaba completamente  
26

1  
2 dormidas. No había nadie para  
3 protegerla, solamente habían otras  
4 niñas. Nos pusieron con espaldas  
5 en las manos y en los pies y  
6 llevaron a todos los adultos a  
7 la corte. Estábamos un grupo de  
8 60 o 70 personas.

9 Antes de hablar con el juez,  
10 un abogado nos dijo a todo el  
11 grupo que fuéramos que declaráramos  
12 culpables. El abogado dijo que si  
13 no me declaraba culpable, no podía  
14 contactar me con mi hija.

15 Cuando firmas ante el juez <sup>en</sup> Meeli  
16 el nos dijo que el no estaba de  
17 acuerdo con las referencias entre  
18 los padres y sus hijos y que  
19 el se sentía de lo que estábamos  
20 pensando. Pero el dijo que no podía  
21 hacer nada. El me dio una multa  
22 de \$10. Esto fue el 11 de mayo.

23 El próximo día, 12 de mayo,  
24 firmas en autobús a otro lugar  
25 de detención en Careado. Eso fue un  
26

1  
2 viaje de 3 horas, aproximadamente.  
3 Las condiciones en el de detención  
4 fueron pésimas. Estaba mal y no  
5 podía dormir. Yo creo que tenía  
6 una crisis nerviosa por lo que  
7 estaba pasando. Los oficiales gritaban  
8 constantemente a nosotros y nos  
9 insultaban. Por ejemplo ellos dijeron  
10 que somos cochinos. Fue una tortura  
11 psicológica. Pasé 17 días allí en  
12 Levee.

13 Durante los primeros días en  
14 Levee, no recibí nada de nadie ni  
15 nada. Finalmente, el gerente me  
16 ayudó a comunicarme con mi hijo.  
17 Ahora él está con mi hermano  
18 en Los Angeles. No sé cómo  
19 llegó allí.

20 Yo llegué aquí el 2 de  
21 Junio por la noche.  
22 Certifico bajo pena de perjurio  
23 que lo anterior es verdadero y  
24 correcto.

25 Fecha este 20 de Junio de  
26 2018, en Seattle, Washington.

Delfina Ismelda Paz Rodriguez

DECLARACIÓN DE

Delfina Ismelda Paz Rodriguez

# Exhibit 12

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

NO.

**DECLARATION OF  
DORIS ARRIAGGA-  
PINEDA**

I, Doris Arriagga-Pineda, am over eighteen years of age, have personal knowledge of and am competent to testify regarding the facts contained herein, and declare the following:

1. I came to the United States out of fear of my husband returning and harming me and my daughter.
2. On May 20<sup>th</sup>, I was detained. I requested asylum and they took me to the ‘icebox’ (*la hielera*), where I spent one day with my daughter, Erika Adela Villanueva-Real, who is 6 years of age. We slept on the floor there, with only the aluminum blanket. There were many people there, and they only gave us bread with juice, [it was] cold, my little girl didn’t eat.
3. On May 21st, they transferred me and my daughter to McAllen, Texas.

1 4. On May 22<sup>nd</sup>, they took me to the court, when I got back they had taken her  
2 away. They took me to a cell and I did not go back to my daughter after that.

3 5. The officer kept saying that I wasn't my daughter's mother.

4 6. On May 23<sup>rd</sup>, they took us to Laradero [*tr*: Laredo], Texas. I was there 11  
5 days with no communication with my daughter. I didn't hear anything about her.

6 7. On June 3<sup>rd</sup>, I came to Washington in a plane.

7 8. Last week, on Wednesday, was the first time that I communicated with my  
8 daughter.

9 9. What worries me the most about my daughter is the separation. She has  
10 never been separated from me. It is difficult for her to eat. She always cries. The  
11 day I called, she couldn't speak. My life is my daughter.

12 I declare, under pain of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington and  
13 of the United States, that the above is true and correct.

14 DATED this 20<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2018 in Seattle, Washington.

15 Name: [Signature: Doris Marist Arria Pineda]  
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# CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I certify that the Declaration of Doris Arriaga-Pineda was translated into English by a translator and editor working for Multilingual Connections who are both competent and qualified to perform translation into this language. These document has not been translated for a family member, friend, or business associate. I attest that the final target file is an accurate and complete translation of the original Spanish version.

Raudel Caldera  
Senior Project Manager  
Multilingual Connections, LLC

June 26, 2018  
Date



Multilingual Connections, LLC #255450

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
26 day of June, 20 18, in  
Evanston, County of Cook, State of Illinois.  
Notary Public



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

NO.

Plaintiff,

DECLARACIÓN DE

v.

Doris Arriaga-Pineda

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

Yo, Doris Arriaga-Pineda, tengo más de dieciocho años de edad,  
tengo conocimiento personal y soy competente para testificar sobre los hechos aquí contenidos,  
y declaro lo siguiente:

1. Yo me vine a los Estados Unidos por miedo que el señor regresara y me haría daño a mi y a mi hija.
2. El 20 de mayo fue detenida. Pedito y me llevaron a la 'helera' y estuve un día con mi hija, Erika Adela Villanueva-Real, que tiene 16 años. Allí dormíamos en el piso. Con solamente la cobija de aluminio. Avia bastante gente y nos daban solamente pan con jugo y elada. Mi niña no dormía.
3. El 21 de mayo nos transferidos a mi y mi hija

DECLARACIÓN DE  
Doris Arriaga-Pineda

1 para M<sup>c</sup>Allen Tx.

2 4. El 22 de Mayo me llevaron a Courte' y  
3 mi niña se quedó dormida cuando regresé  
4 ya se la ven llevado. Mi llevaron a una  
5 celda y ya no regresé con mi hija.

6 5. El oficial siempre decía que yo no soy  
7 la mamá de mi hija.

8 6. El 23 de Mayo nos trajeron para Lavadero, tx  
9 ahí estuve 11 días sin comunicación con  
10 mi hija. NO sabía nada de ella.

11 7. El 3 de Junio, vine para Washington en una  
12 avion.

13 8. La semana pasada, el miércoles, fue la primera  
14 vez que me comunicó con mi hija.

15 9. Lo que me preocupa más de mi hija es  
16 la operación. Ella nunca a estado separada  
17 de mí. A ella le cuesta comer. Ella siempre  
18 llora. El día que llame ella no pudo  
19 hablar. Mi vida es mi hija.

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Declaro bajo pena de perjurio bajo las leyes del estado de Washington y de los Estados Unidos que lo anterior es verdadero y correcto.

FECHADO este 20 día de Junio, 2018 en Seattle, Washington.

Nombre: Doris Morix Armaga-Rivera

DECLARACIÓN DE

Doris Armaga-Rivera

Page 3 of 3

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON  
800 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2000  
Seattle, WA 98104-3188  
(206) 464-7744

# Exhibit 13

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

NO.

**DECLARATION OF  
ELIZABETH GARCIA  
CASTILLO**

I, Elizabeth Garcia Castillo, am over eighteen years of age, have personal knowledge of and am competent to testify regarding the facts contained herein, and declare the following:

1. I am a citizen of Mexico. I have two twin sons aged 15. Their names are Israel de la Luz and Uriel. They are American citizens.
2. I came to the border with Israel de la Luz on the 19<sup>th</sup> of May, 2018. I requested asylum on Bridge One in Laredo because I am afraid of returning to Mexico. My husband and sons have been victims of violence there. The three of them were even assaulted several times, and Israel de la Luz had a pistol pointed at him while walking to school at 9:00 in the morning. I complained to the police but they told me directly that they weren't going to be able to do anything.

1 I was separated from Israel de la Luz. He was sent to Oregon, where my sister lives.  
2 After he left, I was put in chains on my hands, feet and waist like a criminal. Israel  
3 asked me why they were treating me like a criminal.

4 3. The authorities told me that they were not going to give me asylum, and that  
5 I would not see Israel de la Luz until he is 18 years old, because they were going to  
6 put him up with an American family for adoption. That scared me a lot.

7 4. I have been detained in various places. Some have been very cold. In none of  
8 them were we given water to drink, even if we asked for it. We had to drink water  
9 from the washbasin. There were two tacos for breakfast, lunch and dinner in the  
10 detention centers on the border. They were two small tacos with rice and beans. We  
11 were not given jackets for the cold for 4 days.

12 5. I speak with Israel de la Luz 2-3 times per week.

13 6. I am very worried about Israel de la Luz. He needs his mother. I requested  
14 asylum because my family needed security. My sons and I have experienced  
15 violence and fear in Mexico.

16 7. Most of the people with whom I have spoken in the detention centers are  
17 mothers and fathers of children who also requested asylum.

18 8. No one has interviewed me about my request for asylum.

19 I declare, under pain of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington and  
20 of the United States, that the above is true and correct.

21 DATED this 20<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2018 in Seattle, Washington.

22 [Signature]

23 Name: Elizabeth García Castillo



# CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I certify that the Declaration of Elizabeth Castillo was translated into English by a translator and editor working for Multilingual Connections who are both competent and qualified to perform translation into this language. These document has not been translated for a family member, friend, or business associate. I attest that the final target file is an accurate and complete translation of the original Spanish version.

Raudel Caldera  
Senior Project Manager  
Multilingual Connections, LLC

June 26, 2018  
Date



Multilingual Connections, LLC #255450

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
26 day of June, 2018, in  
Evanston, County of Cook, State of Illinois.  
Notary Public



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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

NO.

Plaintiff,

DECLARACIÓN DE

v.

Elizabeth Garcia  
Castillo

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

Yo, Elizabeth Garcia Castillo, tengo más de dieciocho años de edad,  
tengo conocimiento personal y soy competente para testificar sobre los hechos aquí contenidos,  
y declaro lo siguiente:

1. Soy ciudadana de México. Tengo dos  
hijos, gemelos, de 15 años. Se llaman  
Israel de la Luz y Uriel. Son ciudadanos  
Americanos.

2. Vine a la frontera con Israel de la Luz  
el día 19 de Mayo, 2018. Pide "asilo"  
en Puente Uno en Laredo porque  
tengo miedo regresar a México.  
Mi esposo y hijos han sido víctimas

1 de violencia allí, incluso que asaltarán  
 2 a los tres varias veces, y le apuntó  
 3 a Israel de la luz con una pistola  
 4 cuando caminé a la escuela a las  
 5 9:00 de la mañana. Quejé a la  
 6 policía pero me dijeron directamente  
 7 que no iban a poder hacer nada.  
 8 2. Me separaron de Israel de la luz.  
 9 El le mandaron a Oregón, dando  
 10 vive mi hermana. Después de que se fue,  
 11 a mi merced mantenían por manos, pies,  
 12 y cintura como un criminal. Israel me  
 13 pidió por qué me estaban tratando  
 14 como criminal.

15 3. Me dijeron las autoridades que  
 16 no me iban a dar asilo, y que  
 17 no iba a volver a ver a Israel de  
 18 la luz hasta que tenga 18 años,  
 19 porque la van a dar a un  
 20 albergue o a una familia  
 21 americana para adopción. Me  
 22 asustó eso mucho.

23 4. Me han detenido en varios  
 24 lugares. Algunos han sido muy  
 25 frío. En ninguno nos ha dado  
 26 agua para tomar, aunque lo pedimos.

1 Tenemos que tomar agua de lavamanos.

2 Hay dos tacos cada desayuno,  
3 almuerzo, y cena en los centros  
4 de detención en la frontera. Son  
5 dos tacos pequeños de arroz y  
6 frijoles. No teníamos chamamas  
7 para el frío para 4 días.

8 5. Hablo con Israel de la luz  
9 2-3 veces por semana.

10 6. Me preocupa mucho por Israel  
11 de la luz. Necesita su madre.  
12 pedí asilo porque mi familia  
13 necesita seguridad. Mis hijos y yo  
14 experimentan violencia y miedo  
15 en México.

16 7. La mayoría de la gente con  
17 quien he hablado en los  
18 centros de detención son madres  
19 separadas de sus hijos que  
20 también pidesen asilo.

21 8. Nadie me ha entrevistado sobre  
22 mi petición para asilo.  
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Declaro bajo pena de perjurio bajo las leyes del estado de Washington y de los Estados Unidos que lo anterior es verdadero y correcto.

FECHADO este 20 día de Junio, 2018 en Seattle, Washington.



Nombre: Elizabeth H. Garcia Castillo

# Exhibit 14

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

NO.

**DECLARATION OF**

**DAMARIS AGUIRRE  
VEGA**

I, Damaris Aguirre Vega, am over eighteen years of age, have personal knowledge of and am competent to testify regarding the facts contained herein, and declare the following:

I am from San Pedro Sula, Santo Pablo Department, Honduras. I was born on July 5, 1974. I have a 14-year-old daughter, whose name is Angie. We arrived in the United States on May 17, 2018. We arrived at Piedras Negras, in Texas. We left Honduras because of the lack of security that has given rise to the gangs called *maras*, and the political crisis. The gangs have been robbing, kidnapping and assaulting many girls, including many girls in my daughter's high school. The Government of Honduras never protected them. I know girls at my daughter's high school who have been assaulted by the gangs. There was a lot of danger in the high

1 school my daughter was attending. I was afraid that something would also happen  
2 to my daughter, and in order to protect her we went to the United States. When we  
3 arrived at the immigration offices in Piedras Negras, I was with my daughter for  
4 about one hour. The immigration officer asked me some questions and told me that  
5 I would be imprisoned for having entered the United States with my daughter. My  
6 daughter heard this and cried, she came to me and, crying, said “oh mom, oh mom”  
7 (*ay mami, ay mami*), and she grabbed my leg. Then the immigration officers  
8 grabbed her and took her away. She was crying and crying while they took her  
9 away. I couldn’t say goodbye to her. My soul was breaking apart. I also knew that  
10 she had not eaten. We hadn’t eaten in two days and they only gave her a burrito that  
11 she did not eat because they took her away quickly. They did not tell me where they  
12 were taking her. I was very worried about my little girl. I was in the icebox  
13 (*hielera*) for 4 or 5 hours, then they took me to the Valverde jail. After five days,  
14 they took me to the court. The judge gave me ten days’ fine. In the court, there were  
15 a ton of people waiting. In my three-minute conversation with the judge, he asked  
16 me about the action of crossing the border, nothing more. The questions were not  
17 about the fear that my daughter and I have of returning to Honduras. And I said that  
18 I was guilty of crossing the river, because a lawyer had talked to us as a group and  
19 advised all of us to say that we were guilty of crossing the border.

20 I am very worried about my daughter. I have not yet been able to speak with her  
21 since we were separated, and I was not sure of where she was. I know that my little  
22 girl wants to be with me and that hurts me. I hope that she is OK now. I am trying  
23 to claim political asylum to protect my daughter and myself.

24 I certify under penalty of perjury that the above is true and correct.

25 Dated this 20th day of June, 2018, in SeaTac, Washington.

26 [Signature: Damaris Aguirre Vega]

1 DAMARIS AGUIRRE VEGA

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# CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I certify that the Declaration of Damaris Vega was translated into English by a translator and editor working for Multilingual Connections who are both competent and qualified to perform translation into this language. These document has not been translated for a family member, friend, or business associate. I attest that the final target file is an accurate and complete translation of the original Spanish version.

  
Raudel Caldera  
Senior Project Manager  
Multilingual Connections, LLC

June 26, 2018  
Date



Multilingual Connections, LLC #255450

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
26 day of June, 20 18, in  
Evanston, County of Cook, State of Illinois.  
Notary Public 



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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

NO.

DECLARACIÓN DE

DAMARIS AGUIRRE VEGA

Yo, DAMARIS AGUIRRE VEGA, tengo más de dieciocho años de edad, tengo conocimiento personal y soy competente para testificar sobre los hechos aquí contenidos, y declaro lo siguiente:

Soy de San Pedro Sula, Departamento de Santa Petula,  
Honduras. Nací el 5 de julio de 1974. Yo tengo  
una hija de 14 años, ella se llama Angie. Nosotros  
llegamos a Estados Unidos el 17 de Mayo de 2018.  
Llegamos a Piedras Negras, en Texas. Salimos de  
Honduras por la inseguridad que causan las pandillas  
que se llaman Maras y la crisis política. Las pandillas  
estaban robando, secuestrando y asaltando a  
muchas niñas. Incluso a muchas niñas en el

1 Colegio de mi hija. El Gobierno de Honduras nunca  
2 las protegió. Conozco a niñas en el colegio de mi  
3 hija a quienes las pandillas asaltaron. Había mucho  
4 peligro en el colegio donde iba mi niña. Yo tenía  
5 miedo que esto suceda también a mi hija, y por  
6 protección a ella hemos venido a Estados Unidos.  
7 Cuando llegamos a las oficinas de Migraciones  
8 en Diodos Negros estuve con mi hija como  
9 una hora. El oficial de Migraciones me hizo  
10 unas preguntas y me dijo que iba a pagar con  
11 cárcel haber entrado a Estados Unidos con la niña.  
12 Mi niña escuchó eso y lloró, se acercó a mí  
13 y llorando me dijo "Ay mami, no mami" y me  
14 agarraba la pierna. Ahí la agarraron los oficiales  
15 de Migraciones y la llevaron. Ella lloraba y lloraba  
16 mientras la llevaban. No me pude despegar de ella.  
17 A mí me quebraba el alma, también sabía que  
18 ella no hablaría conmigo. Teníamos dos días sin  
19 comer y solo le dieron un burrito que no lo  
20 comió porque lo llevaron rápido. No me  
21 dijeron a donde la llevaban. Estaba yo muy  
22 preocupada por mi niña. Estuve como 40 5  
23 horas en la huelga, y luego me llevaron a la  
24 cárcel de Valverde. Después de cinco días me  
25 llevaron a la Corte. El juez me dio diez  
26

1 días de multa. En la Corte había un montón  
 2 de gente esperando. En mis tres minutos de  
 3 conversación con el juez a través de la traductora  
 4 el juez me preguntó sobre el hecho de  
 5 cruzar la frontera y nada más. Las preguntas  
 6 no fueron sobre el miedo que tengo y  
 7 que tiene mi hija de regresar a Honduras.  
 8 Y yo dije que era culpable de cruzar el  
 9 río, porque un abogado nos habló en grupo  
 10 y orientó a todos que debíamos decir que éramos  
 11 culpables de cruzar la frontera.

12 Estoy muy preocupada por mi hija. Hasta  
 13 ahora no puede hablar con ella desde que  
 14 nos separaron y no estaba segura de donde  
 15 estaba ella. Yo sé que mi niña quiere estar conmigo  
 16 y eso me duele. Ojalá que día esté bien  
 17 ahora. Yo estoy intentando hacer el reclamo  
 18 de asilo político para proteger a mi hija  
 19 y a mí.

20 Certifico bajo pena de perjurio que lo anterior  
 21 es verdadero y correcto.

22 Fechado este 20 día de Junio del 2018, en  
 23 Seattle, Washington

24 Damaris Aguirre Vega

25 DAMARIS AGUIRRE VEGA

# Exhibit 15

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

NO.

**DECLARATION OF  
GLADYS MONROY-  
GUERRA DE  
TESUCUM**

I, Gladys Monroy-Guerra de Tesucum, am over eighteen years of age, have personal knowledge of and am competent to testify regarding the facts contained herein, and declare the following:

1. I am from Guatemala. I arrived in the United States on May 20, 2018 seeking refuge. I am afraid of returning to my country, because my cousin will kill me and my children. I caught him raping his step-daughter. He is a drug trafficker and he has killed more than 45 people. He told me, in writing with a note on my door, that he is going to dismember me. He has threatened my children as well. We had to flee.

2. I complained to the police about my cousin. The police in my country cannot do anything to protect us.

1 3. When I first spoke with ICE officers, they told us, “why did you come from  
2 your country?”, “don’t you know that we hate you people?”, “we don’t want you in  
3 our country”.

4 4. My two children, Adolfo Alexander and Elian, fled with me and came in  
5 with me. After entering, they separated them from me, and they took me to court,  
6 where they condemned me as a criminal. No one asked me if I was afraid to return  
7 to my country or why I fled. There were 50 of us who were condemned as  
8 criminals during the same hearing.

9 5. There was no opportunity for me to say goodbye to my children. When I  
10 came back to the “dog kennel” (*perrera*), where we were being held [*note in*  
11 *margin: after court*], my boys weren’t there anymore. I became physically unwell  
12 when I found out that my little boys had been taken away. I didn’t know where they  
13 were.

14 6. I was in Laredo for 11 days. I had no communication with my children. I  
15 didn’t know anything about them. I was in SeaTac for more than two weeks  
16 without speaking to them or hearing anything about them. 31 days in total without  
17 speaking to them.

18 7. I spoke with my children once on June 19<sup>th</sup>. I think they are in Texas.

19 8. I have family in Virginia. My children have the phone number of our family  
20 there. They have not been reunited with that family member, and no one has said if  
21 that is going to happen.

22 9. Adolfo Alexander is 16 years old and Elian is 11. They are very worried  
23 about me, because they did not hear from me for more than a month.

24 10. Until now, no one has asked me whether I am afraid to return to my country,  
25 and no one has interviewed me. I tried to explain to the authorities in the border,  
26 and they told me “there’s no reason to tell us that”.

1 11. In the dog kennel, ICE [agents] mocked our accents, they took away our  
2 jackets in the cold to wake us up, and they threw out our food before we were  
3 finished eating.

4 12. I remember the example of another mother – there were many. They took her  
5 away to deport her without her 3-year-old daughter. She cried and screamed for  
6 them to please not deport her without her daughter. She screamed a lot. It was  
7 shocking.

8 13. I am seeking refuge in the USA. We are being treated like criminals in  
9 chains and everything. I’m just seeking refuge.

10 I declare, under pain of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington and  
11 of the United States, that the above is true and correct.

12 DATED this 20<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2018 in Seattle, Washington.

13 [Signature: Gladis Monroy]

14 Name: Gladis Monroy



# CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I certify that the Declaration of Gladys Monroy-Guerra was translated into English by a translator and editor working for Multilingual Connections who are both competent and qualified to perform translation into this language. These document has not been translated for a family member, friend, or business associate. I attest that the final target file is an accurate and complete translation of the original Spanish version.

Raudel Caldera  
Senior Project Manager  
Multilingual Connections, LLC

June 26, 2018  
Date



Multilingual Connections, LLC #255450

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
26 day of June, 20 18, in  
Evanston, County of Cook, State of Illinois.  
Notary Public



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

NO.

Plaintiff,

DECLARACIÓN DE

v.

Gladys Monroy-Guerra  
de TESUCUM

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

Yo, Gladys Monroy-Guerra de, tengo más de dieciocho años de edad,  
tesucum  
tengo conocimiento personal y soy competente para testificar sobre los hechos aquí contenidos,  
y declaro lo siguiente:

1. Soy de Guatemala. Llegó en los Estados Unidos el 20 de mayo, 2018 buscando refugio. Yo tengo miedo regresar a mi país porque mi primo va a matarnos a mi o mis hijos. Le sorprendí violando a su hijastra. Es un narcotráfico y ha matado más de 45 personas. Me dijo por escrito puesta en mi puerta que me iba a dismembrar. Ha amenazado a

DECLARACIÓN DE  
G. Monroy-Guerra  
de TESUCUM

1 mis hijos también. Teníamos que huir.

2 Le denuncié al primo. La policía,  
3 en mi país no pueden hacer nada  
4 para protegernos.

5 3. Cuando primeramente hablé con oficiales  
6 de ICE, nos dijeron "¿Por qué vienen  
7 de su país? ¿No saben que a  
8 ustedes nos odiamos? No los quieren  
9 en nuestro país." Mis dos hijos,  
10 Adolfo Alexander y Elián, huyeron  
11 conmigo y entraron conmigo. Después  
12 de entrar, a mí me separaron y  
13 me llevaron a la corte, donde me  
14 denunciaron como criminal. Nadie  
15 me preguntó si tenía miedo regresar  
16 a mi país o por qué vine. Habíamos  
17 50 quien fue denunciados como  
18 criminales durante la misma  
19 audiencia.

20 5. No había oportunidad de despedir me  
21 de los hijos. Cuando regresé a la  
22 "corte" el lugar donde estuvimos  
23 encarcelado, mis niños ya no  
24 estaban. Me puso mal físicamente  
25 a descubrir que se habían llevado  
26 los niños. No sabía donde estaban.

(después de corte)

1 6. Estaba 11 días en Laredo. No  
2 comuniqué con mis hijos. No sabía nada  
3 de ellos. Estaba <sup>más que</sup> dos semanas en Seatac  
4 sin hablar con ellos o saber de  
5 ellos. 31 días en total sin hablarles.

6 7. He hablado con mis hijos una vez,  
7 el 19 de junio. Creo que están en  
8 Texas.

9 8. Tengo familia en Virginia. Mis  
10 hijos tienen el número de teléfono  
11 de nuestra familia allí. No han sido  
12 venidos con ese familia, y nadie  
13 ha dicho si eso va a pasar.

14 9. Adolfo Alexander tiene 16 años y  
15 Elián tiene 11. Estaban muy  
16 preocupados por mi padre no sabían  
17 nada de mí por más que un mes.

18 10. Hasta entonces, nadie me ha  
19 preguntado si tengo miedo volver a  
20 mi país, y nadie me ha entrevistado.  
21 Intenté explicar eso a las autoridades  
22 en la frontera, y me dijeron,  
23 "No hay por qué decirselo a  
24 nosotros."

25 11. En la perrera, ICE nos burla del  
26 acento, nos quita las chamarras en

1 el frío para levantarnos, y nos tiran  
2 la comida antes de terminar con ella.  
3 12. Me acuerdo un ejemplo de otra  
4 madre - habían muchas. Le levantaron  
5 para deportarla sin su hija de 3  
6 años. Ella lloró y gritó que por  
7 favor no deportarla sin su hija.  
8 Gritó mucho. Fue algo fuerte.  
9 13. Yo busqué refugio en EE.UU. Nos  
10 trata como criminales con cadenas  
11 y bdo. Nada más busco refugio.

DECLARACIÓN DE

G. Maxim-Guerra  
de Testimonio

Page 4 of 5

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON  
800 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2000  
Seattle, WA 98104-3188  
(206) 464-7744

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Declaro bajo pena de perjurio bajo las leyes del estado de Washington y de los Estados Unidos que lo anterior es verdadero y correcto.

FECHADO este 20 día de Junio, 2018 en Seattle, Washington.

Gladis monroy  
Nombre: Gladis monroy

DECLARACIÓN DE  
G. MONROY-AUENA  
de TESUCUM

# Exhibit 16

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his  
capacity as President of the  
United States, et al,

Defendants.

NO.

**DECLARATION OF**

MARIA ELOINA DUBON M.

I, MARIA ELOINA DUBON MEJIA, am over eighteen years of age, have personal knowledge, and am competent to testify regarding the facts contained herein, and hereby declare the following:

I am from Honduras, from the city of Ocotepeque. I came to the United States on May 18, 2018 with my 11-year-old son named Darwin. He is my only child. I decided to leave Honduras because I was witness to a murder that occurred in March of this year. About four days later I began receiving threatening letters, telling me not to say what I had seen or they would do the same to me. They were watching me. I feared for my life and my son's. I do not trust the Honduran police to ask for their protection; I know they are corrupt. My brother was murdered in Honduras more or less two years ago and the police never did

1 anything. From then on, my family has been afraid because people there talk  
2 about it being possible that they might also be in danger. But the authorities do  
3 nothing to find the murderers. For these reasons I decided to come to the United  
4 States. I am afraid of to return to Honduras and that they would kill my son. In  
5 Immigration they took my son and me to a place called the icebox. There we  
6 were separated and I was unable to talk to him. My son was kept in the icebox  
7 but in another room, with no contact with me. I was there for one night and part  
8 of the day. We were not given mattresses, just aluminum foil. We slept on the  
9 ground. The children also had no mattresses, but were in another room. I only  
10 saw my son when we had our photo taken together. He was worried; he wanted  
11 to know when we would get out. The following day I was taken to another place,  
12 without my son. We were told that we would be apart for five days because I had  
13 to go to court and my son could not come. They did not let me say goodbye to  
14 him and I did not see him again. They took me to a large area with separate  
15 rooms like wire cages. An officer talked to me and told me the mothers would be  
16 deported and the children would remain in the United States. If no one can get  
17 him, he will stay in a place with children with no parents. I felt as though my life  
18 was over. I told them they would not take my son from me. He made me  
19 understand that I could be deported without me [illegible] without my son. I  
20 understood that they wanted to take him away forever. He told me that I had used  
21 my son as a passport. I was crying when the officer told me that, with another  
22 woman that was there, and another officer that was laughing at us. I was in this  
23 place for two nights. There we also slept on the ground with the same aluminum  
24 foil and the same food. It was very cold and we were not given more to keep us  
25 warm. We were also given the same food as the other place and I was not eating  
26

1 because the food was ugly; the mortadella was still frozen. I was suffering  
2 because I thought my son was also being given this same food and he would be  
3 hungry. From there they took me to the Texas detention facility, where I  
4 remained about 11 or 12 days, with no knowledge about my son. They moved us  
5 from there on a Friday at 6 in the evening; we were kept in a room all night until  
6 8 in the morning on Saturday, with no mattresses or a place to sleep. During the  
7 morning we were given the same sandwich. Afterward our hands and feet were  
8 shackled and we were taken to a bus. We were taken to the airplane and we were  
9 shackled on the bus from 9 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon without eating.  
10 From there we took the plane to come here to SeaTac. I have been here 18 days,  
11 with no knowledge about my son. I asked an Immigration officer for the number  
12 to talk to my son but I have not been given it. This makes me feel desperate and  
13 afraid for my son. He is still too young to be alone. When I was in the detention  
14 facility in Texas, I wrote a letter for Immigration asking about my son. Officer  
15 Sánchez answered 3 days later, saying my son was detained in Texas, but  
16 afterward I sent another letter asking for the number to talk to my son but I  
17 received no answer. My boyfriend spoke with a social worker and was told that  
18 my son is in a shelter in Texas, but they will not allow him to speak to him. I am  
19 still worried because I do not know how my son is and I have been unable to  
20 speak with him. I have also been unable to see a judge and have not been  
21 interviewed out of fear. I told the Immigration officer that spoke to me when I  
22 was detained in the cages that I feared for my and my son's lives in Honduras  
23 and I did not want to return to that. He said the laws had changed and that now  
24 they were deporting parents and keeping the children. Being apart from my son is  
25 very painful for me. I come from a very difficult situation in Honduras. I lived  
26

1 with such fear that I could not sleep. I want to be with my son more than  
2 anything in the world. I asked why they would not stop this process with my son,  
3 and they told me these are the laws. It seems unfair and very cruel to me. My son  
4 and I have never been apart for his entire life. His father abandoned us when he  
5 was one year old and I am his only parent.  
6

7 I hereby declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington  
8 and the United States that the aforementioned is true and correct.  
9

10 ON this day, June 20, 2018 in Seattle, Washington.  
11

12 Maria Eloina Dubon Mejia  
13

14 Name: MARIA ELOINA DUBON MEJIA  
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# CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I certify that the Declaration of Maria Dubon was translated into English by a translator and editor working for Multilingual Connections who are both competent and qualified to perform translation into this language. These document has not been translated for a family member, friend, or business associate. I attest that the final target file is an accurate and complete translation of the original Spanish version.

Raudel Caldera  
Senior Project Manager  
Multilingual Connections, LLC

June 26, 2018  
Date



Multilingual Connections, LLC #255450

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
26 day of June, 2018, in  
Evanston, County of Cook, State of Illinois.  
Notary Public



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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

NO.

Plaintiff,

DECLARACIÓN DE

v.

MARIA ELOINA DUBON M.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

Yo, MARIA ELOINA DUBON MEJIA, tengo más de dieciocho años de edad,  
tengo conocimiento personal y soy competente para testificar sobre los hechos aquí contenidos,  
y declaro lo siguiente:

Soy de Honduras, de la ciudad de Ocotepeque.  
Vine a los Estados Unidos el 18 de Mayo de  
2018 con mi hijo de 11 años que se llama  
Darwin. El es mi único hijo. Decidí salir de  
Honduras porque allí yo fui testigo de  
un asesinato que sucedió en Marzo de  
este año. Como cuatro días después empecé  
a recibir cartas de amenaza diciéndome  
que no cuente lo que había visto o

1 me harían lo mismo a mí. Que me tenían  
2 vigilada. Yo temía por mi vida y la de  
3 mi hijo. No confío en la policía de  
4 Honduras para pedirles protección, sé que  
5 son corruptos. A mi hermano lo asesinaron  
6 en Honduras hace dos años más o menos  
7 y la policía nunca hizo nada. Desde ahí mi  
8 familia tiene miedo porque la gente allá habla  
9 de que ellos también podrían estar en peligro.  
10 Pero las autoridades no hacen nada por enfrentarse  
11 a los asesinos. Por esos motivos decidí venir  
12 a los Estados Unidos. Tengo miedo de volver  
13 a Honduras y que me maten, o a mi hijo.  
14 En Migraciones nos llevaron a mí y a mi  
15 hijo a un lugar que le dicen hielera. Ahí  
16 ya nos separaron a los dos, sin poder  
17 hablar con él. A mi niño lo tenían en la  
18 hielera pero en otro cuarto, sin contacto  
19 conmigo. Ahí estuve una noche y parte  
20 del día. No nos dieron colchones, solo  
21 papel aluminio. Dormimos en el suelo. Los  
22 niños también sin colchón, pero en otro  
23 cuarto. Solo vi a mi niño cuando nos tomaron  
24 los foto juntos. Él estaba preocupado, quería  
25 saber cuándo saldríamos. Al día siguiente  
26

1 a mi me llevaron a otro lugar, sin mi  
2 hijo. Me dijeron que solo nos iban a  
3 separar por cinco días, porque yo  
4 iba a Corte y al niño no lo podía llevar.  
5 No me dejó despedir de él, así ya  
6 no lo volví a ver. A mi me llevaron  
7 a un lugar que era un lugar grande  
8 que tenía lugares separados como  
9 jaulas por abuelos. Un oficial me  
10 habló y me dijo que a las madres  
11 las iban a deportar y a los hijos  
12 los iban a dejar en Estados Unidos.  
13 Si no hay quien lo reciba él se queda en  
14 un lugar para hijos que no tenían padres.  
15 Yo sentía que la vida se me acababa.  
16 Le dije que a mi hijo no me lo iban a  
17 quitar. Que no iba a estar de pautado  
18 sin mi hijo. Él me dio a entender que  
19 igual me podrían deportar si que yo  
20 firmara, sin mi hijo. Yo entendí que me  
21 lo querían quitar para siempre. Me dijo que  
22 yo había usado a mi hijo como un pasaporte.  
23 Yo lloraba cuando el oficial me dijo eso,  
24 con otra muchacha que estaba ahí, y otro  
25 oficial se reía de nosotros. Estuve en  
26

1 ese lugar dos noches. Ahí también  
2 dormíamos en el suelo con el mismo papel  
3 de aluminio y la misma comida. Hacía  
4 mucho frío y no nos daban más abrigo. También  
5 la misma comida que en el otro lugar, y  
6 yo no comía porque la comida era fea, la  
7 mar fileta estaba todavía congelada. Yo  
8 sufría porque pensaba que a mi hijo  
9 le estaban dando esa misma comida  
10 y tendría hambre. De ahí me llevaron  
11 a la detención de Texas, donde estuve  
12 como 11 o 12 días, sin saber de mi hijo.  
13 Nos sacaron de ahí un viernes a las 6  
14 de la tarde, nos tuvieron en un cuarte  
15 toda la noche hasta las 8 de la mañana  
16 del sábado, sin colchones ni cama de mir.  
17 A la mañana el mismo sandwich nos dieron.  
18 Luego nos esposaron de pies y manos y  
19 nos llevaron a un bus. Nos llevaron  
20 a tomar el avión y nos tuvieron esposadas  
21 en el bus desde las 9 de la mañana hasta  
22 las 2 de la tarde sin comer. De ahí  
23 tomamos el avión para venir aquí a Seattle.  
24 Ya estoy aquí hace 18 días, sin saber  
25 de mi hijo. Pedir a un oficial de Migraciones  
26

1 el número para hablar con mi hijo pero  
2 no me lo han traído. Esto me hace  
3 sentir desesperada y con miedo por mi  
4 hijo. El es aún muy pequeño para estar  
5 solo. Cuando estaba en la Detención  
6 en Texas yo escribí en un papel que  
7 era para Migraciones preguntando por mi  
8 hijo. Me respondió a los 3 días el  
9 oficial Sanchez diciendo que mi hijo  
10 estaba detenido en Texas, pero nada más.  
11 Luego envié otro papel pidiendo un número  
12 para hablar con mi hijo pero eso ya  
13 no me respondieron. Mi niño habló con  
14 una trabajadora social y le dijeron que mi  
15 hijo está en un albergue en Texas pero  
16 no lo dejan hablar con él. Aún sigo  
17 preocupada porque no sé cómo está mi  
18 hijo y no he podido hablar con él.  
19 También he visto a un Juez aún, ni  
20 he tenido mi entrevista del miedo. Yo le  
21 conté al oficial de Migraciones que me habló. Cuando  
22 me tenían detenida en las celdas que tenía  
23 miedo por mi vida y la de mi niño en Honduras  
24 y que no quería volver por eso, él me dijo  
25 que las leyes habían cambiado y que ahora  
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estaban departando a los padres y  
dejanos a los niños, la separación  
de mi niño fue muy dolorosa para  
mí. Ya vengo de una situación muy  
difícil, en Honduras ya viví con el miedo  
sin poder dormir. Ojalá estar con  
mi hijo más que nada en el mundo.  
Pregunte si porque no me dejaban parar  
este proceso con mi hijo, y me  
dijeron que esas son las leyes.  
Me parece injusto y muy cruel. Nunca  
mi hijo y yo estuvimos separados en  
toda su vida. Su papá nos abandonó  
cuando él tenía un año y yo soy su  
único padre.

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Declaro bajo pena de perjurio bajo las leyes del estado de Washington y de los Estados Unidos que lo anterior es verdadero y correcto.

FECHADO este 20 día de Junio, 2018 en Seattle, Washington.

Maria Eloina Dubon M. Sig  
Nombre: MARIA ELOINA DUBON MEJIA

# Exhibit 17

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his  
official capacity as President of  
the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

NO.

**DECLARATION OF**

Maricela Batres

I, Maricela Batres, am over eighteen years of age, have personal knowledge, and am competent to testify regarding the facts contained herein, and hereby declare the following:

1. I am from El Salvador. I have a son, Jaricsson Alexander Lozano Batres, who is 8 years old. I do not know where he is.
2. I had a store in El Salvador. Members of the gang MS-13 demanded money as “rent.” I do not have it, and they have said that if I do not pay \$300 a month they will kill my son and me.

- 1 2. That gang kills people when they do not pay “rent.”
- 2 3. I entered the USA on May 20, 2018 with my son. We were placed in the
- 3 “kennel,” where we sleep on the ground with a blanket made of aluminum.
- 4 4. The officers told us our children would be taken from us for the crime of
- 5 crossing the border. We were told we would be taken to a criminal judge for a
- 6 hearing and that when we returned our children would no longer be there. It was
- 7 true. A group of us were taken to the court. When we returned our children were
- 8 not there.
- 9 5. The officers said that the children would not return. One said “it is the price to
- 10 pay for crossing the border. We do this so that when you return to your countries
- 11 you do not return, and so you tell your relatives not to come because we will
- 12 take your children from you.”
- 13 6. I do not know where my son is. I have had no communication with him. The
- 14 consulate gave me a paper in English with a telephone number. When I call it,
- 15 no one answers.
- 16 7. I want to ask for asylum. No one has interviewed me regarding asylum, and I
- 17 have not been asked why I came to this country.
- 18 8. I am very worried about my son. I never imagined I would be separated from
- 19 him. I do not know if he is eating or if he is all right, or if anyone is taking care
- 20 of him.
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1 I hereby declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington  
2 and the United States that the aforementioned is true and correct.  
3

4 ON this day, June 20, 2018 in Seattle, Washington.  
5

6 \_\_\_\_\_  
7 [signature]

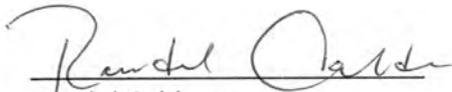
8 Name: Maricela del Carmen

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# CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

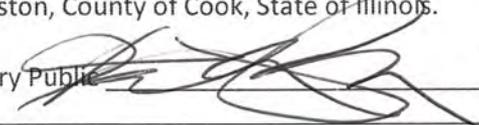
I certify that the Declaration of Maricela Batres was translated into English by a translator and editor working for Multilingual Connections who are both competent and qualified to perform translation into this language. These document has not been translated for a family member, friend, or business associate. I attest that the final target file is an accurate and complete translation of the original Spanish version.

  
Raudel Caldera  
Senior Project Manager  
Multilingual Connections, LLC

June 26, 2018  
Date



Multilingual Connections, LLC #255450

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
26 day of June, 20 18, in  
Evanston, County of Cook, State of Illinois.  
Notary Public 



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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,  
  
Defendants.

NO.  
  
DECLARACIÓN DE  
Manicela Batres

Yo, Manicela Batres, tengo más de dieciocho años de edad, tengo conocimiento personal y soy competente para testificar sobre los hechos aquí contenidos, y declaro lo siguiente:

1. Soy de El Salvador. Tengo un hijo, Jaricsson Alexander Lozano Batres que tiene 8 años. No sé donde está.

2. Tengo una tienda en El Salvador. Miembros de la pandilla MS-13 demandan dinero como "venta." No lo tengo, y me han dicho que si no pago \$300/mes, ~~van~~ van a matarme a mi y mi hijo.

1 2 Esa bandula mucha pesamos cuando no  
2 pagan "venta."

3 3 Entré EEUU el día 20 de Mayo, 2018,  
4 con mi hijo. Nos ponía en la  
5 "perretera" donde se duermen en el  
6 piso con manta hecha de papel de  
7 aluminio.

8 4. Los oficiales nos dijeron que nos iban  
9 a quitar los niños por el delito de  
10 cruzar la frontera. Nos dijeron que  
11 nos iban a llevar al juez cummial  
12 para una audiencia, y que cuando  
13 regresáramos, los niños no iban a  
14 estar. Fue cierto. Un grupo se  
15 nos llevaron a la corte. Cuando  
16 regresáramos, no estaban los niños.

17 5. Los oficiales dijeron que ya no  
18 iban a regresar los niños. Dijo uno  
19 "Es el precio que hay que pagar  
20 por cruzar la frontera. Hacemos  
21 esto para que cuando regresen a  
22 sus países, no se vuelvan a venir,  
23 y para que digan a sus  
24 familiares que no se vienen por que  
25 vamos a quitar los niños igual  
26 le ustedes."

1 lo. No sé donde está mi hijo. No  
2 he tenido comunicación ninguna  
3 con él. Encontré un papel en  
4 mi bolso con un número de teléfono.  
5 Cuando lo llamo, no contesta  
6 nadie.

7 7. Quiero pedir asilo. Nadie me ha  
8 entrevistado acerca de asilo, ni  
9 me ha pedido porque vine a  
10 esta país.

11 8. Estoy muy preocupado por mi hijo.  
12 Nunca me imaginaba separarse de  
13 él. No sé si está comiendo, si  
14 está bien, si alguien le está  
15 cuidando.

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Declaro bajo pena de perjurio bajo las leyes del estado de Washington y de los Estados Unidos que lo anterior es verdadero y correcto.

FECHADO este 20 día de Junio, 2018 en Seattle, Washington.

*[Signature]*  
Nombre: maricela del Carmen  
Batres

# Exhibit 18

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his  
official capacity as President  
of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

NO.

**DECLARATION OF**

Maritza Elizabeth Sánchez Rodríguez

I, Maritza Elizabeth Sánchez Rodríguez, am over eighteen years of age, have personal knowledge, and am competent to testify regarding the facts contained herein, and hereby declare the following:

1. I am from El Salvador. My husband, my daughters, and I were extorted in our country and threatened with death. They also threatened that they would rape our daughters.
2. This is why we came to the United States, due to fear of these circumstances.
3. My husband, Carlos Antonio Luna Arévalo, and my daughter, Jasmin Elizabeth Luna Sánchez, who is 6 years old, managed to enter the United States. However, when my daughter, Karla Maritza Luna Sánchez, who is 13 years old, and I arrived, we were detained. This happened on May 17. The

1 immigration officers strongly intimidated me and they told me I would be  
2 deported.

3 4. The first night we were detained in the “icebox.” It was very cold and we  
4 were only given an aluminum blanket for warmth. I had to hug my daughter,  
5 Karla, because she was so cold.

6 5. An immigration officer told my daughter not to cry because she was crying a  
7 lot. The officer said she came to this country alone. Karla said “no,” that she  
8 had come with me. But the officer said no, that she had come alone.

9 6. The next day we were transferred to the detention facility in McAllen, TX.  
10 There I told the officer about the circumstances for which we came to this  
11 country. I told them how we were afraid of returning to El Salvador and we  
12 were looking for asylum due to the reasons I have stated.

13 7. The officer told me I would be deported.

14 8. In McAllen, TX, my daughter Karla and I were separated. I was in a section  
15 with only women. Karla was in another with other girls her age. I only  
16 saw her once when she was in line to get her food. We said hello from afar.  
17 She looked very sad. I never saw her again.

18 9. On May 20, an officer asked where my daughter Karla was. She said she was  
19 no longer there and that she had disappeared. They did not give me a chance  
20 to see her before she was taken.

21 10. By means of the El Salvador consulate, I found out they had transferred my  
22 daughter to a group home.

23 11. On June 3, we were transferred to a detention facility in Washington.

24 12. Until June 7, I knew nothing about my daughter Karla. That day I was able to  
25 call my sister-in-law and she told me she had picked up Karla. I felt great  
26

1 relief for a moment. But when I tried to speak with Karla, I was unable to  
2 because of how strongly she was sobbing. This devastated me.

3 13. I do not know what will happen with my immigration case. My intention is to  
4 fight my case. But it has been very difficult to enter this country, searching for  
5 safety and having been separated from my family in an unexpected way. I am  
6 very afraid. My daughters are also very afraid of not seeing me again.

7  
8 I hereby declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of  
9 Washington and the United States that the aforementioned is true and correct.

10  
11 ON this day, June 20, 2018 in Seattle, Washington.

12  
13 [signature]

14 Name: Maritza Elizabeth Sánchez Rodríguez

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# CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I certify that the Declaration of Maritza Rodriguez was translated into English by a translator and editor working for Multilingual Connections who are both competent and qualified to perform translation into this language. These document has not been translated for a family member, friend, or business associate. I attest that the final target file is an accurate and complete translation of the original Spanish version.

Raudel Caldera  
Senior Project Manager  
Multilingual Connections, LLC

June 26, 2018  
Date



Multilingual Connections, LLC #255450

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
26 day of June, 20 18, in  
Evanston, County of Cook, State of Illinois.  
Notary Public



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

NO.

DECLARACIÓN DE

Maritza Elizabeth Sánchez Rodríguez

Yo, Maritza Elizabeth Sánchez Rodríguez, tengo más de dieciocho años de edad, tengo conocimiento personal y soy competente para testificar sobre los hechos aquí contenidos, y declaro lo siguiente:

1. Soy de El Salvador. Yo y mi esposo y mis dos hijos fuimos extorcionalados en nuestro país y amenazados a muerte. También amenazaron que iban a violar a nuestras niñas.

2. Por esto nos venimos a los Estados Unidos por temor de estas circunstancias.

3. Mi esposo, Carlos Antonio Luna Arévalo, y mi hija, Jasmín Elizabeth Luna Sánchez, que tiene 6 años logran entrar a los Estados Unidos. Pero cuando yo y mi hija, Karla Maritza Luna Sánchez, que tiene 13 años

1 nos presentamos, fuimos detenidas. Esto sucedió el 17 de Mayo.  
 2 Los Oficiales de inmigración me intimidaron mucho  
 3 y me dijeron que iba a ser deportada.

4 4. La primera noche, fuimos detenidas en "la  
 5 hielera". Estaba muy frío y sólo nos dieron  
 6 una cobija de aluminio para taparnos. Yo  
 7 tuve que abrazar a mi niña, Karla, por que  
 8 tenía tanto frío.

9 5. Un oficial de inmigración le dijo a mi hija  
 10 que no llorara porque lloraba mucho. El  
 11 oficial le decía que ella vino a este país sola.  
 12 Karla le decía que "no," que vino con miigo.  
 13 Pero el oficial le decía que no, que ella  
 14 había venido sola.

15 6. El próximo día nos trasladaron al centro de  
 16 detención en McAllen, TX. Allí les conté  
 17 a los oficiales las circunstancias por las cuales  
 18 venimos a este país. Les conté que teníamos  
 19 miedo regresar a El Salvador y buscábamos  
 20 asilo por las razones que ya conté.

21 7. El oficial me dijo que iba a ser deportada.

22 8. En McAllen, TX, yo y mi hija, Karla,  
 23 estábamos separadas. Yo estaba en la sección  
 24 con otras mujeres, Karla estaba en otra  
 25 sección con otras niñas de su edad. Sólo  
 26

1 la ví una vez cuando ella estaba en línea para  
2 recoger la comida. Nos saludamos de lejos. La vi  
3 bien triste. Nunca la vi más.

4 9. El 20 de Mayo un oficial me preguntó donde  
5 estaba mi niña Karla. Me dijo que ella ya  
6 no estaba, que había desaparecido. No me dieron  
7 oportunidad de ver la antes que se la llevaran.  
8 10. por medio del consul de El Salvador, me di  
9 cuenta que la habían trasladado a mi hija a una  
10 casa hogar.

11 11. el 3 de Junio me trasladaron a este centro de  
12 detención en Washington.

13 12. Hasta el 7 de Junio, No supe nada de  
14 mi hija Karla. Ese día pude llamar a mi  
15 cuñada y me avisó que ella había trojado  
16 a Karla. Sentí un gran alivio por un momento.  
17 Pero cuando traté de hablar con Karla, ella no  
18 pudo por el llanto fuerte que experimentó.  
19 Esto me devastó.

20 13. No sé que va a pasar con mi caso de  
21 inmigración. Mi intención es de pelear mi caso.  
22 Pero ha sido bien difícil venir a este país  
23 buscando la seguridad y que me hayan separado  
24 de mi familia de una forma inesperada.  
25 Tengo mucho miedo. Y mis hijas también tienen  
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Mucho miedo de no ver me) más.

DECLARACIÓN DE  
Martha Elizabeth Sanchez Rodriguez

Page 4 of 5

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON  
800 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2000  
Seattle, WA 98104-3188  
(206) 464-7744

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Declaro bajo pena de perjurio bajo las leyes del estado de Washington y de los Estados Unidos que lo anterior es verdadero y correcto.

FECHADO este 20 día de Junio, 2018 en Seattle, Washington.

  
Nombre: Maritza Elizabeth Sanchez Rodriguez

# Exhibit 19

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his  
official capacity as President of  
the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

NO.

**DECLARATION OF**

Nery Flores-Oliva

I, Nery Flores-Oliva, am over eighteen years of age, have personal knowledge, and am competent to testify regarding the facts contained herein, and hereby declare the following:

1. I came to the United States with my 6-year-old son, afraid after the killed my husband's two brothers.
2. I entered the United States on May 14, in Reynoso. I was picked up and taken to the "icebox," a cold room. They treated us badly. My son was with me.
3. The following day the officer told me that they were going to take my son to shower and

1 And they sent me somewhere else and they never returned with my son. I  
2 felt deceived. I never saw him again.

3 4. From there we were taken to a detention facility in McAllen, TX. The  
4 conditions were bad. We were treated badly. The water was [illegible]. White  
5 bread for 4 days, 3 times a day, no showers for 4 days.

6 5. I spoke with the officer but we never spoke about asylum.

7 6. On June 3, they brought me to Washington by plane.

8 7. I only ask that I be reunited with my son. He is young. He needs me.

9  
10 I hereby declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of  
11 Washington and the United States that the aforementioned is true and correct.

12  
13 ON this day, June 20, 2018 in Seattle, Washington.

14  
15 \_\_\_\_\_  
16 Name: Nery Flores Oliva  
17 \_\_\_\_\_



# CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I certify that the Declaration of Nery Flores-Oliva was translated into English by a translator and editor working for Multilingual Connections who are both competent and qualified to perform translation into this language. These document has not been translated for a family member, friend, or business associate. I attest that the final target file is an accurate and complete translation of the original Spanish version.

Raudel Caldera  
Senior Project Manager  
Multilingual Connections, LLC

June 26, 2018  
Date



Multilingual Connections, LLC #255450

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
26 day of June, 2018, in  
Evanston, County of Cook, State of Illinois.  
Notary Public



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

NO.

Plaintiff,

DECLARACIÓN DE

v.

Nery Flores-Oliva

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

Yo, Nery Flores-Oliva, tengo más de dieciocho años de edad,

tengo conocimiento personal y soy competente para testificar sobre los hechos aquí contenidos,

y declaro lo siguiente:

1. Yo me vine a los Estados Unidos con mi hijo de 10 años, por miedo después que mataron a los dos hermanos de mi esposo.
2. Entre a los Estados Unidos el 14 de Mayo en Reykjavik. Me recogieron y llevaron a la "hólera" un cuarto frío, los trataban mal. mi hijo estaba con miedo.
3. El siguiente día el oficial me dijo que se va llevar a mi hijo a bañar y

DECLARACIÓN DE  
Nery Flores-Oliva

1 me marcharon por otro lado y nunca regresaron  
2 con mi niño. Me senti engañada. Ya no  
3 volvi a verlo.

4 4. De ahi me llevaron al centro de detencion en  
5 McAllen TX. Las condiciones estaban malas.  
6 Los trataban mal. La agua tibia, por blanco  
7 por 4 dias 3 veces por dia, sin baño por  
8 4 dias.

9 5. Habia con el oficial pero nunca hablo  
10 con ningu de asilo.

11 10. El 3 de Junio me trajeron a Washington por  
12 avion.

13 7. Solamente lo que pido es reunir me con mi  
14 niño. El esta pequeño. El me necesita.

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Declaro bajo pena de perjurio bajo las leyes del estado de Washington y de los Estados Unidos que lo anterior es verdadero y correcto.

FECHADO este 20 día de Junio, 2018 en Seattle, Washington.

Nombre: Nery Flores Oliva

DECLARACIÓN DE  
Nery Flores Oliva

# Exhibit 20

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

NO.

Plaintiff,

**DECLARATION OF**

v.

Yolani Karina Padilla-Orellana

DONALD TRUMP in his  
official capacity as President of  
the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

I, Yolani Karina Padilla-Orellana, am over eighteen years of age, have personal knowledge, and am competent to testify regarding the facts contained herein, and hereby declare the following:

1. I am from Honduras. I am a single mother. I received death threats and was afraid they would take my son in Honduras. That is why I decided to come with my son to the United States.
2. My son is named Jelsin Joel Aguilar Padilla and he is 6 years old.
3. When we arrived to the United States on May 18, the officers said that when would we stop coming, that it would be better if a bomb were

1 set off in our countries. We were several people and my son also heard this.

2 4. From there, my son Jelsin and I were separated. I was not told where he was  
3 being taken. They only told me he would be a ward of the state. To calm my son  
4 down, I told him it would only be for three days, although I really did not know.  
5 We had never been apart.

6 5. They took me to the “icebox.” I was placed in the icebox with other women and  
7 children, surrounded by cement walls. It was very cold and we were only given  
8 blankets made of aluminum foil. We were sleeping on the freezing ground. We  
9 were being grossly shouted at. They never allowed me to shower. I drank water  
10 from the bathroom because that is all there was there.

11 6. On the first day in the “icebox,” they took me out to have my photo taken. I did  
12 not expect to see my son but they also brought him out so we could take a photo  
13 together. That is how I realized we were in the same place. But they did not  
14 allow me to talk to him or hug him. Once they took our photo, my son was  
15 locked in the icebox again with many other boys. That is the last time I saw my  
16 son.

17 7. While I was in the icebox, I was able to talk to an officer and I told him that I  
18 was afraid of returning to Honduras for the reasons I have stated. He told me I  
19 was going to be deported without my son. He told me I would be able to ask for  
20 my son 45 days after arriving in Honduras. Upon hearing this, I knelt down  
21 crying. The officer only laughed.

22 8. On May 21, I was transferred to the Laredo shelter. I asked for my son. They  
23 told me they did not know anything.

24 9. It was very cold in the Laredo shelter when we entered, before we were moved  
25 to the dormitories. They did not give us aluminum blankets. We were given  
26 frozen food. I vomited because of how awful the food was.

1 10. I did not know anything about my son while I was in Laredo and I had no  
2 contact with him.

3 11. On June 2, I was transferred to this detention facility in Washington. I was  
4 transferred with several women. I was shackled and cuffed. The airplane was  
5 late to get us and we waited for several hours, with no food or water and without  
6 being able to use the bathroom. We remained shackled and cuffed for the entire  
7 flight.

8 12. Three days ago I finally managed to talk with my son. The Honduran consulate  
9 managed to get information on where my son was. I realized he was in a group  
10 home in New York.

11 13. I had no way of calling him. But a man that conducted interviews here placed  
12 the call so I would be able to get in touch with my son.

13 14. I was able to talk to my son but he was only able to say a few words. He was  
14 just crying. Upon hearing his sobs, I told him everything would be all right, that  
15 he should not worry, that God would help us, and that he should be strong  
16 because we would be together and I would not leave without him. I cannot  
17 express the pain I have felt being apart from him.

18 15. This has been the only time I have spoken with my son since I saw him the last  
19 time when we had our photo taken.

20 16. I am very worried about my son.

21  
22 This is why I will fight my immigration case.

23 I hereby declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of  
24 Washington and the United States that the aforementioned is true and correct.

25  
26 ON this day, June 20, 2018 in Seattle, Washington.

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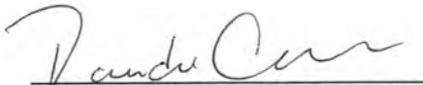
Yolany Karina Padilla Orellana

Name: Yolany Karina Padilla Orellana



# CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I certify that the Declaration of Yolani Padilla-Orellana was translated into English by a translator and editor working for Multilingual Connections who are both competent and qualified to perform translation into this language. These document has not been translated for a family member, friend, or business associate. I attest that the final target file is an accurate and complete translation of the original Spanish version.

  
Raudel Caldera  
Senior Project Manager  
Multilingual Connections, LLC

June 26, 2018  
Date



Multilingual Connections, LLC #255450

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
26 day of June, 20 18, in  
Evanston, County of Cook, State of Illinois.  
Notary Public 



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

NO.

Plaintiff,

DECLARACIÓN DE

v.

Yolani Karina Padilla-Orellana

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

Yo, Yolani Karina Padilla-Orellana, tengo más de dieciocho años de edad, tengo conocimiento personal y soy competente para testificar sobre los hechos aquí contenidos, y declaro lo siguiente:

1. Soy de Honduras. Soy madre soltera. Recibí amenazas de muerte y tenía miedo que me iban a quitar a mi niño en Honduras. Por eso decidí venirme con mi niño a los Estados Unidos.

2. Mi niño se llama Jelsin Joel Aguilar Padilla y tiene 6 años.

3. Cuando llegamos a los Estados Unidos el 18 de mayo, los oficiales nos dijeron que hasta cuándo íbamos a pasar de venir, que mejor que se pusiera

1 una bomba en nuestros países. Eramos varón y  
2 mi niño también escuchó esto.

3 4. De allí, nos separaron a mi y a mi niño,  
4 Jelsin. No me dijeron a dónde lo llevaban.  
5 Sólo me dijeron que iba a quedar a cargo del  
6 estado. Para calmar a mi niño, le dije que  
7 sólo iba a ser por tres días, aunque realmente  
8 no sabía. Jamás habíamos estado separados.

9 5. Me llevaron a "la hielera." Me pusieron  
10 dentro de una hielera con otras mujeres y niños  
11 con paredes de cemento. Hacía mucho frío  
12 y sólo nos dieron cobijas que eran papel de  
13 aluminio. Dormíamos en el piso helado.  
14 Nos gritaban bien feo. Nunca me dejaron bañarme.  
15 Tomaba agua del baño porque era lo único que había  
16 allí.

17 6. El primer día en "la hielera," me sacaron a  
18 tomar una foto. No esperaba ver a mi niño pero  
19 también lo traeron a tomarnos una foto juntos.  
20 Es cómo me di cuenta que él estaba en el mismo  
21 sitio. Pero no me dejaron hablar con él, ni  
22 abrazarlo. En cuánto tomaron la foto, lo encerraron  
23 a mi niño de nuevo en una hielera con muchos  
24 otros niños varones. Esa fue la última vez que  
25 ví a mi niño.

1  
2 7. Mientras estuve en la hidera, pude hablar  
3 con un oficial y le conté que tenía miedo  
4 regresar a Honduras por las razones que ya  
5 conté. El me dijo que no iban a deportar sin  
6 mi niño. Me dijo que podía pedir a mi niño  
7 45 días después de llegar a Honduras. Al  
8 escuchar eso, me agaché a llorar. El oficial  
9 sólo se reía.

10 8. El 21 de mayo, me trasladaron al albergue  
11 de Laredo. Pregunté de mi niño. Me dijeron  
12 que no sabían nada.

13 9. Hacía mucho frío en el albergue de  
14 Laredo cuando entramos, antes que nos trasladaran  
15 a los dormitorios. No nos dieron cobijas  
16 de papel de aluminio. Nos servían la comida  
17 helada. Yo me vomitaba de tan frío que  
18 era la comida.

19 10. No supe nada de mi niño mientras  
20 estuve en Laredo, ni tuve ningún contacto  
21 con él.

22 11. El 2 de junio me trasladaron a este  
23 centro de detención en Washington. Me trasladaron  
24 con varias mujeres. Nos encadenaron y esposaron.  
25 El avión se retrasó en llegar a recogerlos, y  
26

1  
2 esperamos varias horas, sin comer, sin tomar  
3 agua y sin poder ir al baño. Permane cimos  
4 encadenados y esposados todo el tiempo.

5 12. Hace 3 días, por fin logré hablar con  
6 mi niño. El consual Hondurano no consiguió  
7 la información de donde estaba mi niño.  
8 Me di cuenta que está en una casa hogar  
9 en Nueva York.

10 13. No tenía con qué llamarle. Pero un  
11 señor que hace las entrevistas aquí me  
12 hizo la llamada para que yo pudiera comunicarme  
13 con mi niño.

14 14. Hablé con mi niño pero él sólo pudo  
15 decir algunas cuantas palabras. Sólo lloraba.  
16 Al escuchar sus llantos, yo le dije que todo  
17 iba a estar bien, que no se preocupara, que  
18 Dios nos iba a ayudar y que fuera fuerte  
19 porque íbamos a estar juntos, y yo no me  
20 iba de aquí sin él. No puedo expresar el  
21 dolor que he sentido estar separado de él.

22 15. Esta fue la única vez que he hablado  
23 con mi niño desde que lo vi la última  
24 vez cuando nos tomaron la foto.

25 16. Estoy muy preocupado por mi hijo.  
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Por eso pelearé mi caso de inmigración.

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Declaro bajo pena de perjurio bajo las leyes del estado de Washington y de los Estados Unidos que lo anterior es verdadero y correcto.

FECHADO este 20 día de Junio, 2018 en Seattle, Washington.

Yolany Karina Padilla Orrellana

Nombre: Yolany Karina Padilla Orrellana

# Exhibit 21

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,

vs.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,  
Defendants.

Civil Action No. \_\_\_\_\_

**DECLARATION OF W.R.**

1. I am thirty-five years old.
2. I have a nine-year-old son, A.R., who was forcibly separated from me and is currently being held in a facility in a town called Baytown, Texas. I have not seen him since May 30, 2018.
3. I came to the United States on May 28, 2018, after leaving my country on May 23, 2018.
4. My son and I were fleeing Brazil for many reasons, including abuse, domestic violence, threats to my life, and threats to involve my young son in drug trafficking. Though I went to the authorities in Brazil on numerous occasions, they refused to protect my son and I. I was fearful for my life and my son's life.
5. I was married in Brazil. My husband was an alcoholic, used drugs, sold drugs, and was abusive to me and my son. He beat me, causing bruises, bleeding, and pain to many parts of my body. He also beat and burned my son, A.R. On more than one occasion, he threatened me with his gun. On more than one occasion, he

threatened my son and me with a knife. I have been trying to get a divorce in Brazil for the past six years, however my husband would not allow me to do so.

6. I sought police protection, particularly when I had been severely beaten, but the police refused to intervene and told me they would not get involved in “domestic disputes.”
7. My husband is involved in drug trafficking and has associates and family members who I am very afraid of. He believes that he will make more money if he uses a child to sell drugs. He has done this with a son from another marriage, and that older son has now been arrested many times. My husband has threatened to kill me if I do not allow him to use A.R. to sell drugs with him. My husband’s older son has also threatened me. A.R. has never had any involvement with drugs and I want to protect him from that life.
8. I understand that this declaration is for purposes of a lawsuit challenging separation of families. There is much more to say about why I left my country and what happened when I presented myself at the border, but I am focusing here on how I was separated from my son and the impact that separation is having on us.
9. I have family in Massachusetts, my brother, sister-in-law, and nephews.
10. After arriving near the southern border of the United States, I walked on foot for over two hours through desert and fields to cross into the United States.
11. I was carrying with me some belongings, the entirety of my savings, passports for myself and A.R., IDs for myself and A.R., A.R.’s birth certificate, and A.R.’s vaccination record.

12. Shortly after entering the United States, I saw an individual who I now know was be a Border Patrol officer. I immediately surrendered both myself and my son.
13. The Border Patrol officer took our belongings, including our money, jewelry, passports, IDs, other records, coats, hats, and backpack.
14. He spoke to me in Spanish, but I did not understand because I speak Portuguese. He used his cell phone to translate text in an effort to communicate with me. The Border Patrol officer required me to fill out paperwork, but I do not know what the paperwork was. The Border Patrol officer then called another officer.
15. While we were waiting for the second officer, the first officer asked me why I was coming to the United States, and I told him it was because I was afraid of dying in my country. This conversation occurred using the Border Patrol Officer's cell phone. During the entire time I was held in detention facilities, no one else asked me why I had come to the United States.
16. When the second Border Patrol officer arrived, my son and I were loaded into a truck and taken to a detention facility somewhere in Arizona.
17. When we arrived at the facility I was fingerprinted and photographed. I was told we would only be at this location for "a few days."
18. Immediately after our arrival, my son A.R. was separated from me. As officers led me to a cell, I took A.R.'s hand and tried to bring him with me. The officer stopped me and abruptly took A.R. away. A.R. was crying and calling out for me, but the officer quickly removed him. Everything occurred so fast, I was very confused.

19. I was placed in a cell that I believe was meant to hold 20 or so women. It was approximately 15 feet by 15 feet. There were approximately 90 other women in this cell. The cell had cement floors, and no beds or mattresses. There was not enough space to lay down. We were given aluminum sheets for warmth. It was very cold. The cell had a small bathroom with no door, with a video camera that faced the toilet; the camera filmed everything when you used the toilet.
20. My son was taken to a similar cell. If I walked to the front of my cell, and he walked to the front of his cell, we could see each other from afar. He was held with other children of all ages. The children's' cell also had no beds or mattresses.
21. I could see A.R. crying in his cell. He appeared very upset and scared. I was also so upset and so afraid. It was the worst experience of my life.
22. While I was in this facility I was cold, hungry, and thirsty at all times. The only food we were given were "Cup of Noodle" cups. Most of the time, these noodles were not cooked, though there were a few times they gave us hot water. The only water available to drink came from a small sink next to the toilet and tasted as if it had been treated with bleach. The water was very hard to drink and burned my mouth. The children were given the same food and water as the adults. There was no way to bathe or shower, no soap, and no way to maintain basic hygiene. The cells were never cleaned during the approximately 10 days I was held there.
23. On May 30, 2018, I observed an officer enter the children's' cell and choose some of the children. A.R. was among those chosen and taken out of the cell. When I saw this I began pounding on the door of my cell and screaming for help but no

one came. I did not know what was happening. I was terrified of what was happening to my son.

24. Later that day an officer came to my cell and called for me. He asked me questions, including whether I had any more money. He told me that A.R. was going to be transferred to another location. I objected, but the officer told me not to worry because when I left detention I would be able to pick up my son.
25. The officer brought A.R. to the front of my cell, and I was able to hug him goodbye. The officer then took A.R. away, and I was returned to my cell. This is the last time I saw my child. I cannot express the pain and fear I felt at that point.
26. I stayed in the detention facility in Arizona for approximately ten days. I asked about A.R. every time there was an officer on duty who spoke Portuguese. The officer would not give me any information, except to say that I could see my son when I was released from detention. I had no contact with my son whatsoever.
27. During these ten days I remained in the same cell with the same conditions. I was not allowed out of the cell at any time. I remained cold, hungry, thirsty, and was unable to bathe myself. When I slept, it was on the cement floor.
28. On or around June 6, 2018, I was transferred via bus to a different location. Many other women were transferred with me. I do not know where this facility was located. At this location I was held in a smaller cell, but the conditions were the same as the first facility. During this time, I was not provided any information about my son, A.R.
29. After a day or two, I was transferred again to a third detention center. This was an all-male detention center; however, many women were transferred with me.

They had only one cell for women. This facility provided small mattresses, milk, a piece of bread, and a piece of fruit. At this facility, I was allowed to shower for the first time since being detained. During this time, I was not provided any information about my son, A.R.

30. On or about June 8, I was transferred yet again to a detention center that I now know was in Eloy, Arizona. When I arrived in Eloy they performed medical tests, such as a urine test for pregnancy, and performed mental health screenings. During these appointments a Portuguese interpreter was only available by telephone. I was asked to sign paperwork, but I do not know what the paperwork was for.
31. At the facility in Eloy, I was given a small room with a bed, was allowed to shower, and was given regular meals for the first time.
32. On or about June 9, 2018, I learned that I could submit a request for information about my son. I submitted a "Detainee Request Form" and asked for information about A.R. I received a written response, in Spanish, which stated that my son was in a facility for minors, and that I could call or contact him by phone at 210-556-5030. I was not provided the name or location of the facility. I was told that I could not call the facility until Wednesday, June 13, 2018. I was never provided with my son's immigration case number.
33. I called twice and was told that I could not speak with my son. I spoke to my son on the telephone for the first time on or about June 19, 2018. This was about 20 days after he had been separated from me.

34. When I spoke to A.R., someone was with him monitoring his phone call. He was not allowed to tell me his location or how he got there. He was only allowed to tell me that he was doing alright, that he had a bed, and that he was going to school. If he tried to tell me anything else, the phone was taken away from him.
35. While I was at the facility in Eloy, I was told that I could leave if someone could pay a bond for me. I was told that if I did not pay the amount they requested, I would be deported. The officers did not mention my son.
36. I was allowed to call my brother, who lives in Malden, Massachusetts. My brother paid my bond of \$7,500.
37. After my bond was paid, I was loaded onto a bus with other men and women. We were driven to a bus station and released. When I asked about my son after my release, I was told that President Trump had changed the policy now my son would not be released to me.
38. After I was released I traveled to Malden, Massachusetts, to live with my brother.
39. Since I was released, I have been able to call certain phone numbers to speak with A.R. The phone number for me to call has changed over time; to date I have been given three different phone numbers. Sometimes, I am allowed to talk to him, but sometimes I am not. Occasionally, A.R. calls me. During this time, his phone calls continued to be monitored. I asked the adults who answer the phone where my son is located, but they refused to confirm the name or location of the facility where he is being held.
40. I sought assistance from the Brazilian Workers' Center, who have continued to provide me with referrals, assistance, and interpreter services.

41. On June 25, 2018, I was finally able to speak to a case worker at the facility where my son is being held, and I was told that the only way for A.R. to be returned to me was to submit a “Family Reunification Packet” to the Office of Refugee Resettlement. This paperwork requires me to apply to be qualified as a “sponsor” for my own son. The package was complex and lengthy and someone from the Brazilian Workers’ Center had to help me fill it out. I submitted this paperwork right away that same day, via fax, to the Office of Refugee Resettlement. I included in this paperwork A.R.’s birth certificate and a copy of my identification.

42. On June 26, 2018, I met with an attorney for the first time and secured *pro bono* representation.

43. On June 27, 2018, I had a telephone “interview” with a case worker from BCFS Baytown in Texas. This was the first time that someone confirmed my son’s location. I wanted my attorney present at the meeting. At first it did not seem like the caseworker would be willing to speak with me with my attorney present. I asked several questions about my son, some of which the case worker answered and some of which she refused to answer. Specifically, I asked for my son’s alien registration number, but the case worker refused to provide it. The case worker then told me that she really needed to get through the interview, and that because I had so many questions she was going to “have to reschedule the interview.” I did not want to do anything to delay my son’s release, so I stopped asking questions about my son and asked her to continue the interview. During the interview, she referred to me as a “sponsor” – not a parent.

44. The first questions the case worker asked were about my religion and religious practices. She specifically asked me whether I was Christian and attended church. When I said I was religious, the case worker responded favorably saying:  
“Great!”
45. She then asked me about my marital status, and how I “disciplined” my son. She then asked where my son would live, sleep, and go to school, and who would take him to and from school. She also asked if I knew where the closest hospital or clinic was located, and if my son had any health or behavioral problems. The case worker then asked me many questions unrelated to my care of my son, such as when we left Brazil, who planned the trip, how we paid for the trip, how we traveled to the United States, and why we came to the United States. I felt that I must answer all of her questions, even the ones I did not want to answer, or I would not get my son back.
46. The case worker informed me that the next step was that myself and all adults in my brother’s household had to be fingerprinted. The case worker also said that once the fingerprinting was complete, it would take another “3-5 business days” to get the results of the fingerprints, and that only after everyone in my household “cleared” the fingerprinting process would they continue to process my sponsor application.
47. Upon hearing how much time it would take, I felt awful. I had been trying to get my son back for nearly a month, and I was exhausted and very upset. I cried in my attorney’s office. I did not understand why I needed to be fingerprinted again, because I was fingerprinted when I was first detained at the border. I felt like my

life had become a nightmare. The worst thing that has ever happened to me is having my son taken from me.

48. Later that evening, the caseworker at BCFS Baytown called me and told me that me, my brother, and my sister in law could go for a fingerprinting appointment at 10:00am the following day. My brother took off work so that he would be able to attend. I still felt heartbroken, but I was very grateful to have the fingerprinting appointment in order to get my son back as quickly as possible.
49. On the morning of June 28, 2018, my family members and I arrived for our fingerprinting appointment. Once there, we learned that the appointment was not for fingerprinting, but was instead for a “legal orientation program” for potential sponsors. This orientation was in Spanish, which I do not understand. I was very upset, because I had been told that fingerprinting was required in order to get my son back. Despite this, I stayed and attended the orientation program and a friend translated the program from Spanish to Portuguese so that I could understand.
50. That same morning, I received a call from another case worker at BCFS Baytown, who informed me that the first available fingerprinting appointment was not until July 12, 2018. She informed me that the only place I could go for fingerprinting was at a particular vendor in Worcester, Massachusetts. Worcester is located over 50 miles away from the town where I live. If I cannot get a car ride, I will have to take a bus and a train, and travel for nearly two hours to get to Worcester. I offered to go to the USCIS building in nearby Boston for fingerprinting, but I was told that I could not go there. I was very upset to learn I could not be

fingerprinted until July 12 because it meant I would not be reunited with my son for weeks.

51. This delay is very difficult for me and my son, and I cannot understand why the government will not immediately release my son to me. I am his mother.
52. I want my son to live with me in Massachusetts. Here we will have a safe place to live, the support of my brother and sister in law, and the support of the Brazilian community with which I have already made connections.
53. I plan to enroll him in the same school that my nephews attend, to make sure that he gets a good education.
54. I hope to work to support my son and I once I get permission to do so. Until then, my brother is willing and able to support us. I will make sure than my son gets all necessary care for his physical and psychological health. The Brazilian Worker Center has already indicated that they will connect us to free psychosocial support through volunteers affiliated with the National Association of Social Workers.
55. This has been the most horrible experience, being separated from my son. I left my country in order to protect my son from violence and from other dangers such as drug trafficking. But since arriving in the United States I have been unable to care for him and have been denied contact with him.
56. I want my son returned to me so that I can make sure he is healthy, happy, and so that I can protect him. I fear for my son's safety as long as he is in detention and separated from me.

Signed under pains and penalty of perjury, this 29 day of June, 2018.

WRE

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I, Natalicia Trauy certify that I am a disinterested adult competent to interpret from English to Portuguese and that I interpreted the above-referenced document from English to Portuguese for the above-referenced affiant.

Signed under pains and penalties for perjury, this 29 day of June, 2018.



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# Exhibit 22

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et  
al.,  
  
Defendants.

NO. 2:18-cv-00939  
  
DECLARATION OF ALEXANDER  
MENSING IN SUPPORT OF  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR  
EXPEDITED DISCOVERY

I, Alexander Mensing, declare as follows:

1. I am a resident of the State of California. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein. If called as a witness, I could and would testify competently to the matters set forth below.

2. I am currently a volunteer project coordinator with Pueblo Sin Fronteras, a position I have held for about four years. Pueblo Sin Fronteras is an organization that works in both Mexico and the United States to provide humanitarian aid to migrants and refugees through legal presentations, emergency shelters, and human rights monitoring and reporting.

3. In my role, I organize and plan logistics for Pueblo Sin Fronteras activities, a lot of which involves providing accompaniment to migrants traveling to the United States in caravans. I help coordinate with organizations, attorneys, and legal assistants in Mexico and the United States who can provide orientations and legal representation to migrants traveling by

1 caravan. I go to Mexico to participate in workshops and presentations informing migrants of the  
2 immigration process in the United States. For the past year, I have been communicating with  
3 immigrants held in detention centers in California.

4 4. I was most recently involved in coordinating legal presentations and workshops  
5 for a migrant caravan that entered the United States in late April 2018. There were approximately  
6 250 people in this caravan who turned themselves in at the San Ysidro port of entry.

7 a. Between late March and late April 2018, I met several migrant parents traveling  
8 with their children, who eventually joined the April 2018 caravan, entered the  
9 United States, and were separated from their children.

10 b. I met these migrant families, as well as other migrants traveling without children,  
11 in Tapachula, Puebla, and Tijuana – all cities in Mexico where the caravan made  
12 stops. Most migrants I met were fleeing countries in Central America, including  
13 El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala.

14 c. The members of the migrant caravan planned to seek asylum on Sunday, April  
15 29, 2018, including all of the families traveling with children. The group  
16 attempted to enter the United States at the San Ysidro port of entry, but was told  
17 by Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) that there was no capacity and no one could  
18 seek asylum right now. They provided no time frame and refused to clarify. The  
19 group of asylum seekers set up an encampment nearby. Eventually, this group of  
20 migrants was processed by CBP over six days – from April 30, 2018, to May 5,  
21 2018.

22 5. Contact information for Pueblo Sin Fronteras was given to all asylum-seekers  
23 who presented themselves at the San Ysidro port of entry as part of the caravan. Several people  
24 have reached out to me by phone since crossing the border, including parents who have been  
25 separated from their children and are currently in detention.  
26

1 **Individual Family Separation Stories**

2 6. I am aware of nine parents who were separated from their children. I or a member  
3 of Pueblo Sin Fronteras met each parent before they crossed the border. Each of them had their  
4 children with them. We recorded parent and child information, including names and ages. After  
5 they crossed the border, they were separated from their children. Six parents turned themselves  
6 in at a U.S. port of entry. Three mothers did not cross the border at a port of entry.

7 7. Of the six parents who turned themselves in at a U.S. port of entry, I know the  
8 following:

9 a. One mother and her three children, ages 2, 6, and 13, sought asylum from  
10 Guatemala. I have not spoken with the mother, but I have spoken with the  
11 children's father, who is in Mexico. After crossing the border, the mother and  
12 children were first sent to a family detention facility in Texas. After a positive  
13 credible fear interview, her children were taken from her. The mother is now  
14 detained in Texas; her three children are in ORR custody in New York. A family  
15 member in California has been identified as a sponsor for the children, but the  
16 children have not yet been released from ORR's custody. The father told me that  
17 when he has been able to talk with his kids, they kept crying.

18 b. M.S. is an asylum-seeker from El Salvador who was separated from her 2 and 7-  
19 year-old children. She called me after she had been separated from her children.  
20 She cried on the phone. Her children are supposed to be released to her uncle in  
21 Washington, D.C., but she has had a very difficult time getting her children  
22 released. During one call, M.S. told me that ORR was requesting original identity  
23 documents from her uncle. However, CBP took her original identification  
24 documents and birth certificates when she turned herself in at the border. When  
25 M.S. asked the ICE deportation officer where the documents were, he didn't  
26 know. On another call, she told me she talked to an ORR case worker, who told

1 M.S. that she needs to do a DNA test so ORR could release her children to her  
2 uncle. The caseworker said it might take several weeks. She burst out crying as  
3 she told me this. She had been hopeful that her children would not have to be in  
4 ORR custody too much longer, but the caseworker was telling her it may be  
5 several more weeks. On another call, she told me that someone told her uncle that  
6 someone had come to do the DNA test on M.S., but that M.S. was not at Otay  
7 Mesa, when in fact she was at Otay Mesa. M.S. was very frustrated by this  
8 process. M.S. was also told she can only call her children on Thursdays. She has  
9 spoken with her children only four times since being separated. M.S. wrote a letter  
10 that was given to Pueblo Sin Fronteras describing her experience. Attached hereto  
11 is Exhibit A, a true and correct copy of a letter given to Pueblo Sin Fronteras from  
12 M.S. and a certified translation of the letter.

- 13 c. One father and his 12-year-old son sought asylum from Honduras. His son's  
14 mother was murdered a year before in Honduras and his son had become very  
15 attached to him. He was separated from his son after crossing the border and is  
16 detained at Otay Mesa. The father has called me several times, often crying. After  
17 crossing, the father was fingerprinted, cuffed at the wrists and ankles in front of  
18 his son, and then taken away. His son cried as this happened. The father wanted  
19 to know how to be reunified with his child. I gave him the ORR hotline number,  
20 which had not been provided to him. His son is being held at an ORR facility in  
21 Maryland. His son is supposed to be released to his grandmother in Florida. I have  
22 also spoken with the grandmother. The grandmother says that the ORR  
23 caseworker won't answer the phone. She does not know why the child has not  
24 been released to her yet. A volunteer with Pueblo Sin Fronteras went to visit the  
25 father at Otay Mesa. The father said that he was requesting deportation to  
26 Honduras because he did not know when he would be released and did not know

1 if he would ever get his son back. The father is now in Honduras. His son is still  
2 in ORR custody.

3 d. J.A.A. and his 12-year-old son from El Salvador sought asylum at the border.  
4 J.A.A. called me from the Federal Building in San Diego. He did not know why  
5 he was being held, especially because he saw that other parents with children had  
6 been released, and was worried because of this. The next time he called me was  
7 from Otay Mesa. His son had been taken from him. J.A.A. wrote a letter that was  
8 given to Pueblo Sin Fronteras describing his experience first hand. Attached  
9 hereto is Exhibit B, a true and correct copy of a letter given to Pueblo Sin  
10 Fronteras from J.A.A. and a certified translation of the letter. J.A.A. often calls  
11 me when he cannot talk to his child or his wife. He often calls me crying. He told  
12 me that when he and his son were about to be separated, a federal agent had called  
13 his family in Texas to tell them to buy a ticket because his son was going to be  
14 released. He had expected that his son was being sent directly to his family in  
15 Texas. But his son was not sent to his family. He didn't know where his son was.  
16 I gave him the ORR hotline number, and he found out that his son was being held  
17 in an ORR facility, but he was unable to speak to his son. When he finally got an  
18 ORR caseworker's number, he called multiple times. When they have answered,  
19 he is given different excuses for why he is unable to talk with his child. He has  
20 also tried calling the ORR hotline number. The operators have only told him  
21 where his child is being kept, and that he is fine. He has sent an ICE information  
22 request saying that he wants to talk to his son. J.A.A. was unable to speak to his  
23 son a single time while he was in ORR custody. I have also been in touch with  
24 J.A.A.'s wife and mother of his son, who has since crossed the border with their  
25 other son, was detained in family detention, and then released. On one occasion,  
26 an ORR caseworker informed the mother that the son would be released on a

1 particular date, but then called back to say that the son would not be released for  
2 another few weeks because ORR needed to re-verify a birth certificate through  
3 the El Salvador consulate. The mother was distraught from this experience. On  
4 June 24, 2018, the son was finally released to his mother, almost 2 months after  
5 he was first taken into ORR custody. J.A.A. has established credible fear, but is  
6 still detained at Otay Mesa.

7 e. One father and his 5-year-old son sought asylum from El Salvador. They were  
8 separated after crossing the border. The father has not been able to talk with his  
9 child. The last time the father called me on the phone, he sounded angry and  
10 frustrated because he has not been able to actually speak with his son. The other  
11 day I received a message from the child's mom, who is not detained, who said  
12 that she felt like she was going to give birth; she's so anxious to have her son with  
13 her. The father is still detained at Otay Mesa. The child turned six in ORR  
14 custody.

15 f. One father and his 13-year-old son sought asylum from El Salvador. He was  
16 separated from his child after crossing the border. His child is currently in  
17 Crittenton. The father has called me from Otay Mesa. He is very upset and  
18 worried that ORR wants to give his child to the mom, who lives in the U.S. The  
19 mother abused and neglected the child in El Salvador. The father is also scared  
20 about the mom's current partner because she has a history of dating abusive men.

21 8. Of the three mothers who did not turn themselves in at a U.S. point of entry, I  
22 know the following:

23 a. O.E.G. and her four children, ages 8, 12, 15, and 17 are from Honduras. O.E.G.  
24 called me from Otay Mesa. She'd been taken to jail, then court, and then the  
25 current detention center. She was confused and frustrated by what had happened  
26 to her. She wanted to know how to talk with her children, and how she could talk

1 with them more frequently. O.E.G. had her first phone call with her children 25  
2 days after being separated. I recently spoke with her and she's now concerned  
3 because she hasn't been given a credible fear interview, is not getting closer to  
4 getting back with her kids.

5 b. M.R.R. and her 8-year-old child are from El Salvador. When I first spoke to  
6 M.R.R., she was also confused by the whole experience of going through the  
7 criminal justice system and then coming to Otay Mesa. She has called me a  
8 number of times to try to figure out logistics of how to get her child released.

9 c. M. and her 12-year-old child are from El Salvador. M. called me once she was at  
10 Otay Mesa. When in criminal custody, she asked everyone about how to get in  
11 touch with her child and nobody knew. She became so stressed that guards gave  
12 her medicine in the form of green pills to calm her down. She believes those pills  
13 made her sick. While in criminal custody, she started experiencing a health  
14 problem that she'd only had as a kid. The problem affects her heartbeat; she feels  
15 weak, gets headaches, and faints. Once she was transferred to Otay Mesa, she was  
16 still experiencing medical issues. She stopped taking the green pills, but says she  
17 still does not sleep or eat well. She's called me crying on a number of occasions  
18 because she is worried about her own health, as well as her child's whereabouts.  
19 The National Immigration Justice Center was eventually able to locate her child.  
20 The first time she could talk with her child was a month and 5 days after they  
21 were separated. During the limited times she can make calls, she has had  
22 difficulty getting the ORR hotline to work and getting through to the caseworker.  
23 When she does get in touch with a caseworker, she has been told that her child  
24 was eating, sleeping, or in class, and that the child could not talk to her at that  
25 time.  
26

1           9.       Through my work with Pueblo Sin Fronteras, I also familiar with the separation  
2 of J.D.F. from his son, who was about 1-years-old, who sought asylum from El Salvador. They  
3 presented themselves at the San Ysidro port of entry in November 2017. J.D.F. called me from  
4 the Federal Building in San Diego less than an hour after his child was taken from him. J.D.F  
5 had been with three other fathers when all of their children were taken from them. They were  
6 told by a federal officer that all the kids had to come with him. J.D.F and the other fathers refused.  
7 The officer left and then came back with multiple officers. The officers threatened J.D.F and the  
8 other fathers that that if they did not give their children up, they would have legal problems and  
9 could be punished. Again, J.D.F and the fathers refused. When the officers came back a last time,  
10 J.D.F and the fathers were told that if they did not want their children to see the officers use force  
11 on all the fathers, they should give up their children. So J.D.F finally had to give his child to the  
12 officers. He was subsequently transferred to Otay Mesa. He was upset and angry as he told me  
13 what had happened to him. When J.D.F was not reunited with his son even after publically  
14 talking about what had happened, he stopped calling me and everyone at Pueblo Sin Fronteras.  
15 I am also in touch with J.D.F's wife, who often calls me. She crossed the border with their 5-  
16 year-old son, and was released with an ankle monitor. Their 1-year-old was released to her from  
17 ORR after 85 days in custody. The whole experience of knowing that her son had been separated  
18 from her husband has been soul-crushing for J.D.F's wife. She speaks out a lot about what  
19 happened, but she has also called me crying many times. A few weeks ago, I went to visit J.D.F's  
20 wife and family. At the end of the visit, everyone was asked to share something they were  
21 thinking about. When J.D.F's oldest son spoke, he said that he wanted his father back.

22       **Common Issues Facing Parents and Families after Child Separation**

23           10.       The majority of my interaction with separated parents is from when they call me  
24 from detention. Parents have a very limited amount of time during which they can place calls.  
25 Additionally, calling from detention is costly. I or other volunteers at Pueblo Sin Fronteras  
26

1 deposit money to detainees' accounts so they can continue to make calls to us and to whoever  
2 they need to have their children released.

3 11. Many times, parents are not given the ORR hotline number. I have often had to  
4 give the number to parents. Various parents have told me that sometimes the hotline works, and  
5 sometimes it doesn't. They have to try dialing the number in different ways to get it to work, if  
6 it works at all. Additionally, when parents do obtain a caseworker number, the caseworker often  
7 does not pick up, which prompts the parent to call the ORR hotline again, which then directs the  
8 parent back to the unresponsive caseworker.

9 12. Parents are desperate to talk with their children. Every time a parent has called  
10 me after calling their child, they cry.

11 13. Entire families have been affected by separation. Because many parents have my  
12 contact information, I have also been contacted by non-detained family members of families that  
13 have been separated. Some people are afraid to ask questions, interact with ORR, or provide  
14 documents because many of these families have undocumented members in their family. I also  
15 get phone calls from family members living abroad who are extremely confused and sad that  
16 their kids and grandkids have been separated.

17  
18 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the United  
19 States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

20 DATED this 28<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2018 at San Francisco, California.

21  
22   
23 ALEXANDER MENSING  
24 Volunteer Project Coordinator  
25 Pueblo Sin Fronteras  
26

# EXHIBIT A

17-05-2018

Querido y estimado presente recivan un cordial saludo esperando q. se encuentren muy bien de salud alado de quienes los rodean despues de este corto saludo paso alo siguiente.

El motivo de esta carta. Es para contarles un poco como fue mi entrada ala frontera. pues me bine en la caravana de inmigrantes por amenazas de mi pais pues gracias a dios yegamos atijuana yo viaje con mis 2 hijos uno de 7 años y el otro de 2 años pues los decidimos entregar todos el dia domingo pero al yegar ala frontera dijeron los agentes q. iban a meter a 50 personas pues no los metieron los tubieron ai esperando y no paso nadie y dos dias despues comenzaron a entrar algunos compañeros de la caravana. Pues el dia miercoles 2 de mayo me toco entrar ami con mis 2 hijos pues caminamos por el puente para yegar ala puerta de una vez los entraron para adentro pues en seguida los revisaron y luego los pasaron donde estan los otros agentes pues me preguntaron aque bienes les conteste a pedir asilo fengo miedo de regresar ami pais pues me pidieron los documentos los actas de nacimiento de mis hijos y el Dui mio de el salvador y pues despues los yebaron ala sala de espera pues luego los yamaron para tomarlos Gueyas y tomarlos Fotos ami y amis hijos despues los yebaron alas yeleras los entregaron una sabana caduno y pues el jueves ala 5 de la mañana me yebaron a una entrevista solo ami mis hijos esperaron en la yelera pues despues me regresaron ala yelera y ai estube pues el dia lunes yamaron amis 2 hijos a fuera q. les asian unas preguntas yo solo los miraba a travez de un bidrio luego me yamaron y me hicieron otras preguntas y luego los balhicieron a entrar el dia Martes como alas 8 am. yamaron solo amis 2 hijos pues yo sali y me dijeron Señora seban solo eyas yo pregunte para donde me dijeron donde ay mas niños yo les dije no me pueden separar de mis hijos son mis hijos y les enseñe una carta donde decia q. ya soy la madre y no me pueden separ de eyas me dijeron eso aqui no bale pues me dijeron q. les dijera cuantos eran los pertenencias de eyas para yebarcels y me dijeron tiene 10 minutos para q. se despida de eyas yo les dije pero pargame los quitan y solo me dijeron donde tu bas no pueden estar eyas despídace yo me dijeon pues

el niño mas grande al escuchar eso comenzó a llorar y me decía llorando mami no me quiero  
 ir no quiero que los separen y el otro niño al ver al otro llorando comenzó a llorar también ya  
 me sentía tan mal pues yo solo los abracé y los bese y le dije bajase hijo primero días  
 ya estaremos juntos cuide asu hermanito le dije yo los amo mucho alas 2 le dije pues  
 dijo el oficial ya veyaron por ellos me dijo puede caminar el mas chico si le dije bajelo  
 me dijo pues el mas grande lo tomo de la mano y comenzaron a caminar luego bajieron aber  
 y cuando bieron q. yo no iba de tras de ellos yoraban mas y pues asta q. se cubrieron  
 yo bolbi a preguntar para donde se los abian yebado pues solo me dijeron aun alberque  
 pues q. despues me explicaron y me bolbieron a yegar ala Yelera como alas 2 de la tarde me  
 trasladaron pues yo bolbi a preguntar por mis hijas pues el oficial me dijo q. no sabia nada  
 pregunte a otro y me dijo q. no sabia pero q. me iba aberiguar luego regreso y me  
 dijo yamaron a tu tio para ver si los recibia y luego me trajieron esposada de pies  
 y manos y sin tura a otra mesa detención y pues yegue aqui pregunte y me dieron una  
 yamada y able con mi tio y me dijo q. si le abian ablado pero q. solo le pidieron  
 q. mandara unos documentos y pues yo sin saber adonde se los abian yebado monde  
 un jueves el siguiente dia q. yegue y pues luego me dijo mi tio donde estaban  
 pero la respuesta del jueves me yega asta el 17. la contestacion pues hoy  
 tambien tube mi entrevista de miedo creibre y solo estar esperando la respuesta  
 y pues mis niños aun estan en un alberque. y no se si se los daran  
 ami tio o que el esta asiendo todo lo posible para que se los den el a entregado  
 basicos papeles q. asta los mando atraer al salvador bueno otra cosa  
 la carabana me sirbio de mucho pues me ayudo a yegar asta aqui pero  
 si yo no ubiera dado cuenta de la carabana yo siempre me ubiera benido  
 ang. se q. me ubiera costado mas pero siempre me ubiera benido  
 porque mis hijas corian peligro aya y solo buzco un bienestar para  
 ellos y se q. los espuse pero se q. los tengo con vida y si yo  
 ubiera seguido en el salvador alomejor ya no estubirra yo o ya  
 no los tubiera a ellos y q. quede claro q. me los traje para  
 protegerlos porq. los amo y pues esto q. me esta pasando.

Me duele tanto que hay veces ya no se que hacer me  
desespero demasiado me deprimó al no tener a mis hijos  
con mí y pues no hay segunda de tranquilidad  
para mí al no tener a mis hijos todo no hay noche que no  
llore al pensar que no están con mí y que me necesitan  
pues solo quiero decirles al ministerio de gobernación que  
se pongan un rato en mi lugar y que piensen yo creo  
q. la mayoría tiene hijos que piensen que sintieran si  
por un momento los separaron de sus hijos sin tener el dolor  
q. yo de madre siento y alo mejor así entiendan que no es necesario  
q. se paren a los hijos de sus padres porque una viene oyendo  
de sus países no tienen los que sufren mas son ellos al estar  
separados de sus padres y solo les digo que se pongan la  
mano un ratito la mano en su corazón y sientan el dolor  
que sienten los padres al estar separados de sus hijos  
y solo le digo al presidente que no está bien lo que está  
pasando y que primero Dios nunca pase por el dolor que yo estoy  
pasando y decirle q. no somos criminales q. solo somos personas  
que necesitan asilo para estar bien con nuestros hijos  
y decirles que no juzguen a la caravana porque ellos  
lo que han echo es ayudarnos y yo se los agradezco  
y decirles no somos criminales y pues primero  
Dios todo me saldrá bien confío en Dios q. el me va  
a ayudar. no soy una persona q. solo habla o escribe  
soy una madre desesperada por sus hijos son tan  
injustos al separarnos de ellos pero tengo fe q. Dios  
les toque el corazón. y algo mas no somos criminales  
ni animales bueno con esto me despido Atentamente. M. [REDACTED]

## English Translation of Letter by “M[REDACTED]”

---

Dear and respected reader, please accept my cordial greeting, hoping that you are in good health alongside those who are around you. After this brief greeting I continue to the following.

The reason for this letter is to tell you a little about how I entered the border. I came on the migrant caravan because of threats in my country. Thanks to god we made it to Tijuana. I traveled with my 2 children, one of them 7 years old and the other 2 years old. We all decided to turn ourselves in on Sunday but when we got to the border the agents said that they were going to let 50 people in, but they didn't let them in. They had us waiting and nobody was let in and two days later they started to let in some of our companions of the caravan.

On Tuesday, May 2nd, it was my turn to enter with my 2 children. We walked along the bridge to get to the door, and right away we entered inside and they inspected us and then they sent us where the other agents are. They asked me why I came and I answered, to seek asylum, I am afraid of returning to my country. They asked for my documents and my children's birth certificates and my Salvadoran ID and then they took us to a waiting area. Then they called us to take our fingerprints and photos of me and my children. Then they took us to the iceboxes and gave us each a sheet and on Thursday at 5 in the morning they took me to an interview by myself and my children waited in the icebox. Then they sent me back to the icebox and I remained there.

On Monday they called my 2 children out and they asked them questions and I just watched them through a window and then they called me and they asked me other questions and then they sent us back in.

On Tuesday at about 8am they called just my 2 children and I went out and they said “Miss, only they are going.” I asked where and they told me where there are more children. I told them they cannot separate my children from me, they are my children, and I showed them a letter where it said that I am the mother and that they cannot separate them from me. They said that that didn't matter here and they told me to tell them which were their belongings to take them and they told me I had 10 minutes to say goodbye to them. I said, “but why are you taking them away?” And they just said that where you are going they cannot be, they said to say goodbye right away.

The older child, when he heard that, started to cry and said to me, crying, “mommy I don't want to go, I don't want them to separate us,” and the other child, when he saw the other crying, began to cry as

well. I felt so badly I just hugged them and kissed them and told them, “go son, god willing we will be together soon. Take care of your little brother,” I said “I love you two very much.”

Then the officer said “they are here for them. Can the little one walk?” “Yes,” I told the officer. “Let him down,” they told me. The older one took his hand and they started to walk. Then they turned around to look and when they saw that I was not going after them they cried more and when they were out of sight I asked again where they had taken them. They only told me “to a shelter” and that they would explain to me later and they took me back to the icebox.

At about 2 in the afternoon they transported me and I asked again about my children. The officer told me he didn’t know anything. I asked another and they said they didn’t know but they would ask. Then they came back and said to me “they called your uncle to see if he would take them in.” And later they took me, cuffed at the feet and hands and waist, to Otay Mesa Detention.

I got here and asked and they gave me a call and I spoke to my uncle and he told me that yes, they had called him but they had only asked him to send some documents. Well, I didn’t know where they had taken them, so I sent an [ICE information request] the day after I arrived and later my uncle told me where they were but the response to my [ICE information request] didn’t come until the 17th.

Today I also had my credible fear interview and I am just waiting for the result, and well my children are still in a shelter and I don’t know if they will give them to my uncle here. He is doing everything possible for them to give them to him. He has sent various documents that he even had to send for from El Salvador.

Another thing, the caravan was very useful for me. Well, it helped me get here, but if I hadn’t learned about the caravan I would have come anyways. Even though it would have been difficult for me I would have come anyways because my children were in danger there and I am only looking out for their well-being, and I know I exposed them but I know they are alive. If I had stayed in El Salvador maybe I wouldn’t be here anymore or maybe they wouldn’t be here anymore.

And let it be clear that I brought them to protect them because I love them and what is happening to me hurts so much that there are times when I don’t know what to do, I get so desperate and depressed not having my children with me, and there isn’t a second of peace for me while I don’t have my children by my side. Not a night goes by without me crying, thinking that they aren’t with me and that they need me. Well I just want to tell the Government Committee to put yourselves in my place for a bit and think. I think most of you have children. Think about what you would feel if they separated your children from you for a time. If you could feel the pain I feel as a mother maybe you would

understand that it isn't necessary to separate children from their parents because we come fleeing from our countries.

Don't you see that they are the ones who suffer the most when they're separated from their parents? And I only ask that you put your hands on your heart for a little bit to feel the pain that parents feel when they are separated from their children. I only tell the president that what he is doing is not okay and that god willing he never has to go feel the pain I am feeling. I tell him that we are not criminals, that we are only people who need asylum to be well with our children. And I tell you not to judge the caravan, because what they have done is help us and I thank them and say that we are not criminals, and god willing everything will be okay and I trust that god will help me.

I am not someone who is just talking or writing. I am a mother who is desperate for her children. They are so unjust for separating us from them, but I have faith that god will touch your hearts. And another thing: we are not criminals or animals.

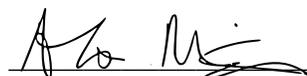
Well with that I bid farewell.

Sincerely,

M [REDACTED]

---

I, Alexander Mensing, do swear and confirm that I am fluent in the Spanish and English languages and that the foregoing is a true and accurate English translation of the Spanish-language original to the best of my knowledge.



Alexander Mensing

May 20, 2018

Date

# EXHIBIT B

18 | marzo | 2018

→ Sali de mi país por la INSEGURIDAD ~~DE MI PAIS~~ por que el GOBIERNO DEL EL SALVADOR NO PUEDE HACER NADA PARA PODER DEFENDERNOS A LOS JOVENE Y A DOLECENTES Y CLASE TRABAJADORA, Sali de mi país por PERSECUCION DEL MISMO GOBIERNO Y PANDILLEROS qe EL MISMO GOBIERNO PROTEGE.

→ DICI SALIA RUMBO A MEXICO, PARA PODER CRUSARLO Y LLEGAR A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, LLEGANDO A TAPACHULA, CHIAPAS (MEXICO) SE OIAN ROMORES DE UNA CARAVANA SOBRE INMIGRANTES, qe SOLIO DEL PARQUE CENTRAL DE TAPACHULA, NOS REUNIMOS UN PAR DE VECES ANTES DE SALIR, AHI NOS EXPLICARON qe LAS PERSONAS qe DIRIGIAN EN NINGUN MOMENTO NOS DABAN PAPELES DE ESTADOS UNIDO, qe IVAMOS A LUCHAR TODOS HOMBRO CON HOMBRO, PARA PODER SALIR A DELANTE, CON LA AYUDA DE DIOS SALIMOS EL 25/03/2018 JUNTO TODOS.

→ SALIMOS JUNTO A MI FAMILIA TUBIMOS UNA VENTURA MUY AGRAVABLE Y UNA EXPERENCIA qe JAMAS OLVIDARE RATOS CAMINAMOS, RATOS EN BUS Y RAY, JUNTO A MI ESPOSA Y MIS HIJOS DORMIS EN PARQUES COMIMOS GRACIAS A LA GENTE DE LOS PUEBLOS DE MEXICO qe NOS AYUDARON Y AL MISMO GOBIERNO MEXICO GRACIAS, NOS SUBIMOS A LA BESTIA (EL TREN) FUE UNA EXPERENCIA BONITA, GRACIAS ~~HA~~ HA LOS DE LA CARAVANA LOGRAMOS LLEGAR CON LA AYUDA DE DIOS Y EL ~~GENTE~~ PUEBLO MEXICO Y GOBIERNO.

→ GRACIAS A DIOS LLEGAMOS A TIJUANA NOS RECIBIERON A TONO DAR, ESTAVOMOS EMOCIONADOS qe YA IVAMOS A ENTRAR Y NOS DE TUBIERON POR ~~LA~~ LA RAZON DE qe NO PODIMOS ENTRAR FUE qe NO ABIA ESPACIO, ESTUVIMOS A FUERA ESPERANDO EL LLAMADO.

→ ~~AL~~ YO ESE DIA qe YO ENTRE FUE UN DIA JUEVES JUNTO CON MI HIJO GRACIAS A DIOS NO ME LO SEPARARON DE MI ESTUVIMOS 5 DIAS EN LA ULELEZA JUNTO CON MI HIJO DESPUES FUIMOS TRABAJAR PARA UN HOTEL, EN TODO ESE TIEMPO ESTUVE CON MI HIJO EL SABADO EN LA NOCHE ME SEPARARON DE MI HIJO SENTI qe MI VIDA SE ME IVA AL VER qe ME LO QUITAVAN LLORÉ COMO UN NIÑO LLORAVA Y LLORAVA, FUE UN DOLOR MUY GRANDE, ESTOY DETENIDO Y HASA EL DIA DE HOY SIGO LLORANDO

5/17/2018

Pacto del gobierno de El Salvador con pandillas, revelado por 'El Faro' - Aristegui Noticias

octubre 22, 2013  
9:29 am

lo q' QUIERO DECIR CON ESTO q' NO SOMOS CRIMINALES PARA q' NOS HAGAN ESTO SOMOS PADRES LUCHADORES q' SALIMOS HOYENNO DE NUESTRO PAIS, PARA PONER DARLES UNA VIDA

Enlaces patrocinados

Anuncios de Revcontent

7 Time Lottery Winner Says "You're All Playing the Lottery Wrong!"  
Latest Money Tips

Would Your Parents Approve of These Prom Photos?  
World Lifestyle

Secret Message from God Found in Human DNA. Click Here to See What It Says  
Health Revelations

Remember Her? Take A Deep Breath Before You See What She Looks Like Now  
Stanton Daily

6 Things That Make Your Dog Feel Unloved  
Mockupfitpsd

Tinnitus Method To Stop The Ringing (Doctors Are Speechless)  
Silencis Complete

SEGURA Y SIN MIEDO PARA q' LOS HIJOS Y FAMILIA ESTEN SEGURO ESO ESTO q' DECIR AL GOBIERNO DE E.E.U.V AL JUEZ Y TODOS PRESENTE, SOMOS PADRE NO CRIMINALES ESO NO ES PECADO SER PADRE.

Escribe un comentario

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Si encuentras algún contenido o comentario que no cumpla con los requisitos mencionados, escríbenos a [comentariosyquejas@aristeguinoticias.com](mailto:comentariosyquejas@aristeguinoticias.com)



Declinar por alguien no es una opción: Zavala



Todo lo que gasté en mi campaña, los otros lo gastaron en 3 o 4 días: Zavala (Video)



Requer de mucha valentía para retirarme: Zavala



## English Translation of Letter by J [REDACTED]

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March [sic] 18, 2018

I left my country because of insecurity because the government of El Salvador cannot do anything to defend the youth or adolescents or the working class. I left my country because of persecution by my own government and the gang members that the very government protects.

I decided to leave towards Mexico to be able to cross it and get to the United States. Arriving in Tapachula, Chiapas (Mexico) we heard rumors of a migrant caravan which would leave from the central park of Tapachula. We met with them a couple of times before leaving. There they explained to us that the people who led it would not in any moment give us papers for the United States, that we would all struggle side by side to be able to carry onward. With god's help we left on 03/25/2018 all together.

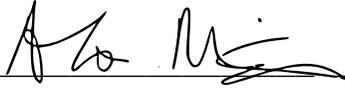
We left together with my family, we had a very pleasant adventure and an experience that I will never forget. Sometimes we walked, sometimes we were on buses or hitch-hiking. Together with my wife and children we slept in parks and we ate thanks to the people of the towns of Mexico who helped us and thanks even to the Mexican government. We boarded "La Bestia" (the train). It was a nice experience thanks to those on the caravan we were able to arrive thanks to god and the Mexican people and government.

Thanks to god we arrived in Tijuana. They received us with everything they could. We were excited because we were going to enter, and they held us back with the reason that we couldn't enter because there was no space. We were outside waiting to be called.

On the day that I entered it was a Thursday, together with my son. Thank god they did not separate him from me. We were in the icebox for 5 days, together with my son. Then we were transported to a hotel. That whole time I was with my son. On Saturday at night they separated my son from me. I felt that my life was leaving me when I saw that they took him from me. I cried like a child. I cried and cried. It was a very great pain. I am detained and to this day I continue crying.

What I want to say with this is that we are not criminals for this to be done to us. We are hard-working fathers who fled our country to be able to give our families and children a life with security and without fear so they can be safe. And that is everything to say to the US Government, to the judge and to everyone. We are parents, not criminals. It is not a sin to be a parent.

I, Alexander Mensing, do swear and confirm that I am fluent in the Spanish and English languages and that the foregoing is a true and accurate English translation of the Spanish-language original to the best of my knowledge.



Alexander Mensing

May 20, 2018

Date

# Exhibit 23

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.

Plaintiff,

v.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
et al.,

Defendants.

NO. 2:18-CV-00939

DECLARATION OF MONIKA Y.  
LANGARICA OF THE ABA  
IMMIGRATION JUSTICE PROJECT  
OF SAN DIEGO IN SUPPORT OF  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR  
EXPEDITED DISCOVERY

I, Monika Y. Langarica, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein.
2. I am the Senior Staff Attorney with the ABA Immigration Justice Project (IJP) of San Diego, California.
3. The IJP works primarily with immigrants who are detained at the Otay Mesa Detention Center in San Diego, California.
4. Through our work with detained people at the Otay Mesa Detention Center over the last month, our staff has come into contact with several adults detained there who have been affected by forcible family separation at and near the border, including:
  - i. A 54-year-old asylum-seeking woman from Mexico who has been separated from her 16-year-old son, who has been unable to

1 communicate with her son for the month that she has been detained, and  
2 who believes her son is being detained at a Los Angeles shelter.

3 ii. A 60-year-old woman from Mexico who has been separated from her  
4 two children and who was unable to communicate with her children for  
5 over two weeks.

6 iii. A 26-year-old man from Honduras who was separated from his minor-  
7 aged daughter who he believes is currently being detained in a shelter in  
8 Chicago.

9 iv. A 70-year-old woman from Guatemala who was separated from her  
10 minor-aged granddaughter, who she believes is currently detained at a  
11 detention facility in Texas, and who she has been unable to  
12 communicate with.

13 v. A 44-year-old asylum-seeking man from Mexico who was separated  
14 from his wife, who is currently detained in Tacoma, Washington. Both  
15 him and his wife have been separated from his wife's 14-year-old and  
16 17-year-old sisters, who he believes are currently detained in Atlanta,  
17 Georgia.

18 vi. A 62-year-old man from Mexico who was separated from his adult  
19 daughter, who is currently detained in Texas. His daughter's minor  
20 children were separated from him and from their mother, and he believes  
21 they are currently detained in Arizona.

22 5. As of our last communications with them, none of the above individuals had been  
23 informed of plans to reunite them with their minor children, grandchildren, or other  
24 minor-aged family members.

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I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington and the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 28<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2018 at San Diego, California.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MONIKA Y. LANGARICA  
Senior Staff Attorney  
ABA Immigration Justice Project

# Exhibit 24

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.

NO. 2:18-cv-00939

Plaintiff,

DECLARATION OF GLORIA  
ROBERTS-HENRY

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

I, Gloria Robert-Henry, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein.

2. I am an Investigator with the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia. I have served in this position for 8 years. I previously worked as a Bilingual Investigator with the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs. I am fluent in English and Spanish.

3. On June 28, 2018, I interviewed a woman named Maria who entered the United States with her two children, and requested asylum.

4. Maria prepared a statement describing the circumstances of her arrival at the port of entry and what happened in the days after her arrival. Maria's statement is attached hereto as Exhibit 1. I confirmed with Maria that this statement was written by her and is valid. Her two young sons, ages two and seven, were taken from her soon after their arrival in the United States.

5. An English language translation of Maria's statement was prepared by a translator. That translation is attached hereto as Exhibit 2. I can also confirm that the English translation is accurate.



# **EXHIBIT 1**

17-05-2018

Querido y estimado presente recivan un cordial saludo esperando q. se encuentren muy bien de salud alado de quienes los rodean despues de este corto Saludo paso alo siguiente.

El motivo de esta carta. Es para contarles un poco cómo fue mi entrada ala frontera. PUES me bine en la caravana de inmigrantes por amenazas de mi país pues gracias a dios yegamos a tijuana Yo viaje con mis 2 hijos uno de 7 años y el otro de 2 años pues los decidimos entregar todos el dia domingo pero al yegar ala frontera dijeron los agentes q. iban a meter a 50 personas pues no los metieron los tubieron ni esperando y no paso nadie y dos dias despues comenzaron a entrar algunos compañeros de la caravana PUES el dia miercoles 2 de mayo me toco entrar ami con mis 2 hijos pues caminamos por el puente para yegar ala puerta de una vez los entraron para adentro pues en seguida los revisaron y luego los pasaron donde estan los otros agentes pues me preguntaron ague bienes les conteste apedir asilo fingo miedo de regresar ami país pues me pidieron los documentos los actas de nacimiento de mis hijos y el Dui mio de el Salvador y pues despues los yelaron ala Sala de espera pues luego los yamaron para tomarlos Gueros y tomarlos Fotos ami y amis hijos despues los yelaron alas Yeleros los entregaron una Sabana Caduna y pues el Jueves ala 5 de la mañana me yelaron a una entrevista solo ami mis hijos esperaron en la yelera pues despues me regresaron ala yelera y ahi estube pues el dia lunes yamaron amis 2 hijos a fuera q. les asian unas preguntas yo solo los miraba a travez de un bidio luego me yamaron y me hicieron otras preguntas y luego los habbieron a entrar el dia Martes como alas 8:2m. yamaron solo amis 2 hijos pues yo sali y me dijeron Señora sehan sale esos yo pregunte para donde me dijeron donde ay mas niños yo les dije no me pueden Separar de mis hijos son mis hijos y les enscrie una carta donde dice q. yo soy la madre y no me pueden separ de esos me dijeron eso aqui no tale pues me dijeron q. les dijeran cuales eran las pertenencias de esos para yelarlos y me dijeron tiene 10 minutos para q. se despida de esos yo les dije pero porqe me los quitan y solo me dijeron donde tu bas no pueden estar esos despídete ya me dijeron pues

in 2010

el niño mas grande al escuchar eso comenzó a llorar y me decía llorando mami no me quiero  
 ir no quiero que los separen y el otro niño al ver al otro llorando comenzó a llorar también y  
 me sentía tan mal pues yo solo los abracé y los besé y le dije bájase hijo primero días  
 ya estaremos juntas cuide a su hermanito le dije yo los amo mucho alas 2 le dije pues  
 dijo el oficial ya veyaron por ellos me dijo puede caminar el mas chico si le dije bajela  
 me dijo pues el mas grande lo tomo de la mano y comenzaron a caminar luego bajieron abar  
 y cuando bieron q. yo no iba de tras de esos varaban mas y pues asta q. se cubrieron  
 yo bolbi a preguntar para donde se los abian yebado pues solo me dijeron a un albergue  
 pues q. despues me explicaron y me bolbieron a yegar ala Yelera como alas 2 de la tarde me  
 trasladaron pues yo bolbi a preguntar por mis hijos pues el oficial me dijo q. no sabia nada  
 pregunte a otro y me dijo q. no sabia pero q. me iba a averiguar luego regreso y me  
 dijo y amaron a tu tio para ver si los recibia y luego me trajeron esposada de pies  
 y manos y sin tura a a la mesa de detención y pues yegue aqui pregunte y me dieron una  
 llamada y able con mptia y me dijo q. si le abian ablado pero q. solo le pidieron  
 q. mandara unos documentos y pues yo sin saber adonde se los abian yebado mande  
 un refues el siguiente dia q. yegue y pues luego me dijo mi tio donde estaban  
 pero la respuesta del refues me yego asta el 17. la contestacion pues hoy  
 tambien tube mi entrevista de miedo creire y solo estar esperando la respuesta  
 y pues mis niños aun estan en un albergue. y no se si se los daran  
 ami tio aque el esta asiendo todo lo posible para que se los den el entregado  
 basicos papeles q. asta los mando a traer al salvador bueno a traer  
 la carabana me sirbio de mucho pues me ayudo a yegar asta aqui pero  
 si yo no ubiera dado cuenta de la carabana yo siempre me ubiera benido  
 enq. se q. me ubiera costado mas pero siempre me ubiera benido  
 porque mis hijos corian peligro aya y solo buzo un bienestar para  
 ellos y se q. los espuse pero se q. los tengo con vida y si yo  
 ubiera seguido en el salvador almorar ya no estubiera yo o ya  
 no los tubiera a esos y q. quede claro q. me los traje para  
 protegerlos porq. los amo y pues esto q. me esta pasando.

Me duele tanto que hay veces ya no se que hacer me  
 desespero demasiado me deprimó al no tener a mis hijos  
 con mí y pues ya hay segundo de tranquilidad  
 para mí al haberlos con mí todo me hay noche que no  
 lloro al pensar que no están con mí y que me necesitan  
 pues solo quise acudir al ministerio de gobernación que  
 se pegan en mí en mí lugar y que piensen yo creo  
 q. la mayoría tiene hijos que pierden que sienten si  
 por un momento los separan de sus hijos sin tener el dolor  
 q. yo de madre siento y a lo mejor así entienda que no es necesario  
 q. se pegan a los hijos de sus padres porque uno bien oyendo  
 de sus padres no tienen lo que sufren mas son ellos al estar  
 separados de sus padres y solo les digo que se pongan la  
 mano un talito la mano en su corazón y sientan el dolor  
 que sienten los padres al estar separados de sus hijos  
 y solo le digo al presidente que no está bien lo que está  
 pasando y que primero Dios nunca pase por el dolor que yo estoy  
 pasando y decirle q. no somos criminales q. solo somos personas  
 que necesitan asilo para estar bien con nuestros hijos  
 y decirles que no juzguen a la carabana porque ellos  
 lo que en echo es ayudarnos y yo solo agradezco  
 y decirles no somos criminales y pues primero  
 Dios todo me saldrá bien confío en Dios q. el me va  
 a ayudar. no soy una persona q. solo habla o escribe  
 soy una madre desesperada por sus hijos son tan  
 injustos al separarnos de ellos pero tengo fe q. Dios  
 les toque el corazón. y algo mas no somos criminales  
 ni animales bueno con esto me despido Atentamente. Maria.

# **EXHIBIT 2**

## **English Translation of Letter by “Maria”**

---

Dear and respected reader, please accept my cordial greeting, hoping that you are in good health alongside those who are around you. After this brief greeting I continue to the following.

The reason for this letter is to tell you a little about how I entered the border. I came on the migrant caravan because of threats in my country. Thanks to god we made it to Tijuana. I traveled with my 2 children, one of them 7 years old and the other 2 years old. We all decided to turn ourselves in on Sunday but when we got to the border the agents said that they were going to let 50 people in, but they didn't let them in. They had us waiting and nobody was let in and two days later they started to let in some of our companions of the caravan.

On Tuesday, May 2nd, it was my turn to enter with my 2 children. We walked along the bridge to get to the door, and right away we entered inside and they inspected us and then they sent us where the other agents are. They asked me why I came and I answered, to seek asylum, I am afraid of returning to my country. They asked for my documents and my children's birth certificates and my Salvadoran ID and then they took us to a waiting area. Then they called us to take our fingerprints and photos of me and my children. Then they took us to the iceboxes and gave us each a sheet and on Thursday at 5 in the morning they took me to an interview by myself and my children waited in the icebox. Then they sent me back to the icebox and I remained there.

On Monday they called my 2 children out and they asked them questions and I just watched them through a window and then they called me and they asked me other questions and then they sent us back in.

On Tuesday at about 8am they called just my 2 children and I went out and they said “Miss, only they are going.” I asked where and they told me where there are more children. I told them they cannot separate my children from me, they are my children, and I showed them a letter where it said that I am the mother and that they cannot separate them from me. They said that that didn't matter here and they told me to tell them which were their belongings to take them and they told me I had 10 minutes to say goodbye to them. I said, “but why are you taking them away?” And they just said that where you are going they cannot be, they said to say goodbye right away.

The older child, when he heard that, started to cry and said to me, crying, “mommy I don't want to go, I don't want them to separate us,” and the other child, when he saw the other crying, began to cry as

well. I felt so badly I just hugged them and kissed them and told them, "go son, god willing we will be together soon. Take care of your little brother," I said "I love you two very much."

Then the officer said "they are here for them. Can the little one walk?" "Yes," I told the officer. "Let him down," they told me. The older one took his hand and they started to walk. Then they turned around to look and when they saw that I was not going after them they cried more and when they were out of sight I asked again where they had taken them. They only told me "to a shelter" and that they would explain to me later and they took me back to the icebox.

At about 2 in the afternoon they transported me and I asked again about my children. The officer told me he didn't know anything. I asked another and they said they didn't know but they would ask. Then they came back and said to me "they called your uncle to see if he would take them in." And later they took me, cuffed at the feet and hands and waist, to Otay Mesa Detention.

I got here and asked and they gave me a call and I spoke to my uncle and he told me that yes, they had called him but they had only asked him to send some documents. Well, I didn't know where they had taken them, so I sent an [ICE information request] the day after I arrived and later my uncle told me where they were but the response to my [ICE information request] didn't come until the 17th.

Today I also had my credible fear interview and I am just waiting for the result, and well my children are still in a shelter and I don't know if they will give them to my uncle here. He is doing everything possible for them to give them to him. He has sent various documents that he even had to send for from El Salvador.

Another thing, the caravan was very useful for me. Well, it helped me get here, but if I hadn't learned about the caravan I would have come anyways. Even though it would have been difficult for me I would have come anyways because my children were in danger there and I am only looking out for their well-being, and I know I exposed them but I know they are alive. If I had stayed in El Salvador maybe I wouldn't be here anymore or maybe they wouldn't be here anymore.

And let it be clear that I brought them to protect them because I love them and what is happening to me hurts so much that there are times when I don't know what to do, I get so desperate and depressed not having my children with me, and there isn't a second of peace for me while I don't have my children by my side. Not a night goes by without me crying, thinking that they aren't with me and that they need me. Well I just want to tell the Government Committee to put yourselves in my place for a bit and think. I think most of you have children. Think about what you would feel if they separated your children from you for a time. If you could feel the pain I feel as a mother maybe you would

understand that it isn't necessary to separate children from their parents because we come fleeing from our countries.

Don't you see that they are the ones who suffer the most when they're separated from their parents? And I only ask that you put your hands on your heart for a little bit to feel the pain that parents feel when they are separated from their children. I only tell the president that what he is doing is not okay and that god willing he never has to go feel the pain I am feeling. I tell him that we are not criminals, that we are only people who need asylum to be well with our children. And I tell you not to judge the caravan, because what they have done is help us and I thank them and say that we are not criminals, and god willing everything will be okay and I trust that god will help me.

I am not someone who is just talking or writing. I am a mother who is desperate for her children. They are so unjust for separating us from them, but I have faith that god will touch your hearts. And another thing: we are not criminals or animals.

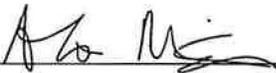
Well with that I bid farewell.

Sincerely,

Maria

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I, Alexander Mensing, do swear and confirm that I am fluent in the Spanish and English languages and that the foregoing is a true and accurate English translation of the Spanish-language original to the best of my knowledge.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Alexander Mensing

May 20, 2018  
Date

# Exhibit 25

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

NO.

DECLARATION OF  
CONGRESSMAN EARL  
BLUMENAUER

I, Earl Blumenauer, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein.

2. I currently serve as the U.S. Representative from the State of Oregon's Third Congressional District, which includes much of Multnomah and portions of Clackamas counties, and most of the City of Portland. In the House of Representatives, I serve on the Committee on Ways and Means.

DECLARATION OF CONGRESSMAN  
EARL BLUMENAUER

1           3.     As a U.S. Representative, I am committed to ensuring that every person in  
2 Oregon receives the rights and protections guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution and all  
3 applicable laws.

4           4.     On June 7, 2018, I learned that the Trump Administration had transferred over  
5 one hundred immigrants to Sheridan Federal Prison in Sheridan, Oregon, which is near my  
6 Congressional District. Based on news reports and other sources, I was concerned that some of  
7 these immigrants had been separated from their children at the southern border due to the  
8 Trump administration's recently adopted family-separation policy. I was also concerned that  
9 these immigrants were seeking asylum in the United States.

10           5.     I requested access to the federal prison so that I could evaluate the conditions of  
11 detention and speak with the immigrants detained inside. My request was granted.

12           6.     On June 16, 2018, I visited the Sheridan federal prison. There, I learned that  
13 U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) was detaining 123 immigrants at the  
14 facility—all men. The men came from more than 10 different countries, including several in  
15 southeast Asia. A number of the men were from Honduras, Cuba, El Salvador, and Guatemala,  
16 and many were Spanish speakers.

17           7.     Facility staff told me that they only recently learned of the immigrants' arrival  
18 just before immigrants were transferred.

19           8.     The Sheridan federal prison is surrounded by layers of barbed wire. The  
20 security is extremely tight. They carefully checked our IDs, sent us through a metal detector,  
21 and stamped our hands. Then we entered a separate room where we were shut in until an  
22 ultraviolet light checked our hands. Armed guards are everywhere.

23  
24  
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26  
EARL BLUMENAUER

100 SW Market St  
Portland, OR 97201  
Tel: (971) 673-1880 / Fax: (971) 673-5000  
AutoText entry not defined.

1           9. I spent nearly one and a half hours meeting with the 123 men, almost all of  
2 whom are asylum seekers. Despite their seeking asylum, the men had told us they not been  
3 given an opportunity to be heard on their claim of credible fear, the basis for asylum, and  
4 instead had been incarcerated without any adjudication.

5  
6           10. A number of the men are fathers who were forcibly separated from their  
7 children, ranging in age from 1-year-olds to teenagers. Most were asking for asylum because  
8 they experienced violence or persecution in their home countries. Several had traveled to the  
9 border with a wife and a child, or children; none knew where their family members are.

10           11. A number of the fathers presented themselves with their children at the border,  
11 to Border Patrol to request asylum. Most have been held in one detention facility or another for  
12 over a month.

13           12. I learned that the men are being held in their cells for 22 hours a day, to prevent  
14 them mixing with the regular prison population, which contains persons convicted of federal  
15 felonies. The other non-immigrant prisoners get far more time out of cells.

16           13. I learned that many of the fathers have not been given access to a phone or an  
17 attorney.

18           14. I learned that the fathers were separated from their wives and children while in  
19 DHS custody, often shortly after being detained, without explanation, and with no promise or  
20 opportunity for communication post-separation.

21           15. I learned that the fathers were suffering from physical, emotional, or  
22 psychological trauma as a result of being forcibly separated from their children.

1           16.     Some of these fathers described leaving violent and dangerous situations in their  
2 home countries.

3           17.     The men we spoke with were divided into groups by native language. First we  
4 spoke with Spanish speakers who were separated from their families. We asked them why they  
5 left their home countries and what they expected would happen to them if they were sent back.  
6 One man said that people who had threatened his safety had burned his property, and he  
7 believed they were going to come and kill him next. He sought safety for himself and his  
8 family in the United States, but instead of getting an opportunity to make a case to an  
9 immigration judge, he was separated from his wife and child and incarcerated in a federal  
10 prison. One of the men we spoke with came here with his wife and two children, ages 5 and 18  
11 months. They were separated at the border and he did not know where any of them were.  
12

13           18.     A Spanish-speaking man showed us where he had been shot, twice. When asked  
14 if he was able to see a doctor since being detained, he said no. Another man lifted his pant leg  
15 and showed us what looked like an open wound on his leg. He had not received any medical  
16 care for this wound since coming to the Sheridan federal prison in Oregon.  
17

18           19.     Most of the men had not spoken with a lawyer who could explain their rights.  
19 Only one showed us a lawyer's business card. They said that it was hard to make calls; they  
20 either didn't have money for phone calls or didn't know who to call. One man said he was  
21 given a piece of paper with a lawyer's phone number, but it was with his clothes and the  
22 guards took his clothes away.  
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1           20.    These stories we heard were compelling and disturbing. These men were  
2 victims of horrific crimes or unbearable persecution. Instead of getting information about their  
3 rights to request asylum, they were treated as criminals.

4           21.    It is not a crime to come to the United States and request asylum. It is protected  
5 by international treaty. Even if these men are not able to win their case in front of an  
6 immigration judge, they have the right to present that case. And they certainly should not be  
7 held in prison like serious felons or separated from their families while their cases are pending.

8           22.    Having met with these detainees, I am extremely concerned about these fathers'  
9 children, especially the young children, and their families. The unnecessary and cruel trauma  
10 will have detrimental consequences for the children for years to come. The American Academy  
11 of Pediatrics has said separating families will cause irreparable harm, which all parents  
12 understand instinctively.

13           23.    I am very concerned about the rights of the men and how they are being treated  
14 at a prison. We heard that someone at the prison told some of the men that if they didn't sign a  
15 voluntary agreement for deportation, they could be in the federal prison for five years. With the  
16 stress of being incarcerated, two men signed. That kind of coercion is unacceptable, and likely  
17 illegal.

18           24.    The United States of America was built by immigrants and has for centuries  
19 offered immigrants an opportunity to build a life with freedom and hard work. That's the  
20 American Dream. Today the Trump Administration and Attorney General Jeff Sessions are  
21 turning a blind eye to our nation's rich welcoming history and causing long-term damage to  
22 innocent children. It's abhorrent and it must stop.

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25. Many of the men I spoke with were extremely upset. The fathers expressed great fear about their children's whereabouts and safety, as well as fear and confusion about their detention and treatment after arriving at the border seeking asylum. The men appeared visibly traumatized by their experience with U.S. immigration officials.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Oregon and the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 29<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2018 at Portland, Oregon.



Earl Blumenauer  
U.S. Representative for the State of  
Oregon

# Exhibit 26



1           3.     As a U.S. Representative, I am committed to ensuring that every person in  
2 Washington receives the rights and protections guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution and  
3 all applicable laws.

4           4.     As the first Indian-American woman in the House of Representatives, I have  
5 spent the last twenty years working internationally and domestically as a leading national  
6 advocate for women's, immigrant, civil, and human rights.

7           5.     I began working in international public health in 1991 at Program for  
8 Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), a nonprofit based in Seattle. At PATH, I served  
9 for several years as the director of the Fund for Technology Transfer, a loan fund that  
10 provided capital for socially responsible health projects, including primary health clinics,  
11 small businesses, and micro-credit programs across Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

12           6.     After the September 11, 2001 attacks, I founded the nonprofit Hate Free Zone  
13 (now OneAmerica). I served as Executive Director for 11 years, growing the organization to  
14 be the largest immigrant advocacy organization in Washington State and one of the largest in  
15 the country. Under my leadership, OneAmerica successfully worked to stop the deportations  
16 of thousands of Somalis across the country; to help end Special Registration of Muslims and  
17 Arabs; and to lead the fight for comprehensive immigration reform. OneAmerica also led the  
18 effort to establish an Office of Immigrant & Refugee Affairs in Seattle, and to make Seattle  
19 one of the first cities to ban asking about immigration status by law enforcement or city  
20 officials.

21           7.     I also have led a national coalition, We Belong Together, to bring a gender  
22 lens to immigration reform. The coalition played a key part in adding important provisions in  
23 the 2013 comprehensive immigration reform bill that ultimately passed the U.S. Senate with  
24 68 bipartisan votes, but was stalled in the House.

25           8.     On June 7, 2018, I learned that the Trump Administration had transferred a  
26 large number of immigrants to SeaTac Federal Detention Center in Seattle. I suspected that

1 some of these immigrants had been separated from their children at the southern border due  
2 to the Trump administration's recently adopted family-separation policy.

3 9. I requested access to the federal detention center so that I could evaluate the  
4 conditions of detention and speak with the immigrants detained inside. My request was  
5 granted.

6 10. On June 9, 2018, I visited the detention center. There, I learned that U.S.  
7 Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) was detaining 206 immigrants at the facility—  
8 32 men and 174 women. The women came from 16 different countries, but the vast majority  
9 were from Honduras, Cuba, El Salvador, and Guatemala, and approximately 90 percent were  
10 Spanish speakers.

11 11. Facility staff told me that they only learned of the immigrants' arrival the day  
12 the immigrants were transferred, pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement.

13 12. I spent nearly three hours meeting with the 174 women, almost all of whom  
14 are asylum seekers. Over a third of the women are mothers who had been forcibly separated  
15 from their children, who range in age from 1-year-old to teenagers. A number of the mothers  
16 had presented themselves with their children to Border Patrol to request asylum. Most have  
17 been held in detention for more than two weeks and many for over a month.

18 13. The mothers reported being separated from their children while in DHS  
19 custody, often shortly after being detained, without explanation, and with no promise or  
20 opportunity for communication post-separation. One woman stated that her six-year-old  
21 daughter was taken away on her second day in custody; she has not had any contact with her  
22 daughter since then. Another woman explained that she was told she would be taken to see a  
23 judge; when she returned, she was taken to a different cell and her children were gone. One  
24 woman said that her child—who is now with the woman's sister—has not stopped crying and  
25 asking for her mom.

26

1           14.     Some of the mothers explained that when they were detained, the parents were  
2 placed in one line and their children in another. The mothers were not given the opportunity  
3 to say goodbye to their children prior to being separated. Almost all of the mothers had not  
4 spoken with their children in weeks and have no idea where their children are.

5           15.     The mothers reported suffering from physical, emotional, or psychological  
6 trauma as a result of being forcibly separated from their children. Some were told that they  
7 would “never see [their] children again,” that they would have to give their children up for  
8 adoption, or that their “families no longer existed.” One mother is not eating because she is  
9 claustrophobic, and traumatized because officers have told her that she will be deported but  
10 that her children “will stay with us.” She says she has been hospitalized twice. She explained  
11 to me that she fled Honduras because gangs were terrorizing her clothing business and had  
12 made death threats. She has not spoken with her children in over two weeks.

13           16.     Some of these mothers described leaving violent and dangerous situations in  
14 their home countries. One mother fled her home country because her husband was  
15 imprisoned for raping a young child, and the woman feared for her 12-year-old daughter.  
16 This mother had had her 8- and 12-year-old children taken from her at the border and had not  
17 seen them for several weeks at the time of our conversation. Another mother from Guatemala  
18 said that her 14-year-old child was killed nine months ago; another child was paralyzed in a  
19 shooting; and she left bringing one of her children who had not been shot because she feared  
20 that gangs would harm her and her other child. Another woman said that she fled her home  
21 country after her husband—a police officer in her home country—was shot by gangs; she  
22 fears being killed if she returns. According to facility staff, 29 immigrants were identified as  
23 having a history of victimization and were being provided counseling.

24           17.     The women reported sub-standard conditions of confinement prior to arriving  
25 at the Federal Bureau of Prisons facility in SeaTac. Women reported being detained in rooms  
26 with 12-16 people where they slept on the floor without blankets, or with dirty blankets.

1 Many referred to some of the facilities in which they had been held by Spanish nicknames  
2 such as the “hielera”—the Spanish word for “ice box”—due to frigid, cold conditions. They  
3 also described being held in inhumane fenced cages, which they called “perrera”—the  
4 Spanish word for “dog pound.” The women were not given opportunities to shower or bathe.  
5 One woman said she was not fed for four days; another for seven days. Others reported that  
6 they had had no clean drinking water, in one case for five days. They also complained of  
7 minimal food and of being fed frozen food.

8 18. The women also reported suffering from verbal abuse and humiliation. For  
9 example, women described being mocked for crying, and being told that they were “filthy”  
10 and “stinky.” Some describe being treated like animals. One woman said that if she sat, she  
11 was screamed at to stand up.

12 19. Some women also suffered physical trauma as a result of their detention. One  
13 woman reported that she was hit in the face twice by the officer who apprehended her.  
14 Another said that her wrists hurt from being handcuffed, and another reported being chained  
15 on the plane which resulted in her legs and arms swelling.

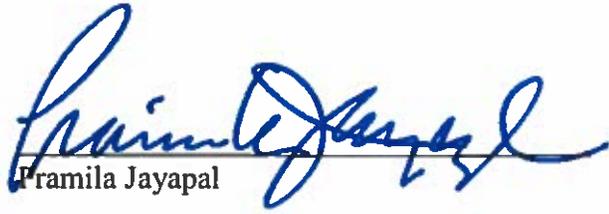
16 20. The women I spoke to were extremely upset. Many of the women cried during  
17 our meeting. The women expressed great fear about their children’s whereabouts and safety,  
18 as well as fear and confusion about their detention and treatment after arriving at the border  
19 seeking asylum. The women appeared visibly traumatized by their experience with U.S.  
20 immigration officials.

21 21. Women reported that Border Patrol agents told them to tell their stories to  
22 other potential immigrants who wished to cross the border to deter them from coming.

23 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington and the  
24 United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

25 DATED this 15th day of June, 2018 at Seattle, Washington.  
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Pramila Jayapal

# Exhibit 27

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.  
  
Plaintiffs,  
  
v.  
  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.  
  
Defendants.

NO. 2:18-CV-00939-MJP

**DECLARATION OF MARJEAN A. PERHOT**

1 I, Marjean A. Perhot, hereby declare the following:

2 1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein.

3 2. I am the Director of Catholic Charities Archdiocese of Boston Refugee and  
4 Immigration Services (“Catholic Charities”) in Boston, Massachusetts.

5 3. I have been in the field of serving refugees and immigrants for over 23 years and  
6 in my current role for 13 years. I have worked on issues affecting unaccompanied minors for  
7 over 10 years, including direct services, referrals, and local and national advocacy.

8 4. I have either personal knowledge of the matters set forth below or, with respect  
9 to those matters for which I do not have personal knowledge, I have reviewed information  
10 gathered for me in my professional capacity.

11 5. Catholic Charities, through its 85 programs in 27 locations in Massachusetts  
12 serves all people in need regardless of race, religion, orientation, legal status or origin. Catholic  
13 Charities has specific programs to serve unaccompanied (alien) children (“UACs”) in  
14 Massachusetts: direct representation, family reunification case management, and legal  
15 orientation.

16 6. Currently, in our Immigration Legal Services program, our attorneys represent 45  
17 Massachusetts UACs in various stages of immigration proceedings. The UACs we represent  
18 have all been victims of violence, sexual or physical abuse, or neglect, and some are victims of  
19 trafficking. All these UACs need significant social and mental health support in addition to  
20 direct representation.

21 7. In partnership with the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, Catholic Charities  
22 provides family reunification services to UACs released from the care of the Office of Refugee  
23 Resettlement (“ORR”) pending their immigration court proceedings. Our services include case  
24 management, referrals for legal representation and mental health, basic needs and social  
25 supports. Among the hundreds of UACs who are placed with Massachusetts-based sponsors  
26

1 each year, an average of 11% receive case management services from Catholic Charities. In the  
2 last five years, Catholic Charities has served 122 UACs in this program.

3 8. Pursuant to a contract with the Executive Office for Immigration Review,  
4 Catholic Charities also provides a Legal Orientation for Custodians Program (“LOPC”) for  
5 UACs and their sponsors. We are one of just a handful of LOPC providers in the country. LOPC  
6 services include orientation to the Immigration Court system, overview of options for  
7 immigration relief, referrals to immigration attorneys and self-help workshops. All services  
8 provided are in an effort to decrease the number of UACs who fail to appear in Immigration  
9 Court and therefore have their cases decided in absentia. Through the LOPC, Catholic Charities  
10 has served over 1,500 UACs in Massachusetts.

11 9. In recent months, three parents or caregivers in Massachusetts who participated  
12 in our LOPC reported having been separated from their children at the border. One father  
13 reported it took him 5 days to find out where his daughter was being held by ORR and that they  
14 remain separated. Another caregiver reported that her 11 year old niece was separated from her  
15 mother at the border and they have not be reunited yet. Finally, a father reported that his 8 year  
16 old son was separated from his mother at the border. He has been reunited with his son, but the  
17 mother is still separated.

18 10. Historically, the UACs served by Catholic Charities were actually  
19 unaccompanied, meaning they crossed the border without a parent and were apprehended,  
20 transferred to ORR custody, and then released to a relative or other sponsor in Massachusetts  
21 (after proper vetting). In recent months, however, Catholic Charities has encountered children  
22 in Massachusetts who were classified as UACs because they were separated from a parent by  
23 federal officials after crossing the border.

24 11. In October 2017, we provided case management services to two boys in  
25 Massachusetts who were separated from their parent(s) at the border. In the case of one of boys,  
26 we were asked to provide post-release case management after the boy attempted suicide while

1 in ORR custody due to his trauma from being separated from his father. In general, all children  
2 who cross the border, whether unaccompanied or with a parent, have undergone an unusual  
3 amount of trauma, often fleeing violence or death, or due to the perils of a long journey from  
4 their home country to the United States border.

5 12. The trauma UACs have experienced after having made their way from their home  
6 countries to the United States and then to Massachusetts is significant and results in complex  
7 and challenging service and case management needs. For example, some of our UACs witnessed  
8 the death of a loved one in their home country and now, even though in a safe environment,  
9 cannot escape nightmares or anxiety. Many of the UACs we serve have depression and need  
10 counseling, but there is a lack of bilingual mental health services. Most UACs face a long legal  
11 challenge to be allowed to remain in the United States and earn lawful permanent residence.  
12 However, there are not enough reputable and affordable immigration attorneys.

13 13. Children who have been forcibly separated from their parents face not only this  
14 trauma, but also the trauma of having been torn from their parents, placed in detention or shelter,  
15 and brought to new places and people that they may not know.

16 14. Based on our experience with UACs in general, as well as with those who are  
17 unaccompanied due to family separation, Catholic Charities anticipates that migrant children  
18 who arrive in Massachusetts after suffering the trauma of having been separated from their  
19 parents will likely require a variety of intensive case management, basic provisions (food,  
20 clothing), mental health care, and legal services.

21 15. They may access these services through state-funded programs, including  
22 MassHealth, emergency rooms for medical care, and possibly the Department of Children and  
23 Families. Due to the lack of an immigration legal status that confers public benefits, UACs  
24 cannot access TANF, SNAP, or public benefits, except for MassHealth Limited. In our current  
25 caseload of UACs, the only benefits some UACs are able to access are WIC and MassHealth  
26 Limited until they reach 18 years of age.



# Exhibit 28

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
  
*Plaintiff,*  
  
v.  
  
DONALD TRUMP in his official  
capacity as President of the United States,  
et al.,  
  
*Defendants.*

W.D. Wash. Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

**DECLARATION OF TARA FORD  
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF’S  
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

I, Tara Ford, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein except as to those facts which are stated on information and belief, and as to those facts I believe them to be true.
2. I am an attorney licensed to practice in the State of New Mexico. I graduated from Stanford Law School in 1993, and have worked continuously over the last 25 years as a child advocate.
3. I am the Clinical Supervising Attorney for the Youth & Education Law Project at Stanford Law School’s Mills Legal Clinic, an in-house teaching clinic working with economically disadvantaged children and their families in education–related matters.
4. I am a founder of Pegasus Legal Services in Albuquerque, New Mexico, a private, non-profit agency that serves the civil legal needs of New Mexico’s vulnerable children and youth.
5. Since its founding in in 2002, Pegasus has partnered with private and community foundations, individuals and business donors to provide legal representation for New Mexico children in the fields of education and youth law, kinship guardianship, child abuse and neglect.

- 1 6. The mission of Pegasus is “to promote and defend the rights of children and youth to safe,  
2 stable homes, quality education and healthcare, and a voice in decisions that affect their  
3 lives.”
- 4 7. As part of that mission, we at Pegasus emphasize that the right of children to participate in  
5 determining their placement, education, services—and their futures—is paramount.
- 6 8. At Stanford, I train future lawyers to build awareness, capacity and expertise to represent and  
7 advocate for the rights of children in the courts and in the community.
- 8 9. As housing solutions are quickly contrived for children who appear at the country’s southern  
9 border, appear unaccompanied or who were separated from their families under the Zero  
10 Tolerance policy of the current administration, I am confident that children’s rights have been  
11 or will be violated and that the State of New Mexico will be ill-prepared to provide a healthy  
12 environment for them should they be placed in New Mexico. In addition, placing children and  
13 their families in military facilities under these circumstances conflicts with well-established  
14 New Mexico law.
- 15 10. I am informed and believe based on published audit information that children held at the  
16 Otero County ICE detention center in Southern New Mexico lived with unsanitary bathrooms  
17 and were subjected to unjustified lock-downs and solitary confinements, and that the  
18 privately-operated facility was exempted from ICE’s standards for recreational opportunities  
19 and natural light.<sup>1</sup>
- 20 11. Research demonstrates that restraint and seclusion, such as solitary confinement, are  
21 ineffective methods of behavioral control and result in severe physical and psychological  
22 harm to children,<sup>2</sup> especially to children who have already experienced trauma. New Mexico

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23  
24 <sup>1</sup> See Office of Inspector General “Concerns About ICE Detainee Treatment and Care at  
25 Detention Facilities” (Dec. 11, 2017) available at:  
26 <https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2017-12/OIG-18-32-Dec17.pdf> (last visited on June  
28, 2018); see also Las Cruces Sun News, “Problems at Otero County ICE detention center found in  
audit, December 23, 2017.”

27 <sup>2</sup> David Weissbrodt, Willy Madeira, Daniel Stewart, and William Dikel, *Applying International*  
28 *Human Rights Standards to the Restraint and Seclusion of Students with Disabilities*, 30 LAW & INEQ. 287  
(2012), available at [http://scholarship.law.umn.edu/faculty\\_articles/](http://scholarship.law.umn.edu/faculty_articles/). See also, *Seclusions and Restraints:*

1 law protects children from these practices in treatment centers and in schools. N.M. Stat.  
2 Ann. § 32A-6A-9; § 22-5-4.12. Allowing a child to be placed in unjustified lock-downs and  
3 solitary confinements violates a child’s right to be free from improper and harmful restraint  
4 and seclusion.

5 12. Over the last two decades representing children, I have witnessed firsthand the trauma  
6 children experience when they are separated from their families. The research I have reviewed  
7 confirms what we see in the field – that children need to be with loving parents or caretakers.  
8 I am informed and believe that separation from loved ones is one of the most profound  
9 traumas a child can experience.<sup>3</sup>

10 13. Research also shows that exposure to trauma can lead to palpable, physiological harm to a  
11 young person’s developing brain. I am informed and believe that trauma is associated with  
12 mental health conditions, developmental disruption and consequent educational loss for  
13 children.<sup>4</sup>

14 14. New Mexico law protects family preservation. “It is the policy of the state that its laws and  
15 programs **shall**:

- 16 A. Support intact, functional families and promote each family’s ability and responsibility to  
17 raise its children;
- 18 B. Strengthen families in crisis and at risk of losing their children, so that children can  
19 remain safely in their own homes when their homes are safe environments and in their  
20 communities;

21  
22 \_\_\_\_\_  
23 Selected Cases of Death and Abuse at Public and Private Schools and Treatment Centers, U.S. Government  
24 Accountability Office (2009) found at: <https://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09719t.pdf> (last visited June 28,  
25 2018)

26 <sup>3</sup> The Nat’l Child Traumatic Stress Network, *Children with Traumatic Separation: Information*  
27 *for Professionals 2*, [https://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/resources//children\\_with\\_traumatic](https://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/resources//children_with_traumatic_separation_professionals.pdf)  
28 [\\_separation\\_professionals.pdf](https://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/resources//children_with_traumatic_separation_professionals.pdf).

29 <sup>4</sup> Bruce D. Perry & Ronnie Pollard, *Homoeostasis, Stress, Trauma, and Adaptation: A*  
30 *Neurodevelopmental View of Childhood Trauma*, 7 CHILD ADOLESC. PSYCHIATR. CLIN. N. AM. 33, 36  
31 (1998). See also Ray Wolpow et al., *The Heart of Learning and Teaching: Compassion, Resiliency,*  
32 *and Academic Success* 12, 13 (Wa. State Off. of Superintendent of Pub. Instr., 3d prtng. 2016).

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C. Promote the creation of well-paying, stable jobs so that families can provide for their basic needs, including health, education, food, clothing and shelter, and

D. Halt the breakup of the nuclear family, stabilize neighborhoods and strengthen communities.

N.M. Stat. Ann. § 40-15-3.

15. New Mexico law recognizes the importance of keeping children with their loved ones and promoting safe home environments for children in the community. Hastily placing immigrant children and families in military facilities is contrary to established New Mexico policy.

16. For these reasons, I oppose plans to house immigrant families in military facilities pending adjudication and, in circumstances where children already have been separated from and not returned to their families, the continued separation of children from their parents.

I declare under the laws of the State of Washington and of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 29th day of June, 2018 at Stanford, California.



Tara Ford  
*Clinical Supervising Attorney*  
YOUTH AND EDUCATION LAW PROJECT  
MILLS LEGAL CLINIC  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY

# Exhibit 29

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official  
capacity as President of the United States, *et  
al.*,

Defendants.

NO. 2:18-cv-00939 - MJP

DECLARATION OF ALISON M.  
GRIFFITH

I, Alison M. Griffith, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein.

2. I am a Staff Attorney in the Refugee and Immigrant Program at The Advocates for Human Rights, a Minneapolis based non-profit organization. In that capacity, I represent individuals eligible for relief from deportation before U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and the Executive Office for Immigration Review (Immigration Court). Our office primarily represents asylum seekers, but this affidavit focuses on my representation of a child forcibly separated from her parents and urgently seeking voluntary departure from the United States.

1           3.       Beginning in June of 2018, I began representing an 8-year-old girl from  
2 Guatemala who desperately wants to return to her mother and father and four younger siblings  
3 in Guatemala.

4           4.       In connection with my representation of this child, I have interviewed both her  
5 and her father. I interviewed the child in person at my office, and her father via an international  
6 telephone call, as he currently resides in Guatemala.  
7

8           **Family Life In Guatemala**

9           5.       My client's father shared that his family is extremely poor. He struggles to give  
10 his children basic nutrition, clothing and educational opportunities. His goal for them is that  
11 they have a better life, so they do not have to struggle as he and their mother have struggled all  
12 their lives. He also reports that the family lives in a dangerous environment, including a  
13 significant presence of criminal groups who kidnap children and rob both children and adults.  
14 He fears that his daughters will be kidnapped and harmed, in the same way that so many  
15 individuals in the region where he resides have been. He became particularly afraid for his  
16 family's safety after a man was murdered at work in a nearby town by an unknown criminal  
17 group. Based on autopsy results, the man was brutally beaten and knifed in the stomach and  
18 died as a result of those injuries.  
19

20           **Journey Of Father And Child To The United States**

21           6.       In November of 2017, my child client and her father traveled to the U.S.  
22 seeking safety and a better life. My client and her father suffered on their journey to the U.S.-  
23 they went days with little sleep and sometimes no more than a soda for nourishment in an  
24  
25  
26

1 entire day. However, my client's father was desperate, after trying for many years to work hard  
2 enough to offer his family a safer, better life in Guatemala and finding no way to do so.

3 7. Shortly after my client and her father reached the U.S. border, they encountered  
4 Customs and Border Patrol Officers who requested papers from them and then arrested them.

5 8. After their arrest, my client and her father were told by Border Patrol officers  
6 they could not stay together. My child client described her and her father's encounter with  
7 Border Patrol in this way:  
8

9 My papa explained that he wanted to stay with me, his daughter. I also told the officer  
10 the same thing, that I wanted to stay with my papa. The officer said that parents cannot go with  
11 their children and took my father to jail. I was very sad and cried a lot when we were  
12 separated. My papa cried a lot too. I did not know at that moment where I would go. A woman  
13 took me after that to another place.

14 9. My client's father recalls that he was not told where his child was being taken.  
15 He recalls that his daughter was holding onto him, with her arms around his stomach, begging  
16 to stay with him, and that Border Patrol officers forcibly pulled the child away as she embraced  
17 him. He recalls that the officers told him not to bring his other children to the U.S., since they  
18 would have to stay in the U.S. and the adults would face immediate deportation.

19 10. After his daughter was taken away, my client's father asked repeatedly for  
20 information about her whereabouts. For fifteen days, no officer would tell him where she was.  
21 He spent many sleepless nights while detained, worrying and wondering where she was and  
22 when he would be able to talk to her. He became sick, and began to have stomach problems.  
23 He asked the Border Patrol officers for medication, but they paid no attention to this request.  
24 He was only able to receive treatment for these medical issues after he was deported back to  
25 Guatemala.  
26

1           11.     After about 15 days, one officer finally agreed to “do him a favor” and looked  
2 his daughter up in some information system to which the officer had access. Using that system  
3 the officer verified that my client was in New York at a shelter and told my client’s father.  
4 However, it was not until after my client’s father was deported to Guatemala that they were  
5 finally able to speak to one another.  
6

7           12.     While my client’s father was detained, he repeatedly told Border Patrol officers  
8 that he wanted to fight his case. He was told that he would be unable to fight the case and that  
9 instead he would be deported. He remembers that one officer told him that he should not try to  
10 fight his case because he would have to spend 8 to 12 months detained while fighting to stay in  
11 the United States. When he heard that, he thought of his children going so many months with  
12 no financial support and decided that the officers were right to tell him he should not fight to  
13 stay.  
14

15           13.     While my client’s father was detained and for some time after he was deported,  
16 my client was placed by the Office of Refugee Resettlement in federally licensed foster care  
17 placements in New York for several months while the ORR completed their procedures for  
18 evaluating whether her aunt, who resides in Minnesota, would be a safe and proper placement  
19 for the child. Once their evaluation was complete, they released the child to her aunt, and  
20 assigned a social worker to conduct post-release services to the child.  
21

22           14.     The child has lived in Minnesota for several months. However, the child’s aunt  
23 reports that the child continues to cry herself to sleep, missing her family and wanting only to  
24 go home to them. Distracted by thoughts of returning to her family, she struggles to  
25 concentrate in school.  
26

1           15. My client reports that she wants to go back to “my mama and my papa, and my  
2 three little sisters and my little brother” as soon as possible. After being separated from her  
3 father, she has no interest in remaining in the United States, even if she has a valid claim to  
4 legal status here. Therefore, respecting her wishes and those of her family, my office is seeking  
5 Voluntary Departure on her behalf.  
6

7           I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Minnesota and the  
8 United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

9           DATED this 28<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2018 at Minneapolis,  
10 Minnesota.

11  
12   
13 Alison M. Griffith  
14 Staff Attorney  
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# Exhibit 30

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,

NO. 18-cv-00939

Plaintiff,

DECLARATION OF BITTA  
MOSTOFI, COMMISSIONER,  
MAYOR’S OFFICE OF  
IMMIGRANT AFFAIRS

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

I, Bitta Mostofi, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and state the following facts upon information and belief, based upon conversations with knowledgeable parties.

2. I am the Commissioner of the City of New York’s Mayor’s Office of Immigrant Affairs. I have been employed by the Mayor’s Office of Immigrant Affairs since 2014. In my capacity as Commissioner, I provide advice and guidance to the Mayor and staff in other divisions of the Mayor’s Office and other City agencies on a range of issues related to immigration.

3. The Mayor’s Office of Immigrant Affairs, established in the Charter of the City of New York in 2001 by referendum, develops and implements policies designed to assist immigrants across the city.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> NYC Charter § 18.

1           4.       The Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs also receives and responds to  
2 inquiries and concerns from constituents of the City of New York, and provides assistance  
3 which may include, depending on the nature and content of the inquiry, information, referrals,  
4 or individual advocacy.

5           5.       On June 8, 2018, the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs was contacted by a  
6 constituent regarding a nine-year-old child, Edy, who was in New York City in the custody of  
7 the U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement after being separated from his mother after entering  
8 the United States with her seeking asylum.

9           6.       Through the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs' work in response to the  
10 constituent's request regarding Edy, we came to learn more about his situation and the  
11 challenges faced by Edy and his family due to his separation from his mother.

12           7.       The Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs was informed by the constituent, a  
13 friend of a friend of Edy's family, that Edy and his mother had travelled to the United States  
14 from their home country, Honduras, in May 2018. When Edy and his mother entered the  
15 United States, they were separated by federal authorities. While Edy's mother remained in  
16 custody in Texas, Edy was taken by bus to a federally-contracted program for unaccompanied  
17 immigrant children in New York City, part of the Cayuga Centers agency.

18           8.       On June 13, 2018, the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs spoke with Edy's  
19 aunt in the United States, who confirmed the account provided by the constituent. The  
20 Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs was informed by Edy's aunt that Edy's mother brought  
21 him to the United States seeking to protect him from threats in Honduras.

22           9.       During the conversation on June 13, Edy's aunt informed the Mayor's Office of  
23 Immigrant Affairs that she had spoken to Edy's social worker in New York City, but not yet to  
24 her nephew Edy. Edy's aunt expressed to the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs that she  
25 was very concerned that she could not be sure of Edy's well-being. Edy's aunt also expressed  
26 that she had questions and concerns about the possibility of having Edy released to her while

1 her sister, Edy's mother, was still in the United States and wished to reunite with him. Edy's  
2 aunt feared that becoming Edy's sponsor could negatively impact his mother's ability to  
3 reunite with her child.

4 10. On June 13, 2018, the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs also spoke with  
5 Edy's grandparents in Honduras. Edy's grandparents informed the Mayor's Office of  
6 Immigrant Affairs that with coordination assistance from Edy's social worker, they had been  
7 able to speak with Edy, and that when they spoke with him he seemed scared. Edy's  
8 grandparents also expressed to the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs that they were afraid  
9 they would lose Edy permanently.

10 11. On June 21, 2018, the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs received a message  
11 from a friend of Edy's family in Honduras, stating that the friend and Edy's grandparents had  
12 been able to speak with Edy by telephone again that day. The family friend informed the  
13 Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs that Edy "seem[ed] sadder than ever – seemed like he  
14 was crying the whole time."

15 12. After learning of Edy's and his mother's attempt to seek safety in the United  
16 States and subsequent prolonged separation by federal authorities, the Mayor's Office of  
17 Immigrant Affairs worked with other City officials to reach out to the federal agency with  
18 custody of Edy, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The goal of this outreach  
19 was to gain more information about the population of children who, like Edy, had been  
20 separated from their parents and placed in New York City. The City sought to learn  
21 information including the number of children in New York City, the conditions of their care,  
22 their needs, and any opportunities for the City to provide support for those needs.

23 13. During the week of June 11, 2018, City officials spoke with federal officials  
24 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and  
25 Families and its sub-agency responsible for programs and contracts related to unaccompanied  
26

1 immigrant children, the Office of Refugee Resettlement. However, the officials did not  
2 provide information sufficient to address the City's inquiry and concerns.

3 14. The Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs also worked to connect Edy, his  
4 mother, and his aunt to legal representation and guidance to assist them in navigating the  
5 complex federal agencies and systems responsible for separating the family and holding Edy  
6 and his mother in custody thousands of miles apart. Numerous conversations with Edy's  
7 family members and many legal services providers were required to understand the needs of  
8 and identify and secure representation for both Edy and his mother, neither of whom the  
9 Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs could speak with directly. After extensive efforts, the  
10 Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs was able to confirm full representation for Edy in New  
11 York City and his mother in Texas, and connected the two attorneys so that they could  
12 coordinate on behalf of mother and child.

13 15. Since being connected to legal assistance, Edy's family has expressed to the  
14 Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs that access to this help has been a great relief in the face  
15 of an extremely confusing and frightening situation for the family. Edy's mother's attorney  
16 expressed to the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs that she feels much better knowing that  
17 she and her child are being represented, and that she is extremely thankful for this.

18 16. After learning that Edy was living in New York City in federal custody after  
19 being separated from his mother at the border, the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs also  
20 contacted Cayuga Centers, the federally-contracted organization responsible for providing Edy  
21 with foster care and other services. As with the City's outreach to federal officials, the  
22 Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs sought to learn from Cayuga Centers the number of  
23 immigrant children in New York City who had been separated from their parents, the  
24 conditions of their care, and what if any needs the City could support through the provision of  
25 City services.  
26

1           17.     On June 20, 2018, I and other City officials were informed by Cayuga Centers  
2 staff that there were 239 immigrant children currently in the care of their agency who had been  
3 separated from their families by federal authorities, a number which I understand fluctuates  
4 and may vary from day to day. Based on conversations with other agencies in New York City  
5 that also contract with the U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement to provide foster care and other  
6 services to unaccompanied immigrant children, it is my belief that there are up to 300 total  
7 children separated from their families who are placed with these agencies and living in New  
8 York City at any given time, and that in recent months there have been over 350 separated  
9 children who have been placed in New York City.

10           18.     The Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs and other City officials were informed  
11 by Cayuga Centers that most of the immigrant children newly placed at their agency, many of  
12 whom had been separated from family by federal authorities after entering the United States at  
13 the southwestern border, are between ages four and twelve. The youngest child known to us at  
14 this time is a nine-month-old baby, and there are multiple preverbal toddlers.

15           19.     The Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs and other City officials were informed  
16 by staff at Cayuga Centers that many children in their care who have been separated from their  
17 parents by federal authorities have exhibited anxiety, depression, and other symptoms. Cayuga  
18 Centers also expressed that because of the conditions in which the children currently in their  
19 care were held by the Department of Homeland Security after they were apprehended at the  
20 southwestern border, some arrived with illnesses and conditions such as chicken pox, lice, and  
21 bedbugs.

22           20.     The City remains deeply concerned about the well-being of children who have  
23 been subject to the Trump Administration's harmful policy of separating immigrant children  
24 from their parents. The Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs will continue to engage closely  
25 with Cayuga Centers and other agencies that provide foster care and other services to the  
26

1 children who have been placed in New York City so that the City may remain aware of their  
2 needs, and provide support wherever possible to address those needs.

3  
4 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington and the  
5 United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

6 DATED this 29th day of June, 2018 at New York, New York.

7  
8 /s/ Bitta Mostofi  
9 Bitta Mostofi  
10 Commissioner  
11 Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs  
12 City of New York  
13 253 Broadway, 14<sup>th</sup> Floor  
14 New York, NY 10007  
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# Exhibit 31

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

DONALD TRUMP in his official capacity  
as President of the United States, et al.,

Defendants.

NO. 2:18-cv-00939-RAJ

DECLARATION OF HARRY  
GILMORE

I, Harry Gilmore, declare as follows:

1. I am over 18 and have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein.

2. I am the Licensing Coordinator Manager of the Oregon Department of Human Services' ("Oregon DHS") Children's Care Licensing Program ("CCLP"). The CCLP is responsible for the licensing, oversight, and regulation of Child-Caring Agencies in Oregon. Child-Caring Agencies must be licensed pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute 418.240. Child-Caring Agencies include but are not limited to residential treatment facilities. In addition to ensuring that licenses are granted only to Child-Caring Agencies that meet Oregon DHS' administrative rules and requirements, CCLP staff are obligated to conduct periodic inspections to ensure children receiving care and services in Child-Caring Agencies are safe

1 and that programs are maintained and operated in accordance with all applicable rules and  
2 laws.

3 3. I hold a bachelor's degree in business administration and history from Principia  
4 College. Prior to my current role within CCLP, I held various management positions in  
5 Oregon DHS' Office of Licensing and Regulatory Oversight. I have served as a Manager in  
6 Oregon DHS' unit overseeing the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children ("ICPC")  
7 and Contracts. In that role, I administered ICPC for the state of Oregon, managed eighteen  
8 staff members, and oversaw contract specialists who wrote and administered child welfare  
9 contracts. I have also managed background check policy for prospective foster and adoptive  
10 parents, and served as a Compliance Specialist for child welfare overseeing Child-Caring  
11 Agency contractors. Prior to my work with Oregon DHS, I worked for a number of non-profit  
12 organizations serving children and adults with developmental disabilities.

13 4. Morrison Child & Family Services ("Morrison") is a non-profit organization  
14 that specializes in providing services to children and young adults coping with adversity and  
15 trauma. Morrison operates a number of programs to serve its clients, including a residential  
16 care facility in Portland, Oregon, that is licensed as Child-Caring Agency. This residential  
17 care facility is currently serving four minors who have been separated from their families and  
18 are being detained by the federal government. The children were placed at Morrison pursuant  
19 to a contract with the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

20 5. I individually interviewed three detained children on June 20, 2018 to determine  
21 if they were safe and if they had been affected by the federal government's family separation  
22 policy.

23 6. The children detained at Morrison are represented by counsel. Each child's  
24 attorney was present during the child's interview. Due to counsel's concerns about the  
25 children's wellbeing and ability to preserve asylum or other immigration claims, I was  
26

1 permitted to ask the children four pre-approved questions only. I was permitted by the  
2 children's attorneys to interview only three of the four children who were separated from their  
3 parents.

4 7. I learned from each of the three children that they do not have ties to anyone in  
5 Oregon and do not have friends or family members in Oregon to stay with. I learned that each  
6 child had sought to enter the United States with a parent or parents, and was separated from  
7 that parent or parents at the border by immigration officials.

8 8. In response to questions about how they were being cared for at the Morrison  
9 Center, each explained they had enough to do at Morrison and that they were allowed to leave  
10 the facility on outings with Morrison staff, that they received medical care when needed, and  
11 received food at Morrison, which was so-so.

12 9. Based upon my experience, if children in Oregon have no family or any other  
13 source of support in Oregon, it is likely that at some point in the future, the children will enter  
14 the Oregon foster care system or become dependent on some other source of public assistance  
15 or support if they remain in our state.

16  
17 **I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of Oregon, Washington and the**  
18 **United States that the foregoing is true and correct.**

19  
20 DATED this 29<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2018 at Salem, Oregon

21 

22 Harry Gilmore  
23 Licensing Coordinator Manager  
24 Children's Care Licensing Program  
25 Oregon Department of Human Services  
26 201 High St. SE Suite 500  
Salem, OR 97309  
Tel: 503-373-0217

# Exhibit 32

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON;  
COMMONWEALTH OF  
MASSACHUSETTS; STATE OF  
CALIFORNIA; STATE OF MARYLAND;  
STATE OF OREGON; STATE OF NEW  
MEXICO; COMMONWEALTH OF  
PENNSYLVANIA; STATE OF NEW  
JERSEY; STATE OF IOWA; STATE OF  
ILLINOIS; STATE OF MINNESOTA;  
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND;  
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA;  
STATE OF NEW YORK; STATE OF  
VERMONT; STATE OF NORTH  
CAROLINA; AND THE DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA,

Plaintiffs,

v.

No. 2:18-cv-00939

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;  
DONALD TRUMP, in his official capacity as  
President of the United States of America;  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND  
SECURITY; U.S. IMMIGRATION AND  
CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT; U.S.  
CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION;  
U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION  
SERVICES; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES;  
OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT;  
KIRSTJEN NIELSEN, in her official capacity  
as Secretary of the U.S. Department of  
Homeland Security; THOMAS HOMAN, in  
his official capacity as Acting Director of U.S.  
Immigration and Customs Enforcement;  
KEVIN K. MCALEENAN, in his official  
capacity as Commissioner of U.S. Customs  
and Border Protection; ALEX AZAR, in his  
official capacity as Secretary of U.S.  
Department of Health and Human Services;  
SCOTT LLOYD, in his official capacity as  
Director of Office of Refugee Resettlement;  
and JEFFERSON BEAUREGARD

SESSIONS III, in his official capacity as the  
Attorney General of the United States,

Defendants.

**DECLARATION OF CONGRESSMAN DONALD S. BEYER, JR.**

I, Congressman Donald S. Beyer, Jr., declare that the following facts are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief:

1. I represent Virginia's 8th congressional district in the U.S. House of Representatives and have served in that position since January 6, 2015.

2. I am aware that the federal government recently embraced a policy of separating parents from their children for the purpose of deterring immigration along the Southwestern border.

3. Due to my concerns about the family separation policy, I visited Youth for Tomorrow in Bristow, Virginia on June 25, 2018. Youth for Tomorrow has been caring for immigrant teenagers under a contract with federal officials. I understood that the facility was housing children who had been separated from their parents at the border.

4. During my visit to Youth for Tomorrow, I met with several children at least three of whom voluntarily agreed to talk about the events that led to them being housed in Virginia. Each of the children told me that they had recently been separated from their parents at the Southwestern border, and that they had been housed in Virginia at Youth for Tomorrow for at least a couple of weeks and as much as a few months.

5. I remain concerned about the effects of the family separation policy, and I anticipate learning of other similarly distressing stories about immigrant children being forcibly separated from their parents and brought to Virginia.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on June 29, 2018.

  
DONALD S. BEYER, JR.

# Exhibit 33

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA, et al.,

Defendants.

NO. 2:18-cv-00939

DECLARATION OF KAY BELLOR  
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF  
STATES

I, Kay Bellor, declare as follows:

1. I am the Vice President for Programs for Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, Inc. (“LIRS”) and also have served as its Acting President and CEO. I am responsible for LIRS’s programs for refugees, unaccompanied children, and migrants, including our Children and Family Services Program, and have managed crisis response to historic challenges to the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program. I have also served as the Vice President for US Programs at the International Rescue Committee, a global humanitarian aid agency that assists refugees, other displaced persons, and survivors of natural disasters. As Associate Director of Church World Service, a refugee resettlement and asylee assistance organization, I coordinated all operations, including an overseas refugee processing program and 40 domestic resettlement offices.

1           2.       I have worked on refugee, migrant, asylee and unaccompanied alien children’s  
2 (“UAC”) issues for over 30 years. In my work, I have developed expertise in the policies and  
3 programs administered by The United States Department of Health and Human Services’ Office  
4 of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), and the Department of State’s Bureau of Population Refugee  
5 and Migration (PRM). Through my work with LIRS’s programs, I am familiar with UAC cases  
6 during the fiscal years of 2015 through 2018, including those which involved the separation of  
7 families by the United States government.

8           3.       LIRS is a service provider for ORR, offering a number of different services to  
9 unaccompanied alien children (UACs). LIRS works with only a small fraction of the children  
10 for whom ORR provides transitional care and custody, but it does so in a variety of different  
11 settings.

12           4.       When U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) detains an unaccompanied  
13 child, they are required to refer the child to ORR within 72 hours. ORR then places these children  
14 with licensed care providers, including LIRS.

15           5.       ORR places most children over the age of ten in larger shelters, none of which  
16 are operated by LIRS.

17           6.       A much smaller segment of unaccompanied children are placed by ORR in  
18 transitional foster care, which provides short term care while efforts are made to reunify a child  
19 with his or her family or find a longer-term placement. LIRS is one of the agencies that provides  
20 such transitional foster care. Children stay in LIRS transitional foster care an average of 60 days,  
21 though the length of stay has increased in recent months. LIRS work with fully licensed child  
22 welfare organizations to provide transitional foster care both in group homes and with foster  
23 families. Our transitional foster care sites are located in Riverside, California, Crofton,  
24 Maryland, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Columbia, South Carolina. Many of the children placed  
25 in ORR transitional care are children of “tender age,” usually 10 years old or younger. All of  
26

1 these sites are caring for children separated under the May 7, 2018 family separation policy  
2 announced by Attorney General Sessions (“separated children”).

3 7. While children are in transitional foster care, LIRS providers work to find  
4 sponsors – usually family members – to whom a child can be released out of federal custody.

5 8. Related to familial reunification and sponsorship, LIRS operates programs to  
6 conduct home studies, provide post-release case management, conduct background checks, and  
7 provide assistance with family reunification procedures. LIRS provides such services in various  
8 states such as Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland,  
9 Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota,  
10 Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Texas.

11 9. When such sponsorship is not possible and it is determined that a UAC has a  
12 pathway to legal status in the United States, children can be placed in long-term foster care. And  
13 once legal status is obtained, a foster child would be transferred to unaccompanied refugee minor  
14 (“URM”) foster care. LIRS operates long-term foster care programs for UACs as well as URM  
15 foster care programs. LIRS provides long-term and/or URM foster care in Lansing, Michigan,  
16 Columbia, South Carolina, Worcester, Massachusetts, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and  
17 Sacramento, California.

18 10. LIRS is the primary federal grantee for short term and long term foster care. In  
19 turn, LIRS works with a national network of partners who offer trauma-informed care for  
20 children who urgently need safe shelter, clothes, and counseling. These local partners are  
21 identified as subgrantees on the federal grant.

22 11. Historically most of the children over the age of ten with whom LIRS has worked  
23 were unaccompanied because they crossed the border without a parent.

24 12. More recently, however, an increasing number of these children are  
25 unaccompanied because they were separated from a parent at the border. LIRS has seen a  
26 dramatic increase in the number of cases of immigrant children separated from their parents in

1 recent months, especially since the Trump Administration adopted a “zero tolerance”  
2 prosecution policy. As of June 15, 2018, LIRS had served a total of 148 unaccompanied children  
3 since May 2017, 59 of whom had been separated from their parents under the policy. The ages  
4 of the 59 children separated from their parents at the border and sent to the LIRS network have  
5 ranged from less than 12 months to 17, with an average child age of 8. Of those 16 children are  
6 age 5 or younger; 43 are age 6 or older. Separation of minor children from their parents can  
7 cause significant trauma, hinder psycho-social development, and cause physical harm.

8 13. When LIRS is notified that a child in one of our transitional foster care programs  
9 has been separated from a parent by the U.S. Government, we go to work through the ICE  
10 Detention Reporting and Information Line to try to find the parent who has been detained. LIRS  
11 was able to release 48 children to family members prior to the announcement of the “zero  
12 tolerance” policy. Five family reunifications have occurred after the announcement of the  
13 policy.

14 14. If we are able to locate the parent, we help the parent understand the process for  
15 their child and ask about possible family or community sponsors that could take the child into  
16 their care while the parent awaits federal processing.

17 15. A sponsor can be a biological parent, family member, or non-family member that  
18 is not currently in detention. In our experience, parents with whom children have been separated  
19 are treated as “sponsors” for purposes of reunification.

20 16. Between January 1, 2017, and June 15, 2018, LIRS has been able to place 53 of  
21 the children in our care with family sponsors.

22 17. If no sponsor is identified, LIRS will seek to place the child in long-term foster  
23 care.

24 18. Many of the parent-child separation cases LIRS currently receives are due to CBP  
25 referring a parent for criminal prosecution for the misdemeanor of illegal entry, without  
26 considering humanitarian factors that warrant keeping a family unit together, and without taking

1 into account whether the family has a bona fide claim for asylum. CBP refers and transfers  
2 custody of the parents to the U.S. Marshall Service (USMS) for criminal prosecution—and the  
3 result is that the separated child is transferred to ORR custody.

4 19. Criminal prosecutions for illegal entry are often resolved within several weeks,  
5 at which point the parent is returned to ICE custody and children could be reunited with their  
6 parents. But ICE does not generally make efforts to reunite these families. Our caseworkers are  
7 never informed when a parent is back in immigration custody, even though at this point, the basis  
8 for separation no longer exists. After separating the parent and the child—often detaining the  
9 children thousands of miles away—caseworkers often find it challenging to locate parents in  
10 ICE custody, schedule calls between children and parents in ICE custody, and obtain other  
11 information from parents that will assist in providing care and support to their children.  
12 Caseworkers have been challenged, but generally, we have located the parents within two weeks.

13 20. Also, because the parent is often the person who has best knowledge of any  
14 immigration claims the child can bring, the separation of parent and child often hampers the  
15 ability of caseworkers and attorneys to advocate and pursue immigration claims on behalf of the  
16 children.

17 21. Furthermore, separation of the child from the parent puts enormous pressure on  
18 parents to give up their asylum cases, because of the emotional distress and despair the separation  
19 engenders. In LIRS's experience, this is often a very difficult choice to make for parents, as the  
20 family may have fled due to real threats of persecution. Yet for a parent and child, a prolonged  
21 family separation lasting many months can cause serious emotional and physical distress and  
22 harm.

23 22. Unfortunately, in those situations where a parent decides to give up their claims  
24 and agrees to expedited removal, it usually takes at least several months after a parent's  
25 deportation before the child can be processed through removal proceedings and allowed to leave  
26 the country. During this time the child remains in ORR custody, separated from their parent,

1 even though the parent has been returned to their home country and wants to be reunited with  
2 their child.

3 23. LIRS program social workers have expressed concern that ICE does not  
4 appreciate the urgency of trying to expedite removal proceedings in these children's cases so  
5 that they can be more promptly reunified with their parents.

6 24. Of particular concern are children of tender age, for whom placement in foster  
7 care for several months represents a significant portion of their life and can create strong  
8 attachments. When these attachments need to be broken, the children experience additional  
9 trauma.

10 25. The President's June 20 executive order appears to propose indefinite family  
11 detention of children and families crossing the border between points of entry while they await  
12 the outcomes of criminal and then immigration proceedings.

13 26. For more than a decade, LIRS has worked with individuals and families in  
14 detention, and reports show that this setting traumatizes families, undermines the basic family  
15 structure, and has devastating psycho-social impact on children.

16 27. Families should have the ability to live within communities and be provided with  
17 case management support as they endure their immigration proceedings. There are proven and  
18 effective alternatives to detention, including ICE's own family case management program, that  
19 show the government does not need to detain families in order for them to abide by immigration  
20 laws.

21 28. The following are two examples of the types of cases that LIRS is encountering.

22 Sophia

23 29. The first story is about a girl whom I will call Sofia. In March 2018, Sofia, an  
24 eight month old girl, was taken from her father when they crossed the Mexico/US border. Sofia's  
25 father, José, was detained at Rio Grande Detention Center in Laredo, Texas while Sofia was  
26 transferred to an LIRS-affiliated short-term foster care program in Michigan.

1           30.     Sofia's foster care case manager made multiple failed attempts to contact José in  
2 the detention facility. When the case manager was finally able to reach José, he shared that he  
3 was extremely worried because he did not know where Sofia had been taken. Sofia was too  
4 young to share information about herself, so her case worker went to work trying to locate Sofia's  
5 mother in Honduras or other family members living in the United States with very little  
6 information. Sofia's mother, Maria, described how Sofia and her father crossed the border to  
7 find safety after José faced political persecution for his membership and support for a certain  
8 political party. She additionally shared that about two months prior to Sofia's journey to the  
9 United States with her father, her family's car was set aflame. Fearing further retaliation, Sofia's  
10 family arranged her journey to the United States with her father. Maria made the agonizing  
11 decision that she could not take the journey with her daughter and husband because she needed  
12 to remain in Honduras to care for her own ailing mother.

13           31.     After separation and while in short-term foster care, Sofia appeared irritated and  
14 tired. She had also come down with a runny nose, fever and a cough. However, once she arrived  
15 to her foster home and was held in the arms of her foster mom, she comfortably fell asleep.  
16 While in foster care, Sofia received a routine medical screening. She was described as a happy,  
17 calm and normal infant who loved to play, and ate and slept without disruptions. The stable,  
18 family oriented home environment had a beneficial effect.

19           32.     Although Sofia's father is applying for asylum based on political persecution  
20 aimed at himself and his family, he made the decision for Sofia to be reunified and live with his  
21 mother (Sofia's paternal grandmother), who he described as a stable resident in the United States.  
22 Sofia was ultimately released to her paternal grandmother, but it was determined that she did not  
23 need post-release services, despite the fact that she was only eight months old. Post release  
24 services have proven to be essential following family reunification to ensure a child's safety and  
25 well-being, and increasing the ability of caregivers to protect and supervise the child. Although  
26 family reunification, when safe and appropriate, is in the child's best interest, it can also be a

1 highly stressful time for caregivers who need support, culturally-appropriate services, and  
2 community referrals.

3 Catalina

4 33. The second story is about a three-year-old girl from Honduras whom I will call  
5 Catalina. In May 2018, Catalina crossed the border in Laredo, Texas with her father, mother and  
6 nine-month-old brother. Upon apprehension, Catalina was removed from her mother's arms,  
7 while her mother and brother were separated together and the father separated and detained at  
8 the Rio Grande Detention Center. Shortly after being separated from her family, Catalina was  
9 placed in an LIRS short-term foster care program in Michigan. Upon arriving at the foster care  
10 program, Catalina was noticeably impacted by her separation from mom, dad and brother; while  
11 telling her story, Catalina was despondent, crying and easily upset. Although multiple contacts  
12 were made to reach Catalina's father in the detention facility, facility staff did not connect the  
13 case manager to Catalina's father, nor did they relay messages to her father to facilitate  
14 communication.

15 34. While in short-term foster care, Catalina has been engaged in play therapy.  
16 Although she was initially reluctant to attend, crying during her first session, she has since been  
17 willingly participating—playing with the sand tray, engaging with the therapist, often  
18 demonstrating she is comfortable by searching for toys and instructing the clinician on what to  
19 do while playing together. Overall she presents as happy and is very talkative. However, during  
20 one therapy session, Catalina shared a horrific event during which she indicated she had  
21 witnessed a police officer murder her grandmother. Shortly after recounting these events,  
22 Catalina cried and was consoled by the therapist.

23 35. In early June, Catalina's mother was finally released along with her infant son  
24 and made contact with the LIRS short-term foster care program. Catalina was finally able to  
25 speak to her mother through a video call. She sobbed throughout the call and said she wanted to  
26 be with her mom. It was a heartbreaking call for the therapist to observe, however, the mother

1 and clinician were able to comfort and soothe Catalina. Shortly after this call, Catalina began  
2 playing as usual in the sand tray, but immediately asked about her father and several minutes  
3 later, Catalina began crying and sobbing again. Catalina’s foster parents are learning relaxation  
4 techniques to help Catalina cope. Despite Catalina enjoying playing with her infant foster sister  
5 and crying less and less at bedtime since her arrival to the program, she is unable to provide great  
6 insight into her emotions, thoughts and experiences and frequently asks to go home to her mother  
7 and father.

8 36. A family friend was identified as Catalina’s potential sponsor but has not actively  
9 participated in reunification process. At this time, Catalina remains in the LIRS short-term foster  
10 care program until the reunification process is successfully facilitated.

11 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

12 Executed on this 29th day of June, 2018 at Baltimore, Maryland.

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15 \_\_\_\_\_  
16 Kay Bellor  
17 Vice President, Programs  
18 Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, Inc.  
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